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THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
AND
Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XVI.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XLVI.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN *Gent.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by EDW. CAVE, jun. at ST JOHN'S GATE.

Journal of the

1877

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P R E F A C E to VOL. XVI.

ALL considerate *Lords of the Soil* will, for good reasons, not only continue in possession a Tenant, who holds merely at pleasure, so long as he duly performs Suit and Service, but will also allow him proportionable Advantages, if, thro' his industry, and enquiries of skilful persons, he shall improve the Premises. Such Tenant has an equitable, tho' not a legal, claim; and gladly acquiesces in all liberty granted of sporting in the manor, because it renders his assiduous culture, and his application of the profits to further improvements, apparent to more witnesses, who, by a just report, cannot but increase the good understanding between him and the Lord.

A relation somewhat like this, between Tenant and Lord, Mr *Urban* always consider'd as subsisting between himself and the public, whose encouragement he gratefully acknowledges to have experienced equally with the most favour'd tenant; and in particular by an increased and unexpected † demand of 3,000 Magazines monthly since his last address of this sort, notwithstanding the many new competitors; so well has his endeavours to fulfil the *bold* promise there made, with the kind assistance of his ingenious, learned, and skilful correspondents, succeeded; and such credit does every imitation add to an ORIGINAL. —He will not be the less studious to please his numerous Lords proprietors, and the more inspectors they permit, the more witnesses will there be of his care.

† It is necessary to mention this, to excuse many of the trade, for not duly complying with their orders from the country; since, several months of this year being twice entirely sold, they were obliged to wait for further impressions, which could not be so speedily worked off, as might be desired, several former months being at the same time in the press, in order to make compleat sets.

*****!*****

Directions for placing the MAPS and COPPER PLATES,

(unless Gentlemen should give different Orders.)

THE Bookbinder would do well to place the whole sheet chart of *New England, New France, Cape Breton, Canada, &c.* publish'd with *January Magazine*, between p. 72 and 73, where is M. *Bellin's* description of it, or at the end of the volume.

Plate II. facing p. 177.

Plate III. D. of *Cumberland's* head,

as a frontispiece at beginning the volume.

Plate IV. facing p. 316.

Plate V. facing p. 475.

Plate VI. Shewing the country about *Carlisle*, and the routes taken by the rebels, facing p. 233.

Plate VII. facing p. 601.

Plate VIII. facing p. 640.

Plate IX. facing p. 684.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN,

On his presenting the Author with a compleat sett of his
MAGAZINES 1746.

'TIS rare for friends on earth to find
A gift that can enrich the mind ;
The scanty pow'rs the crowd possess
Can only in externals bless.

To please the taste, luxurious meat
Smokes on the board, a dang'rous treat !
With this the glitt'ring side-board vies
In nectar'd draughts of various dyes :
But the deep bowl the guest betrays
To pain and death a thousand ways.

The flaming gem from *Indian* mines
The lover for his nymph designs ;
Her hand receives the ring with joy,
Her eyes admire the shining toy ;
Pride, quicken'd by the rays of art,
Takes wing, and flutters at her heart ;
Awhile thus reptiles dormant lie,
The sun breaks out — they 'wake, they
fly.

But You the beaten track disdain,
And know the soul to entertain ;
A mental treat you send me here,
That will regale me all the year :
A fund for *use* and *pleasure* too !
Such pleasure as will bear review ;
Beneath whose fair inviting show
In ambush lurks no latent foe.

If gay—the Muse with tuneful pow'r
Shall here prolong the jocund hour.

If grave I'd fix some point of state, —
Before me peers with peers debate.

With *Learning* if I wish to talk, —
She's here, and side by side we walk ;
While art and nature *She* unfolds,
Her hand, in pictur'd semblance, holds
Things long by time in dust conceal'd,*
The measur'd town, the fort, the field,†

What publick †* works adorn our isle ;
What distant †† lands of *France* the
spoil ;

Machines which *Mathesis*, with care,
Applies to † fire, and ‖ earth, and § air ;
Britain's best friend **, and subtlest foe, †
And all — the Curious wish to know.

If moral views engage my mind—
Here endless hints, throughout, I find.
I see what various pleasure springs
From mortals' different sense of things,
By different talents here display'd,
In varied, blended, light and shade.

When led through all the turns of state,
I mark the rising falling great,
See mighty kings their thousands slay,
And fortune with whole nations play,
I hug myself, from tumult free,
And learn to prize humility.

When private woes expos'd to fame—
I see, and read the Bankrupt's name,
Alarm'd at fortune's ebb and flow,
I lift my thoughts from all below ;
No more, for substance, shadows hold,
And fear to put my trust in gold.

One scene, more awful yet, to spread,
Behold the list of recent dead —
The wise, the young, the good, the
brave,

Without distinction feed the grave !
The month is near, perhaps begun,
Which in this list shall mark me one ;
Me — tho' now, vex'd with no disease,
I taste content, love, friendship, ease ;
And trust the flatterer *Hope*, who says—
Your books shall please in future days.

BRITANNICUS.

* Roman altars, Leaden bullets, Hour-glass, &c. † *Isle Royal*, or *Cape Breton*.
(See the map on which are the plans of *Louisbourg*, *Quebec*, and *Fort Dauphin* ; but the latter, tho'
projected as laid down there, was never built.) *Carlisle*, its castle, plan and adjacent country.
†* *Westminster* new bridge. †† *Provence*, *Louisbourg*. † *Candlestick*. ‖ *Ant-hill*.
cutter, Harrow. § Ventilators. ** *Duke of Cumberland*. † *Ld Lowat*.

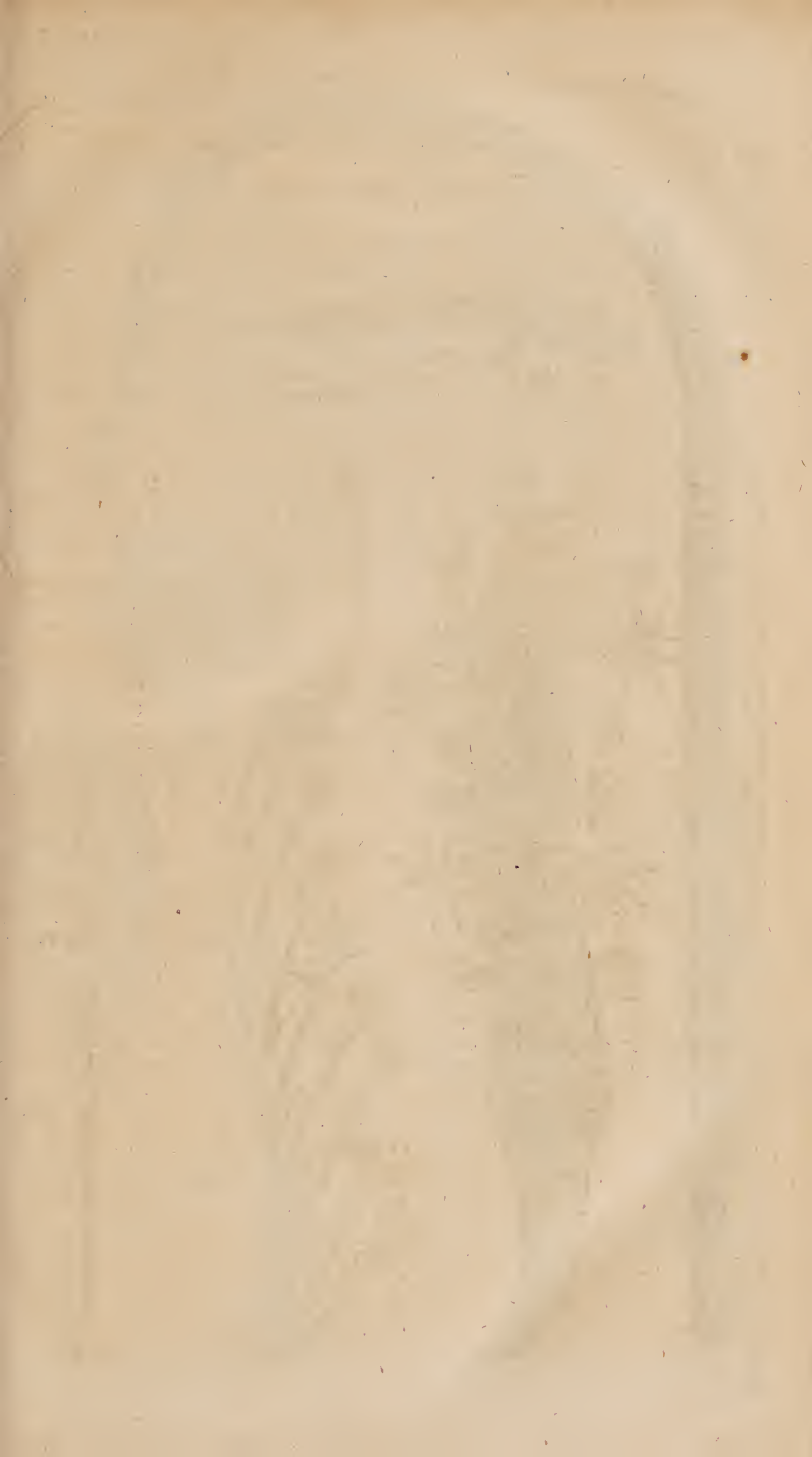


Fig. 7

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

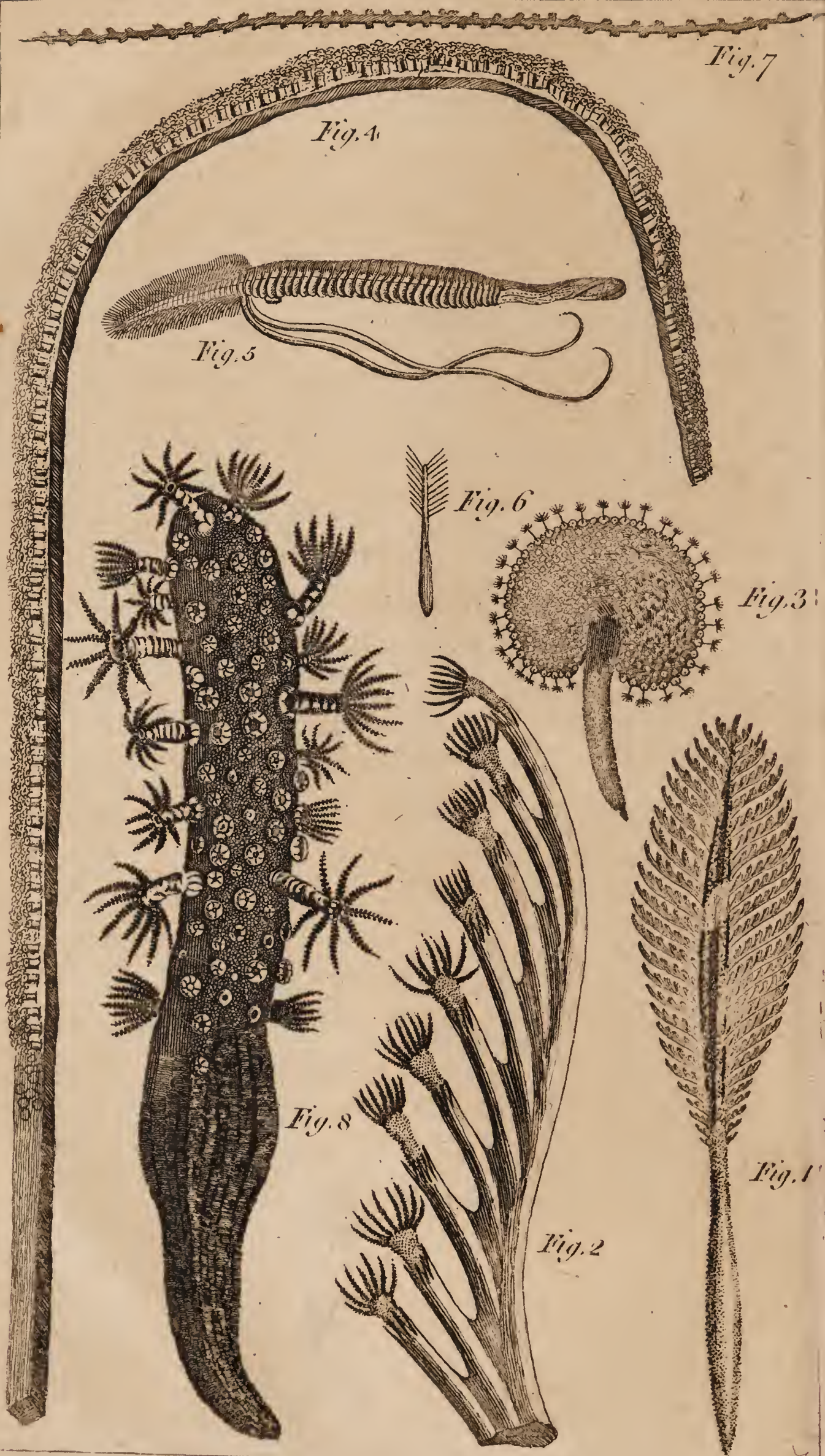
Fig. 6

Fig. 3

Fig. 8

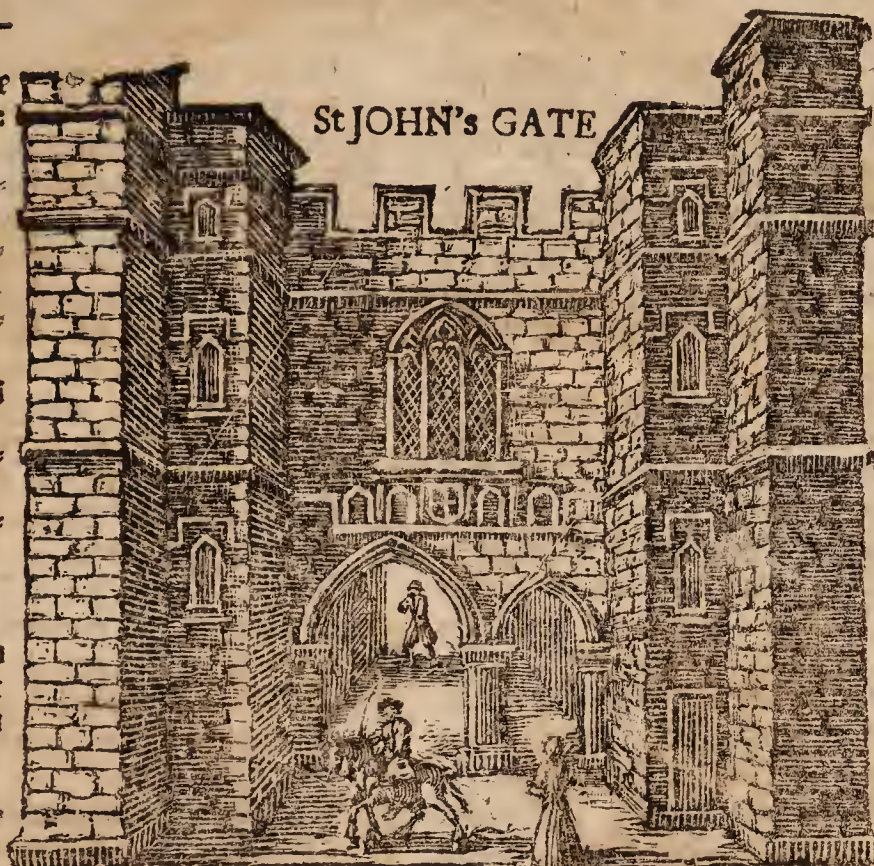
Fig. 2

Fig. 1



The Gentleman's Magazine.

London Gazette
Read's Tour:
Craftsman:
Daily Advertiser.
St James's Evening Post
London Evening Post
Gen. Evening Post
Daily Gazetteer
Gen. Advertiser
Westminster Journal.
Old England
London Courant
Whitehall Evening Post



St JOHN'S GATE

North 3
Dublin 4
Cambridge 2
Bristol 2
Norwich 2
Exeter 2
Boschester
Northampton
Gloucester 3
Birmingham
Nottingham
Chester 2
Derby ditto
Ipswich 1
Reading 1 2
Worcester
Newcastle 3
Canterbury
Colchester
Dorchester
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath
Cambridge

For JANUARY 1746.

CONTAINING,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I. THE life of <i>Nicholas Rienzy</i>, senator of Rome, under Clement VI.</p> <p>II. ESSAYS from the <i>True Patriot</i>.</p> <p>III. MEMORIAL of the foreign Roman catholic ministers to his majesty's secretaries of state; with their answer.</p> <p>IV. His majesty's speech; the addresses of the lords and commons.</p> <p>V. ORDER of battle of the king's and the rebel army, at Falkirk Muir.</p> <p>VI. ACCOUNT of the motions of the rebels, and of the king's forces; the surrender of Carlisle, with lists of the officers prisoners; the attack of Stirling; the battle of Falkirk Muir, &c. from the London Gaz. with remarks.</p> <p>VII. ORDERS of the young pretender for raising men, money and horses. Orders for raising the militia in Kent.</p> <p>VIII. ESSAY on irregular troops.</p> <p>IX. ABSTRACT of Mr Warburton's sermon on the fast-day, Dec. 18.</p> | <p>X. LETTERS. On the insurance of the French Martinico ships in England; On the insolent and slovenly behaviour of the rebels, by a gentleman of Derby; Remarkable dexterity of a plough-boy at sea; The sense of a Roman catholic priest on government.</p> <p>XI. POETRY. To the D. of Cumberland, in imitation of Hor. book 1. ode 2. The lark, a fable, inscrib'd to his R. H. To the E. of Chesterfield; by a journeyman bricklayer. Verses for the 29th of May. To the rev. Mr Warburton. A two-part song, set by Mr Allcock, epitaphs, epigrams.</p> <p>XII. HISTORICAL chronicle. Mass-house rifl'd, list of sheriffs, rich cargo of a French Prize; further accounts of transactions at home.</p> <p>XIII. DEATHS, marriages, preferments.</p> <p>XIV. FOREIGN history.</p> <p>XV. REGISTER of books.</p> |
|--|---|

With a sheet MAP of the isles of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, &c. and the PLANS of Louisburg, Quebec, and Fort Dauphin.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St John's Gate.

C O N T E N T S.

L IFE of <i>Nicholas Rienzy</i> , senator of <i>Rome</i> under <i>Clement VI.</i> page 3	
His seditious harangues to the populace of <i>Rome</i> 4	
Takes possession of the capitol, & assumes the title of <i>Tribune of the R. people.</i> 5	
The pompous manner in which he cre- ates himself a knight <i>ib.</i>	
<i>Ezekiel Rentfree's</i> advice to <i>K. G.</i> — 6	
The description and use of the <i>Arcutio</i> ; with a cut 7	
The import and meaning of the word <i>Urbanity</i> <i>ib.</i>	
A preservative for the horned cattle 8	
The order of battle of the king's forces, and of the rebels at the battle of <i>Fal-</i> <i>kirk Muire</i> <i>ib.</i>	
The <i>True Patriot's</i> descrip. of himself 9	
Authors concern'd to conform to the fa- shion; instances in <i>Milton</i> and <i>Tom</i> <i>Durfey</i> <i>ib.</i>	
Memorial of the Roman catholic mini- sters to the secretaries of state 10	
—Act of <i>Q. Anne</i> to secure the privi- leges of ambassadors <i>ib.</i>	
—Domestic chaplain of the <i>Venetian</i> ambassador arrested 11	
The answer of his majesty's secretaries of state <i>ib.</i>	
—Act of <i>William III.</i> forbids subjects to celebrate mass in the houses of foreign ministers 12	
Free-thinkers and licentious writers con- cern'd to oppose the pretender 13	
Venal persons under the same obligation 14	
A second letter to the <i>Jacobites</i> <i>ib.</i>	
—Duration of parliaments before the revolution precarious 15	
Letter from <i>Derby</i> on the behaviour of the rebels 16	
Insurance of hostile ships scandalous and impolitic 17	
The king's speech to the parliament 18	
The address of the house of lords <i>ib.</i>	
The address of the commons 19	
His majesty's answers to them <i>ib.</i>	
Accounts of the rebels and of the K's forces from the <i>London Gazette</i> , with remarks 20	
<i>Carlisle</i> surrender'd to the D. of <i>Cum-</i> <i>berland</i> 21	
E. of <i>Loudoun</i> acts against the rebels; their number at <i>Glasgow</i> 22	
List of the rebel and <i>French</i> officers ta- ken at <i>Carlisle</i> 23-4	
Town of <i>Stirling</i> possessed by the rebels 24	
Action at <i>Inverurie</i> 25	
<i>Stirling</i> castle besieged by the rebels 26	
General <i>Hawley</i> advances toward them, and is obliged to retire <i>ib.</i>	
The battle at <i>Falkirk Muire</i> 27	

Methods to prevent the loss of artillery for want of horses. 22	
List of officers retaken from the rebels 22	
Severe orders issued by the young pre- tender and his officers for supplies of men, money and horses <i>ib.</i>	
Order for raising the militia in <i>Kent</i> 33	
Essay on regular and irregular forces <i>ib.</i>	
—Causes of the defeat of disciplin'd troops by undisciplin'd 33	
—The advantages of the broad sword and target over the musket & bayonet, with a method to counterbalance them <i>ib.</i>	
Dexterity of a plough-boy shooting <i>French</i> officers in a sea-engagement 33	
The opinion of Mr <i>White</i> , a Roman cat- holic priest, concerning obedience and government <i>ib.</i>	
Abstract of the Rev. Mr <i>Warburton's</i> sermon on the general fast-day 33	
—The <i>Jewish</i> government a theocracy, and its sanctions temporal <i>ib.</i>	
—Impiety and immorality how destruc- tive of a state 34	
<i>French</i> fashions exploded <i>ib.</i>	
POETRY. A two-part-song, set by Mr <i>Allcock</i> .—Verses to the Rev. Mr <i>Warburton</i> , on his late sermons. —On Dr <i>Jane</i> 35	
To his royal highness the duke of <i>Cumberland</i> , in imitation of <i>Ho-</i> <i>race, Jam satis, &c.</i> 36	
Ode for the new year, in imitation of <i>Gibber</i> , by a parish clerk.—Mr <i>Pitt's</i> epitaph on a father, mother and bro- ther. The same in <i>Latin</i> .—On the death of dean <i>Swift</i> .—On <i>Lynn</i> . 37	
To the E. of <i>Chesterfield</i> ; by a journey- man bricklayer.—To the <i>Scarborough</i> declaimer against hoops and hats, by a lady.—Verses from a print of the duke of <i>Cumberland</i> 38	
The Lark; a fable, address'd to the D. of <i>Cumberland</i> , by a clergyman.— On the death of Dr <i>Broome</i> .—Verses for the 29th of May (not Jan. 30, as printed by mistake in some sheets) 39	
Historical Chronicle. Mass-house stript at <i>Stocksley</i> ; list of Sheriffs 40	
Cargo of the <i>Notre Dame de Deliver-</i> <i>ance</i> 41	
Accounts of the battle of <i>Falkirk Muir</i> 42	
Mass-house at <i>Sunderland</i> rifled: popish priest's list of <i>Odd Friends</i> <i>ib.</i>	
Brave answer to the provost of <i>Glasgow</i> to the young pretender 43	
Explanation of the <i>Oxford Almanack</i> 44	
Births, marriages, promotions, &c. 45	
Prices of stocks, monthly bill 46	
Foreign History 47	
Register of Books 48	



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For J A N U A R Y 1746.

The LIFE of NICHOLAS RIENZY.

NICHOLAS RIENZY, whom the disorders of *Italy* encouraged to exalt himself from the lowest state to sovereign authority, was endued with a quick apprehension, a lofty and enterprizing genius, an excellent memory, a subtle and judicious understanding, an easy address, a heart capable of falshood and dissimulation, and a boundless ambition. Thus qualify'd, he apply'd himself close to study, and soon became a good Grammarian, an elegant Speaker, and a learned Humanist. Livy, Cicero, Valerius Maximus, and Seneca he had almost by heart. He was read in the Scriptures. But, above all, Cæsar was his favourite author, and indeed his model. He spent much time, and was very skilful in explaining the antient inscriptions, which abound in the ruins of Rome. He often would on these occasions exclaim thus: ' Good God! what is become of all our great men? Shall we never again behold true Romans? Is justice forever banished?'

His person was majestic, and he was a strict observer of the laws. By this he gained the esteem and love of the people. He had even the hypocrisy to make religion subservient to his views, by pretending visions and revelations in his fa-

vour. He was so bold as to boast of his supporting the papal authority, while he secretly endeavoured to undermine it. Insolent in prosperity, yet discouraged at the least misfortune, till his judgment recover'd itself, and taught him the most desperate ways to rise again.

Such was RIENZY, when in the year 1372 he procured the people to name him their joint deputy with Petrarch, to the Pope, who then resided at Avignon, squandering in pomp and pleasure the revenues sent him by his vicars at Rome, who, with the nobles, both Guelphs and Gibellines, greatly oppressed the people. Their errand was, to intreat his holiness to return to Rome. The freedom which he took in representing the troubles of Italy was so offensive, that cardinal Colonna order'd him to leave the pope's presence. Rienzy thus banished the court, fell into such extreme indigence, that he was forced to beg in the streets of Avignon. However, as men of learning were then in some esteem among the great, he found means to pacify the cardinal, who made him an apostolic notary, and assigned him some benefices for his support. As to the success of his embassy, the Pope answer'd, that the situation of affairs in Christendom did not permit his leaving Avignon. His Holiness was contented with sending to Rome, as Legate a Latere, with full powers, Almeric cardinal of St Maria del Monte.

In the train of this legate, Rienzy came back to Rome, resolved to employ the pope's favours to gain his own ends. He made it his study to procure friends, by appearing a man of probity, touch'd with the sufferings of the people, and willing to employ his power and abilities for their relief. He rose one day in a public assembly, and after warmly inveighing against the indifference with which the magistrates beheld the sufferings of the people, he addressed himself to the official and rector, telling them it belonged to them to take care of the public welfare. Andrew Colonna*, who was near him, gave him a blow. Thomas Fortifacce, secretary to the senate, turned his speech into ridicule. His eloquence often met such repulses, and his excessive boldness, unsupported by authority, made him looked on by the great as one crazy, who only deserved their contempt.

RIENZY perceiving his oratory fruitless, had recourse to art. He hung up pictures in different places, proper to draw the attention of the spectators, and convey new subjects of discontent. He caused a large allegorical piece to be painted on the walls of the capitol, with verses beneath it, describing the former glory, and present misery of Rome; and encouraging the people to revenge themselves on the nobility, who oppressed them.

Finding the stratagem had effect, RIENZY took care not to let the spirit of faction cool. He ordered rich canopies to be raised in the church of St John de Lateran, in the middle of which a rostrum was erected. Here he invited the nobility, and all the orders of the city to assemble on a day appointed. Stephen Colonna, his son, and a great number of the quality, and all the most considerable inhabitants accordingly appeared. The assembly being sat, RIENZY appeared, dress'd in the most odd and whimsical manner; and, no way disconcerted with the laughter his figure excited, he mounted the rostrum, and pointing to a large picture he had placed near it, he spoke thus:—'Romans! behold there represented the antient splendor and majesty of your senate, and thence judge of the authority which you once enjoy'd. You see there Vespasian receiving from these two august bodies, the Senate and the People, the reins of government. These assign him the power to make new laws, to abrogate the old, to con-

tract alliances at home or abroad, to diminish or augment the number of citizens, to crown or depose kings, to establish colonies, to levy taxes, to erect bridges, to make highways and canals, to punish the guilty, and reward merit. This vast authority he received from the people, who bestowed it on Tiberius, and his predecessors. All right originally is vested in them. These privileges, O Romans! you have lost, these privileges so valuable and glorious! Peace no more inhabits your territories, public faith is banished your city. Wholly taken up with the wants of the day, you forget all care for the future. Your magazines are empty, tho' the jubilee approaches. What will the strangers, who then crowd here, think of your management? I know what eyes are upon me, and how ill my discourse is relished by those in power, but I am satisfied in the integrity of my heart.

RIENZY, pleased with the effect his emblems produced, began to display new pictures on the walls of the capitol, of the same kind with the former,——threatning from heaven ruin to the tyrants of Rome, and the restoration of justice. Seeing at last the people disposed to his wishes, he affixed, the first day of Lent, a writing over the gate of St George, with these words: 'The Romans shall in a little time recover their antient lustre.'——Some days after he held a secret assembly in a private place on mount Aventine, at which were present the richest merchants, and most substantial citizens. After he had, by a moving speech, wrought them up to his purpose, he presented the form of an oath of association, which they all signed before they broke up.

Stephen Colonna, governor of Rome, was then with some troops at Cerrito, about transporting corn. Rienzy thought proper to take the opportunity of his absence, to facilitate the execution of his project. He published an order, by sound of trumpet, requiring the people to meet next morning at the capitol, without arms. That night he went to the church of the Holy Angels, where he assisted at thirty masses. On Monday morning he set out from thence compleatly armed, his head only uncover'd. Before him were carried three standards, one painted with emblematic figures; a second with the images of St Peter and St Paul; the third, the standard of St George, being too old to suffer the air, was carried in a box, on the top of a long pike.

Rienzy

* One of the Pope's chamberlains.

Rienzy appeared at first a little terrify'd at the hazard he ran, but soon encouraged by the acclamations of the multitude that followed him, he entered the city, came to the capitol, and ascending the balustrade of the Lyon, he spoke to the people in a more eloquent manner than he had yet done, concluding with a solemn protestation, that there were no dangers that he would not expose himself to cheerfully, to deliver his country from the evils under which she groaned. He then caused several articles to be read, which he proposed, that the people should ratify, as the only means to restore peace, and the public safety; and at the same time renew the antient authority of the Roman people. The articles were unanimously received, and readily subscribed.

This procedure was succeeded with shouts of applause, and, in the name of the people, a commission was decreed to Rienzy, with ample power to see these articles executed. The Pope's vicar was indeed named his colleague in the commission; for, while Rienzy aimed at no less than to destroy the pontifical authority, he pretended the greatest respect and fidelity to his Holiness, and to act in his name.

He took possession of the capitol, where he lodged in the best apartment. Colonna the governor being quickly informed of what passed, speedily returned to Rome, but on arriving there, he found an order from Rienzy to quit the city, which he was obliged to obey. The nobility were in like manner commanded to retire to their respective castles. Rienzy thus master of the city, made a strict search after the criminals, who were executed without favour to rank or interest. He next wrote his Holiness an account of his conduct. The Pope, who perhaps was not displeased to see the nobility crushed, and who hoped by these dissensions to establish his authority anew, approved of all Rienzy had done.

Our adventurer wanted nothing now but a title to satisfy his vanity. He chose that of *Tribune of the Roman people*, which was granted him with one voice in a full assembly.

In the beginning of his administration RIENZY behaved with great prudence and resolution. He reformed abuses; he punished crimes severely; he delivered the people from the tyrants who oppressed them, he freed the roads from banditti, and established peace, commerce and justice.

The people adored him, and the neighbouring towns strove who should first submit to his government. People from the most distant parts of *Italy*, came to Rome to intreat him to compose their differences. Embassadors arrived to congratulate him from all parts. His friendship was courted by different princes. Europe regarded him as a second Solomon, insomuch that the king of Hungary, and queen of Naples chose him for umpire of the law-suit between them.

The wisdom of Rienzy was not proof against his sudden flow of honours and prosperity. Vanity, the love of pleasures, avarice, and cruelty, threw him by turns into extravagancies, which brought on a strange turn of fortune.

Cardinal Bertran, a wise and politic man, then legate for the pope in Italy, artfully fomented the discontent which the ill conduct of Rienzy occasioned in the people; so that this adventurer, at last, perceived he had lost their support. His luxury had created him many enemies. The ridiculous ceremonies, he requir'd from those who addressed him, exposed him to just odium and contempt. Such was, in particular, the manner in which he had himself created a knight.

Rienzy, to decorate his new tribunate, took it in his head to be knighted with great pomp. A prodigious number of tables were spread in the Vatican, in the palace of St John de Lateran, and that of Constantine; even some parts of the walls were taken down, for the convenience of the service. The eve of St Peter, the Roman cavalry set out from the capitol at 9 in the evening, follow'd by the citizens in a body. The nobility rode next, their horses adorned with silver bells, and housings of green velvet. The bannerets carry'd next their colours display'd, after whom came a troop of buffoons, dressed in a grotesque manner, and playing on different instruments. Next appeared the wife of Rienzy on foot, attended by her mother, and the chief ladies of Rome. Two grooms next led a horse, richly caparison'd, and followed by the city trumpets. Then succeeded Rienzy's family, his gentlemen dress'd in silk. He appear'd next on horseback, with the pope's vicar at his side. Before him was borne a naked sword, a rod of iron, and the great standard. He was dress'd in a white vest all covered with gold embroidery, surrounded with his guards. He alighted at the chapel of St Boniface, and from the balustrade

lustrade informed the people, that, in the morning, he would be created knight, and they sh^d hear things that would charm both angels and men.

(*To be continued.*)

The following letter was received according to the date, and neglected upon a supposition that the writer had assumed the stile of a Quaker, without remembering to keep the character throughout, with respect to the carnal weapon; but on consulting a *Yorkshire* gentleman, he pronounced it entirely genuine, it being the dialect of the plain men of *Richmondshire*, and that, tho' he does not recollect this same individual Mr *Ezekiel Rentfree*, he knows a great number of his family, who are zealous members of the *Yorkshire* association, which was the first and most active in the kingdom; he says farther, that any man who has travelled into the north must be sensible that the *Rentrees* is as common a name there, as *Freeman* or *Freeport* is in the south. Upon this information we could not be so unjust to *Yorkshire*, as to suppress this hearty letter.

To G——the great, &c. &c. &c.

O K—G!

TIS not without long and large experience of thy r——l virtues and merit, that I esteem thee. An hearty regard to thy family, and a deep concern for thy k——ms extort this from me.

Rebekah and I, who have now a numerous offspring of jolly lads, and goodly lasses, were so bold to thrust our necks into one yoke, the fourth and last year of a famous ministry, of inglorious memory, and scandalous prevarication; a ministry that equally burlesqued every thing sacred and brave, politic and honest; an effect whereof appear'd in the formidable and dark prelude to the bright scenes of *Preston* and *Dumblain*; but we had then veteran and resolute troops, that gave a good account of the traitors, and the danger was soon blown over.

Since that time *Isabel* has milk'd the cows, and *Daniel* held the plough, and we have sold our cheese, our corn and cattle without any molestation, till we were forced into a war, or rather a commissioned piracy, to resent arrogance, and vindicate avarice and knavery. And, lately, as out of compassion, thou hadst stript thyself to cloath thine allies, and left thy realms naked to succour a foreign princess, and to support the general cause, the sword is brought home to our doors, and the people cry ——Where is our strength?—The *Philistines* are upon us, where are our politicians?—The ship is in danger, where is the able steersman

War threatens, where are our commanders? Treachery is suspected, where is our secret intelligence? or rather, why have our eyes been shut to what has been openly doing?

I am a plain man, but none upon the island has more zeal: I am ready to sacrifice the last drop of ink in my standish, blood in my veins, do it in my purse, or manchild in my family, to serve thee and thine?—but I cannot, must not, dare not mince the matter. While thou hast been abroad to compass the grand affair, thy people have been taught to murmur, the nation was divided, thy friends were deceived, dispirited, discouraged; a political delirium has been epidemical, and too many but seem awaking, and behold things double or darkly.

The rebels are flush'd with success, they increase, they advance; and forces from abroad, 'tis fear'd, will come too late; thy kingdom already bleeds, thy crown is threaten'd. Arise, O K——! arise! and gird on thy sword, mount thy victorious steed, abandon court parasites, trust no council, see with thy own eyes, direct with thy own head, fight with thy own arms, head thy own troops, and hang up cowards, hang 'em up for scarecrows, hang up every one that turns his back; 'tis no time to palliate poltroons, and favour villains; the brave will stand firm, till his heart bleeds, and his breast is full of balls.

Fear not thy enemies, call upon thy friends, send forth a man, an hero, thy valiant son, who is as incapable of bribery as fear; let him lead us to the battle, thy foes shall receive a fatal overthrow. Set up thy standard, appear in the field, and thou shall find thy nation has warriors in it; we will faithfully follow thy fortune, and conquer or die at thy feet. We will make thee triumphant, or expire in heaps around thee.—Traitors and rebels shall know that even this arm is not quite withered and weak. I will disinherit *Tom* and *Will*, *Robin* and *Jack*, and every mother's son of a *Rentfree* that shews the least hesitation to buckle on his sword and helmet.

All my friends join me in an inviolable attachment.

*I am, with heart and fortune,
head and hand, thine,*

Yorkshire, EZEKIEL RENTFREE.
Sept. 23, 1745.

N. B. Take care of thy ports, let all offices of intelligence be inspected, hunt out the spies of the enemy, and increase the number and allowances of thy own.

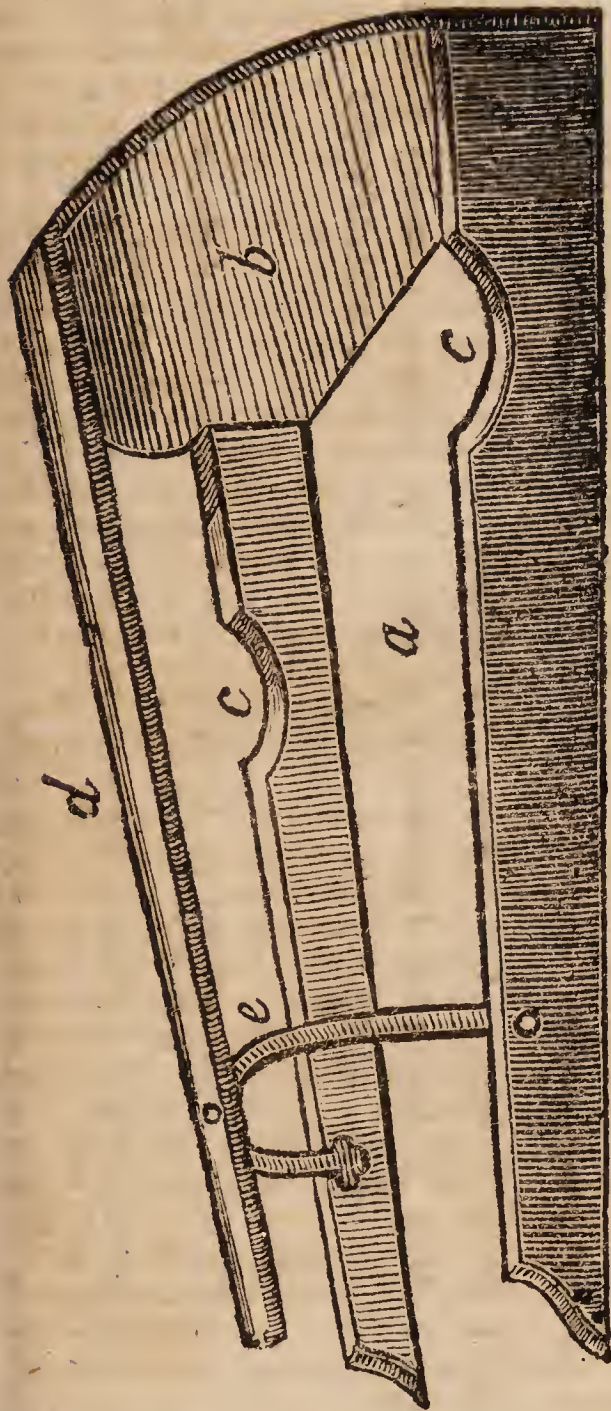
Mr:

Mr URBAN, Jan. 8, 1746.

AS the chief design of your Magazine is to communicate useful notices to the world, and, as you have formerly given an account of the great inconveniences (See V. 13. p. 432.) of binding tight the bodies and heads of infants, I here send you the description of a very useful instrument, which has been found, by the long experience of a whole nation, effectually to preserve the lives of multitudes of infants; it appearing by the bills of mortality, that not less than 80 have perished in the last year, at London only, in this way; and it is more than suspected that many infants which are overlaid, are, to excuse carelessness, set down under other heads.

I am, Yours, &c.

S. T. B



An Extract of a Letter from Oliver St John, Esq; F. R. S. dated from Florence. Nov. 30, 1731. Philosophical Transact. No. 422.

WHEN I consider how many are charged overlaid in the bills of mortality, I wonder that the *Arcutios*, universally used here, are not used in England. I send you here the design of one drawn in perspective.

a The place where the child lies.

b The headboard.

c The hollows for the nurse's breasts.

d A bar of wood to lean on when the suckles the child.

e A small iron arch to support the said bar.

The length about 3 feet 2 inches, and breadth about 1 foot 1 inch at the head. Every nurse in Florence is obliged to lay the child in it, under pain of excommunication. The *Arcutio*, with the child in it, may be safely laid entirely under the bedcloaths in the winter, without the danger of smothering.

The force and meaning of the Word Urbanity.

Mr URBAN,

I Have long wish'd to see an explanation of the word *Urbanitas*, I mean such a one as might give some idea of what the antient Romans meant by that term. I have luckily met with the satisfaction I desired, in a little extract from the works of the Abbe Geldoyn (well known in the republic of letters) published in the *Journal des Sçavans* for June 1745; and which, I believe, will not be disagreeable to the politer part of your readers.

The character of *Urbanity*, by which the Romans distinguished themselves from all other nations, is not so easy to define. Cicero, who had good reason to know what it was, is contented to ascribe to the eloquence of Roman orators, a certain tincture of *Urbanity*—*Urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio*; but being asked in what this tincture consists, all his reply is, *He is sensible there is such a thing, but knows not how to define it.* I must break the quotation from my author, here to observe, that I can much less than Cicero pretend to describe this great quality of an orator, unless I conceive to myself in some degree what this same *Urbanity* is, for I cannot use another word to explain it, by considering the speeches of a *P—tt*, a *L—gge*, or a *P—bam*, in opposition to those of a *V—*, or a *H—b—c—e*, or the late vehemence and asperity of a *C—mpb—ll*, excited, or enrag'd in spite of his native *Urbanity*, and in defiance of all consequences, by a partial love for his country, which is however the noblest failing, if I may be allowed the expression, to which the human mind is liable.—The Abbe Geldoyn, who was well qualify'd to describe an accomplishment he himself possess'd, gives us from *Quintilian* a more distinct explanation of the expression. His words are these:

Urbanity is a certain impression of politeness and goodness, which appears in the mind, conversation and sentiments of a person. *Homo Urbanus* was much the same amongst the Romans, as what we now call a man of address, probity and honour. A man who is conscious of his own integrity, and is polite, has a good understanding improv'd by education and learning, and to all these qualities joins an irreproachable conduct. To write with *Urbanity*, is to write with elegance and correctness, yet free from art and constraint; that is, in such a manner as without affectation shows a delicacy of mind, and

“ and a soul full of honour and virtue. Hence
 “ the author (justly) concludes that those
 “ shameless writers who disgrace themselves by
 “ offending the laws of decency, those wretch-
 “ ed authors, whose aim it is to corrupt the
 “ manners of a people, by employing their wit
 “ and talents in the cause of vice and irre-
 “ ligious, have no title to *Urbanity*.”

So far the ingenious critic.—I only beg leave
 to add, that as you have more justly appropri-
 ated the name of *Urbanus*, so I doubt not but
 you will still continue to merit it, by entertain-
 ing the publick in the genteel and elegant man-
 ner you have hitherto done, by rejecting all
 blunt, peevish and inurbane expressions, except
 where necessary to preserve the character, or
 the then temper of a speaker or writer.

Your constant and oblig'd reader,
 MUSOPHILUS.

A Preservative for the borned cattle.

S I R,

AS the distemper continues among the cat-
 tle, I think it my duty, with your assist-
 ance, in your next Magazine, to publish the fol-
 lowing medicine, by way of prevention, to be
 given to cattle before they are seized with the
 disorder.

For every cow, or grown up cattle, make a
 small round pye, with stiff paste, made with
 flour and butter, as is usually made for mince-
 pyes, as large as will hold about six ounces of
 tar. When the tar is put in the pye, cover
 it with a lid of the same paste, and give one to
 each beast, and for calves 3 ounces, once a month,
 so long as there is danger. The tar is of so pe-
 netrating a nature, that it enters all the parts of
 the body; even the milk of a cow shall partake of
 the tar for a day after it's given. Where plenty
 of the branches of *Scotch* fir-trees can be had, to
 give them often, will have the same effect. I
 often give the cropping of fir-trees to my sheep,
 which I find prevents them from being tainted
 with the rot, as I have found by long experi-
 ence. In giving the cattle the tar-pyes, they
 must be put into their mouths with the hand,
 so far as the root of the tongue, at the same time
 holding the tongue with the other hand. I re-
 member it given to the cattle 35 years ago, and
 some persons give it once a year, in the autumn
 season, by way of prevention. The milch cows
 that eat the fir-branches, their milk will taste
 of the turpentine. When the cattle have been
 accustomed to the fir-branches, they will eat
 them freely, as other food. As you were pleas'd
 to publish the improvement of drawing oxen
 single in your magazine, for *December* 1744:
 I hope you'll publish this in your next; who
 am,

Your humble servant, T. W.

*** The gentleman is desired to write whe-
 ther this remedy will succeed after the cows
 are seized.

Note. A Description of the Isle of Cape Breton,
 Louisbourg, and other places in the Map,
 which accompanies this Magazine, will be
 given in our next.

ORDER of BATTLE at Falkirk-muir.

See p. 27,
 and 41

KING'S
 ARMY.

Morafs

Legonier

Cobham

Hamilton

Wolf's

Cholmondeley

Pultney

Royal

Price

Legonier

Batteneau

Legonier

Legonier

DRAGOONS

F

O

O

T.

Clanronald

400

Glengary 2

Bat. 900

Glenbucket and Appin

500

Lochiel

900

Cluney

400

Fraasers under

Levat 400

Ld Nairn's

Farquarson

£c. 700

£c. 700

Athol men under Ld

Geo. Murray 1000

Ogilvie, &c.

1000

Ld Kilmarnock's dragoons,

The young Pretender's guards.

900

Ld Lewis

Gordon

£c. 700

Ld Nairn's

Farquarson

£c. 700

Ld Nairn's

Farquarson

£c. 700

REBEL
 ARMY.

(See list of the rebel regiments and colonels Vol. XV. p. 615.)

From the TRUE PATRIOT. N^o I.

The Author in his introductory paper, which we are desired to give by one of our correspondents, after observing the prevalence of fashion, and that it is the business of every man to accommodate himself to the fashion of the times, goes on thus :

OF all mankind, there are none whom it so absolutely imports to conform to this golden rule (of fashion) as an author ; by neglecting this, *Milton* himself lay long in obscurity, and the world had nearly lost the best poem which perhaps it hath ever seen. On the contrary, by adhering to it, *Tom Durfey*, whose name is almost forgot, and many others who are quite forgotten, flourished most notably in their respective ages, and eat, and were read very plentifully by their cotemporaries.

In strict obedience to this sovereign power, being informed by my bookseller, a man of great sagacity in his business, *That no body at present reads any thing but news-papers*, I have determined to conform myself to the reigning taste. The number indeed of these writers at first a little staggered us both ; but upon perusal of their works, I fancied I had discovered two or three little imperfections in them all, which somewhat diminished the force of this objection, and gave me hopes that the public will expel some of them to make room for their betters.

The first little imperfection in these writings, is, that there is scarce a syllable of TRUTH in any of them. If this be admitted to be a fault, it requires no other evidence than themselves, and the perpetual contradictions which occur not only on comparing one with the other, but the same author with himself at different days.

2dly, There is no SENSE in them ; to prove this likewise, I appeal to their works.

3dly, There is, in reality, NOTHING in them at all. And this also must be allowed by their readers, if paragraphs which contain neither wit nor humour, nor sense, nor the least importance, may be properly said to contain nothing. Such are the arrival of my lord — with a great equipage, the marriage of miss — of great beauty and merit, and the death of Mr — who was never heard of in his life, &c. &c.

Nor will this appear strange, if we consider who are the authors of such tracts ; namely, the journeymen of booksellers, of whom, I believe, much the same may be truly predicated, as of these their productions.

But the encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem more strange and more difficult to account for. And here I cannot agree with my bookseller, that their eminent badness recommends them. The true reason is, I believe, simply the same which I once heard an economist assign for the content and satisfaction with which his family drank water-cyder, viz. because they could procure no other liquor. Indeed I make no doubt, but that the understanding as well as the palate, tho' it

may out of necessity swallow the worse, will in general prefer the better.

In this confidence, I have resolved to provide the public a better entertainment than it hath lately been dieted with ; and as it is no great assurance in an author to think himself capable of excelling such writings as have been mentioned above, so neither can he be called too sanguine in promising himself a more favourable reception from the public.

It is not usual for us of superior eminence in our profession, to hang out our names on the sign post ; however, to raise some expectation in the mind of every reader, as well as to give a slight direction to those conjectures which he will be apt to make on this occasion, I shall set down some few hints, by which a sagacious guesser may arrive at sufficient certainty concerning me.

And, first, I faithfully promise him, that I do not live within a mile of *Grubstreet* ; nor am I acquainted with a single inhabitant of that place.

2dly, I am of no party ; a word which I hope, by these my labours, to eradicate out of our constitution : This being indeed the true source of all those evils which we have occasion to complain of.

3dly, I am a gentleman : A circumstance from which my readers will reap many advantages ; for at the same time that he may peruse my paper, without any danger of seeing himself, or any of his friends, traduced with scurrility, so he may expect, by means of my intercourse with people of condition, to find here many articles of importance concerning the affairs and transactions of the great world, (which can never reach the ears of vulgar news-writers) not only in matters of state and politics, but amusement. All routs, drums, and assemblies, will fall under my immediate inspection, and the adventures which happen at them will be inserted in my papers, with due regard, however, to the character I here profess, and with strict care to give no offence to the parties concerned.

Lastly, As to my learning, knowledge, and other qualifications for the office I have undertaken, I shall be silent, and leave the decision to my reader's judgment ; of whom I desire no more than that he would not despise me before he is acquainted with me.

And to prevent this, as I have already given some account what I am, so I shall proceed to throw forth a few hints who I am ; a matter commonly of the greatest importance towards the recommendation of all works of literature.

First, then, It is very probable I am Lord B———ke. This I collect from my stile in writing, and knowledge in politics. Again it is as probable that I am the B——p of ****, from my zeal for the protestant religion. When I consider these, together with the wit and humour which will diffuse themselves thro' the whole, it is more than possible I may be Lord C——— himself, or at least he may have some share in my paper.

From some, or all of these reasons, I am
B very

very likely Mr *W*—n, Mr *D*—n, Mr *L*—n, Mr *F*—g, *T*—n, or indeed any other person who hath ever distinguished himself in the republic of letters.

This at least is very probable, that some of these gentlemen may contribute a share of their abilities to the carrying on this work; in which, as nothing shall ever appear in it inconsistent with decency, or the religion and true civil interest of my country, no person, how great soever, need be ashamed of being imagined to have a part; unless he should be weak enough to be ashamed of writing at all; that is, of having more sense than his neighbours, or of communicating it to them.

I come now to consider the only remaining article, *viz.* the price, which is one third more than my cotemporary weekly historians set on their labours.

And here I might, with modesty enough, insist, that if I am either what or who I pretend to be, I have sufficient title to this distinction. It is well known, that, among mechanics, a much larger advance is often allowed only for a particular name. A genteel person would not be suspected of dealing with any other than the most eminent in his trade, tho' he is convinced he pays an additional price by so doing. And I hope the polite world, especially when they consider the regard to fashion, which I have above professed, will not scruple to allow me the same pre-eminence.

But in reality, this is the cheapest public paper; both in quality, of which enough hath been said already, and in which light a shilling would, I apprehend, be a more moderate price than the three halfpence which is demanded by some others: And *secondly*, (which my bookseller chiefly insists on) in quantity; as I shall contain, he says, full three times as many letters as the above-mentioned papers; and for which reason he at first advised me to demand four-pence at least, for that one ninth part would be still abated to the public. To be serious, I would desire my reader to weigh fairly with himself, whether he doth not gain six times the knowledge and amusement by my paper, compared to any other; and then I think he will have no difficulty to determine in my favour.

Indeed the prudent part of mankind will be considerable gainers by purchasing my paper; for as it will contain every thing which is worth their knowing, all others will become absolutely needless; and I leave to their determination, whether threepennyworth of truth and sense is not more worth their purchasing than all the rubbish and nonsense of the week, which will cost them twenty times as much. In other words, is it not better to give their understanding an entertainment once a week, than to surcharge it every day with coarse and homely fare?

I shall conclude the whole in the words of the fair and honest tradesman: Gentlemen, upon my word and honour, I can afford it no cheaper; and I believe there is no shop in town will sell you better for the price.

The following Memorial having appeared in the foreign Gazettes, it is thought proper to give it a place, especially as it has received an answer by his majesty's ministers.

A LETTER written to his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by the Ministers of the several Roman Catholic Princes and States residing here.

My LORD,

WE the under-written have seen with equal grief and surprize, that the law of nations has been violated by the clause of the proclamation published the 6 (17) of this month, against the roman catholic ecclesiastics, purporting, that the foreigners only, in the service of foreign ministers, were excepted, and declared exempt from the penalties pronounced by the said proclamation.

The immunities and prerogatives reciprocally due to the ministers of all courts do not respect their own persons only, but extend to those of all their domestics also, without difference as to number, or employment, and still less as to their countries.

The proclamation establishes a distinction of persons, by restraining the privileges to those who are foreigners, whereby this proclamation equally violates our essential immunities, and our most valuable prerogatives. To which must be added, that as there is a scarcity of foreign priests in London; and as we did not provide ourselves with any, by reason of the custom established from time immemorial, of making use of those of this country, the distinction, or execution of the clause abovementioned, would end in taking from us, or preventing the exercise of religion, which is allowed in all countries, and is due to the character, and to the families of the representatives of princes in their own houses.

And altho' our rights be firmly and fully established by the law of nations, we have besides the satisfaction of knowing them to have been acknowledged by the parliament the seventh year of the glorious reign of queen Anne.

That act is solemn and celebrated, because supplying the defect of former laws, it tends, as the queen declares in her letter to the czar Peter, to prevent for the future all offence or violation of the privileges, as well of ambassadors, as of other foreign ministers.

The said act expressly declares, that whosoever should dare to arrest, or sue at law, any of the said ministers, or of their servants, without the least distinction, is guilty of a violation of the law of nations.

It is to be observed, that as that act excepts only tradesmen, and other merchants subject to bankruptcy, who should enter into the families of ambassadors or foreign ministers, every person belonging to them, without difference as to nation, employment, or number, is to enjoy all their privileges, and all their immunities.

Being therefore confident that the committing so sensible an offence against the law of nations, is very far from the king's intentions, and the prudence of his ministers, we thought

our-

ourselves, at first, obliged to represent to your excellency, by word of mouth, as we did, the above-mentioned considerations, with our desire that you would lay them, in a respectful manner, on our part, before his majesty, to the end that he might be pleased to give clear and precise orders for redressing the said clause, as being directly contrary to the immunities and privileges, which all our domestics ought to enjoy, without exception.

But at the time that we were expecting the redress of the clause, and even before we had any answer from your excellency, a domestic of the envoy from the king of *Portugal* was violently arrested, carry'd to the common goal where all malefactors are confined, and put in irons, where he is still detained.

We cannot pass by in silence the very aggravating circumstance, that the certificate, which proved him to belong to the family of that minister, having been produced to the justice of peace, he protested that such a certificate did not protect any of the nationals.

Another offence was committed by the orders given to arrest a domestic of the ambassador of *Venice*.*

The justice having seen, and even acknowledged the certificate of that ambassador, declared, that at present he could pay no regard to it. And what is more, the constable declared besides, (as your excellency will be pleased to observe by the inclosed paper) that he would arrest that domestic in the house of the ambassador himself.

All these insults and offences oblige us indispensably to demand, that, in expectation of the orders of our sovereigns, the domestic of the *Portugal* envoy be immediately set at liberty, and that the magistrates may be directed to acknowledge what appertains to the immunities and privileges of the families of the foreign ministers.

In expectation of the said orders, we cannot abstain from demanding moreover, that the audacious behaviour of the said constable may be severely punished, the usage of many ages leaving no room to doubt but that the houses of ministers ought to be respected in the same manner as those of the princes themselves, whom they represent; and it being also notorious, that in the most heinous cases of state criminals, no prince would proceed to that extremity, without having first demanded back from the ambassador the person accused.

By these considerations we find ourselves obliged to take another step still more indispensable than the former, *viz.* To prevent all delay of redressing the clause above-mentioned, and of giving us satisfaction upon our complaints herein set forth, by protesting all of us together, as

* One James Hamilton, a Roman Catholic priest, who in a letter dated Dec. 12. to the Venetian ambassador, whose domestic he was, complains that the constables, by virtue of a warrant from justice De Veil to apprehend him, had beset the house where he lodged, and told the people they would take him even out of his Excellency's house.

we do by this memorial, and as is proper for the preservation of our rights, and of those of our successors, against the said clause, as also against every thing that has followed upon it, or may follow, and against every other consequence, till such time as we can give an account to our respective sovereigns, and receive suitable orders from them.

Having regard, particularly, in the present situation, to the intentions of the princes, whom we have the honour to serve, we renew the declaration made to your excellency by word of mouth, and of our own accord, *viz.* That if any one of our domestics were guilty of, or an accomplice in any crime against the government, we are ready to dismiss him from our service, and to withdraw the protection, as well as the certificate wherewith he should be provided.

We have the honour to be with respect,

My Lord,

*Your Excellency's most humble,
and most obedient servants.*

N. B. The above letter, in *French*, was sign'd by monsieur de *Wafner*, minister plenipotentiary of their imperial majesties; the count de *Haslang*, minister plenipotentiary of his most serene highness the elector of *Bavaria*; and monsieur de *Champigny*, minister of his most serene highness the elector of *Cologne*.

Another letter of the same purport, in *Italian*, was sign'd by signor *Capello*, ambassador from *Venice*; monsieur *Gastaldi*, minister of *Genoa*; and monsieur *Caetano*, the *Portuguese* secretary.

A third in the same language, by the chevalier *Oforio*, envoy extraordinary from the king of *Sardinia*; and monsieur *Pucci*, charged with the affairs of his imperial majesty for the great duchy of *Tuscany*.

ANSWER by his Majesty's Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, Jan. 7, 1745-6.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have not failed to acquaint the king with the contents of the letter which you honoured me with the 16 (27) of last month, wherein you complain very bitterly, and even protest against what was inserted in the proclamation published the 6 (17) with respect to roman catholic priests, being his majesty's subjects, who should be in the service of the foreign ministers, insisting upon an unlimited protection in favour of all those whom you call by the name of your domestics, "without difference as to number, or employment, and still less as to their country."

I am to answer you by his majesty's command, that he is very far from intending to infringe the privileges and immunities of ambassadors, and other foreign ministers, granted to them by the law of nations, and consistent with the laws of this country.

Neither does the king think that they have been violated in the least by the said proclamation.

First, As to what concerns the law of nations,

ons, it is absolutely necessary that the privileges which it establishes, should be consistent with the internal welfare and security of the countries where the ministers reside.

Now the number of national roman catholic priests, who swarm more than ever in this town, was found dangerous to the state, especially at a time of open rebellion in favour of a pretender of the same religion. Their secret plottings against the king's government, whereof his majesty has many indications; their injurious discourses, nay even their threats, and the daily conversions which they make of his majesty's protestant subjects to the roman catholic faith (tho' by those very conversions they are liable to the punishment enacted by the laws against persons guilty of high treason;) All those circumstances together had given so great uneasiness, that it was absolutely necessary to provide a remedy against them.

The protection, therefore, which his majesty owes to his own subjects would not allow of his any longer suffering persons of that kind, irreconcilable enemies to his government, to remain in the heart of his dominions.

As to what you alledge, gentlemen, concerning the free exercise of your religion in your own houses, the king does not dispute it; the law of nations authorizes you to claim it.

If the question were only about private chapels for your own families, served by your domestic chaplains duly qualified, no-body would have any thing to say against it.

But is that really the point in debate? I appeal to your own selves.

Are not open chappels maintained, under colour of public protection, with an enormous number of priests, out of the houses of the ministers, who lend their names to them? Is it for the use of the minister's family, that mass is therein celebrated from morning to night, or rather for the sake of furnishing his majesty's converted subjects with opportunities of being present at it against law?

Is there any roman catholic country where such an extension of their privileges is allowed to protestant ministers? Is there any such thing practised at *Vienna*, at *Paris*, or at *Madrid*?

It is true that this has been winked at in times when the religion of the country was not openly and forcibly attacked.

It does not however follow, that a natural right is given up, because it is not vigorously exercised.

I come in the second place to the laws of this country, which are appealed to by the roman catholic ministers, in their letter, equally with the law of nations, they quoting therein the act of parliament of the 7th of queen *Anne*; and I shall very readily allow them that it is, as they stile it, "a solemn and celebrated act, " supplying the defect of former laws, and " tending to prevent for the future all offence " or violation of the privileges, as well of ambassadors, as of other foreign ministers."

But it must be considered at the same time, that this act, as appears by the whole tenor of it, relates solely to law-suits, and civil arrests upon account of debts,

And accordingly it was upon occasion of a foreign ambassador's being detained for debts, that it was passed: and it was in that point only that it was found necessary, and intended to supply the defect of the former laws, inasmuch as there were none before in being upon that subject.

Would any one infer from thence, that the intention was to authorize foreign ministers to protect state criminals, disturbers of the public peace, or persons dangerous to society, or suspected by the government upon any account whatsoever?

Or can it be thought that in supplying the defect of the former laws, it was meant to abolish the most essential and fundamental ones of the country?

Amongst these last, there are none held in greater veneration by a protestant people, than those which forbid, under severe penalties, the celebrations of mass by national priests. Of this kind there are several acts of parliament still in full force, passed, repeated, and even enforced at different times since the beginning of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*. I shall mention one, which does not allow them to celebrate it even in the houses of foreign ministers. It is the act of the 11th and 12th of *William III.* an act not above eight or nine years prior to that above-mentioned of *Q. Anne*: it is therein expressly declared, that no subject of the king's, whether natural-born, or naturalised, may celebrate mass even in the houses of foreign ministers; and that the names, and places of nativity even of the foreign priests, whom they shall make use of, shall be register'd in the office of the principal secretary of state.

But suppose that this act of *Q. Anne* were as unlimited as it is pretended. The ministers do admit of one exception to what they call their privileges, with regard to tradesmen, and in general to such persons as may become bankrupts; will they not admit of any, when the question is about the public security, and the very existence of the government? The law of nations can certainly never be contrary to that, and can consequently give no title to exclaim against a remedy, which has been necessarily made use of to obviate the dangers justly apprehended from the popish priests; and especially if it be consider'd that the necessity of applying that remedy was partly owing to the abuse of the indulgence of past times by the protected priests.

To conclude, The roman catholic ministers may rely upon the king's protection for their persons, for their families, and for the exercise of their religion in their own houses, according to the law of nations, and according to the usage of all other countries with regard to ministers of a different religion from that which is established in the country where they reside.

The king does not pretend to subject the foreign ministers to his ordonnances, but he has a right to require the obedience of his own subjects to the laws of their country. He has not the power to dispense with it, and we know of no foreign protection that can do it.

His majesty therefore has reason to expect, that

that, upon this exposition of the reasons and justice of his proceeding in this affair, the roman catholic ministers will be pleased to discharge from their service every popish priest who is a subject of the king's; and that they will for the future make use of foreign ones only, his majesty not being able to persuade himself that any foreign powers in alliance or friendship with him, as those are, whom you, Gentlemen, have the honour to represent, would insist, under the name of privilege, upon things prejudicial in the highest degree to the government of the country where you reside on their part, and contrary to its ancient and fundamental laws, upon which the king's proclamation, which you complain of, was built.

As to what remains, if it be true that an officer of justice did make use of the expressions, imputed to the constable, who is mention'd in your letter, with regard to the house of the Venetian ambassador, you may be assured that his majesty entirely disapproves them, and that the necessary enquiries shall be made, in order to cause such satisfaction to be given to his excellency, as shall appear to be due.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble, and

Most obedient Servant.

From the TRUE PATRIOT.

How the most noble Party of Free-Thinkers, &c. will suffer by the Success of the present Rebellion.

Ambubaiarum Collegia, Pharmacopolæ, Mendici, Mimi, Balatrones; hoc Genus omne Mæstum & sollicitum est. — HOR.

THere yet remains a party to be spoken to, who have no property, nor any regard either for the religion or liberty of their country.

If I can make it appear that these likewise are interested in opposing the pretender's cause, I think we may then justly conclude, he cannot have a single partizan in this nation (the most bigotted roman catholics excepted) who is sensible enough to know his own good.

And first, the most noble party of Free-Thinkers, who have no religion, are most heartily concerned to oppose the introduction of popery, which would obtrude one on them; one not only inconsistent with Free-thinking, but indeed with any Thinking at all. How would a man of spirit, whose principles are too elevated to worship the great creator of the universe, submit to pay his adoration to a rabble of saints, most of whom he would have been justly ashamed to have kept company with while alive! But besides the slavish doctrines which he must believe, or, at least, meanly pretend to believe, how would a genius, who cannot

conform to the little acts of decency required by a protestant church, support the slavish impositions of auricular confession, penance, fasting, and all the tiresome forms and ceremonies exacted by the church of Rome?

A And whereas the said Free-Thinkers have long regarded it as an intolerable grievance, that a certain body of men called *parsons* should, for the useless services of praying, preaching, catechising and instructing the people, receive a certain fixed stipend from the public, which the law foolishly allows them to call their own: How would these men brook the restoration of abbey-lands, impropriations, and the numberless flowers which the reformation hath lopped off from the church, and which the re-establishment of popery would most infallibly restore to it?

C Again, there are many worthy persons who, tho' very little concerned for the true liberty of their country, have, however, the utmost respect for what is by several mistaken for it, I mean licentiousness, or a free power of abusing the king, ministry, and every thing great, noble and solemn. The impunity with which this liberty hath been of late years practis'd, must be acknowledged by every man of the least candour: Indeed, to such a degree, that power and government, instead of being objects of reverence and terror, have been set up as the butts of ridicule and buffoonery, as if they were only intended to be laughed at by the people.

E Now this is a liberty which hath only flourished under this royal family. His present majesty, as he hath less deserved than his predecessors to be the object of it, so he hath supported it with more dignity and contempt than they have done: but how impatient the pretender will be under this liberty, and how certainly he will abolish it, may be concluded, not only from the absolute power, which he infallibly brings with him, but from the many ears and noses which his family, without such power, have, heretofore, sacrificed on these occasions.

G And this is a loss not only to be deplored by those men of genius, who have exerted and may exert their great talents this way. There are many who, without capacity of writing, have that of reading, and have done their utmost to support and encourage such authors and their works. These will lose their favourite amusement, all those laughs and shrugs which they have formerly vented at the expence of their superiors.

H But if these concerns should appear chimerical, I come now to pecuniary considerations.

derations ; to a large body of men, whose whole trade would be ruined by this man's success. The reader will be perhaps in doubt what trade can be carried on by such persons as I have described in the beginning of this paper : how much more will he be surprized to hear, that it is the principal trade which of late years hath been carried on in this kingdom. To keep him therefore no longer in suspense, I mean the honest method of selling ourselves, which hath flourished so notably for a long time among us. A business which I have ventured to call honest, notwithstanding the objections rais'd by weak and scrupulous people against it.

I know indeed many answers have been given to these objections by a late philosopher of great eminence. and by the followers of his school ; such as, *that all mankind are rascals ; that they are only to be governed by corruption, &c.* But to say the truth, there is no occasion of having recourse to these deep and obscure doctrines for this purpose ; there is a much fuller and plainer answer to be given, and which is founded on principles the very reverse of those which were taught in this school, namely, the principles of common sense and common honesty : for, if it be granted, as surely it will be, that we are freemen, we have certainly a right to ourselves ; and whatever we have a right to, we have also a right to sell. And perhaps it was a doubt in that great philosopher, *whether we were freemen or no*, that led him into these doctrines I have mentioned.

Now this trade, by which alone so many thousands have got an honest livelihood for themselves and families, must be totally ruined ; for, if this nation should be once enslaved, it would be impossible for an honest man to carry on this business any longer. A freeman (as hath been proved) may justly sell himself, but a slave cannot.

And if a man would be so dishonourable and base as to offer at carrying on this trade in an enslaved country, contrary to all the rules of honesty, and all the most solemn ties of slavery, yet who would buy him ? The reasons against such a purchase are too obvious to be mentioned. Indeed we may say in general, that as it is dishonest in a slave to sell, so it is as foolish in a slave to buy : for as the one hath no property to part with, so neither can the other acquire any.

For these reasons, I think it is visibly the interest of all that part of the nation, to whom I have addressed myself in the beginning of this paper, to

exclude popery and arbitrary power.

There is, however, one objection which I foresee may and will be made to this conclusion ; and that is, whereas the estates of all the lords and commons of this kingdom will be forfeited, and at the disposal of the conqueror, and the personal fortunes of all others will, in the confusion at least, be liable to plunder, that such honest gentlemen may have a sufficient chance abundantly to repair or compensate all their losses.

I own there is something very plausible in this argument, and it might perhaps have great force, if the pretender's son had landed in *England*, as he did in *Scotland* ; and had been pleased to place that confidence in an *English* rabble, with which he hath vouchsafed rather to honour these Highland banditti. In this case, and on your principles, I grant, no man could justly have been blamed, who had fixed the eyes of his affection on his neighbour's estate, gardens, house, purse, wife, or daughter, for joining the young man's cause, provided the success of it had been probable.

But the fact is otherwise : The *Highlanders* are those to whom he must owe any success he may attain ; these are therefore to be served before you ; and I easily refer to your own consideration, when *Rome*, and *France*, and *Spain*, are repaid their demands, when a vast army of hungry *Highlanders*, and a larger army of as hungry priests, are satisfied, how miserable a pittance will remain to your share.

A second Letter to the JACOBITES. Abridg'd from the True Patriot. [See the first letter Vol. XV. p. 646.]

GENTLEMEN,

I Appeal to all those who ever listened to your insinuations, whether the two greatest benefits promised by you to this country, if it should submit to try the experiment you propose, are not the freeing it from the present heavy load of its debt, and from the various engagements it now lies under to other kingdoms. These are your strong-holds.—*The public debt I have already consider'd, I shall now consider our treaties.*

To suppose then this country in the blessed situation in which you wish it, freed from all its engagements ; the queen of *Hungary* no more to be supported, the king of *Sardinia* to be abandon'd, and the *Dutch* to be left to shift for themselves ; what will be the happy consequences ? Every power in *Europe*, either actually at war with *France*, or virtually so by her engagements with the queen of *Hungary*, will make separate treaties of peace with that crown, and those treaties be so many sacrifices of the commerce of *Great Britain*.

Doubt-

Doubtless you flatter yourselves, that we should soon be able to make more advantageous alliances, in which the true interest of this country should alone be consider'd.—The true interest of this country is to promote its own trade and commerce, and to obstruct that of its dangerous rival, *France*.—The only way to do this, is to keep up a power upon the continent, capable of coping with her. By this she will be obliged to maintain large armies, and therefore will not have an opportunity of cultivating her marine; and while we are capable, and shew a readiness, to assist such powers as are willing to preserve their independency, we may expect to be admitted to dispose of our commodities within their dominions upon the terms of a favour'd nation. But if once we desert them, they will be obliged to submit upon the best terms they can get, and *France* will soon find herself in possession of universal monarchy.

When we have thus broke thro' all our alliances, and stand single, what agreement shall we be able to make with *that ambitious crown*? Will not she exact what concessions she pleases, especially when, at the same time, we have a king upon our throne, who owes his crown to her assistance?

But I will admit your king shall have a desire to be as faithless to that crown, as you intend he should make this nation to the rest of the world; yet he will not have it in his power to be so.—No nation will enter into any treaty to support this kingdom against *France*, after we have broke all treaties now subsisting: or, admitting it possible, it must certainly be upon worse terms than any we have at present.

But I know it has been asserted by some of you, that we stand in need of no other support than our fleet, and that we ought to have no connexions with the continent.—This is an assertion founded on such weakness and ignorance, that it hardly deserves an answer.—Can we maintain our fleet, or furnish it with seamen, without trade? Or can we support our trade without treaties? Or will foreign countries enter into treaties with us, merely commercial?—Certainly not.—If they give us advantages in commerce, they will, in return, expect some advantages to themselves, by our becoming guarantees of their several possessions. Nay, tho' we are an island, and may always defend our own coasts, have we no possessions that stand in need of a guaranty?—As *Gibraltar*, *Port-mahon*, all our settlements and colonies?—Is there hardly one to which some other nation has not, one time or another, set up a claim? And if we once stood single, would not all those pretensions be renewed, and where they had been given up by treaty, upon the dissolution of such treaty be revived?

Yet admitting that, without entring into any alliances, we are capable of maintaining our trade, and consequently our navy, it does not follow that we should be able to maintain our superiority at sea. When the *French* were once secure from any disturbances on the continent, as they would be by our taking ourselves from out the opposite scale, they would imme-

diately apply themselves to their marine, and would soon become a match for us: and if that was once the case, they would not long suffer us to continue an independent kingdom.

These seem to be the necessary consequences of a revolution brought about at this time, in the manner, and with the assistance you propose; and, I protest, I am so far from thinking you have a head capable of averting the storm that would hang over us, when once you had accomplish'd your long wish'd-for point, that I verily believe you have never consider'd the difficulties that will attend your success: and yet it is plain, to a demonstration, that *France* sees it in the same light in which I have been representing it, by her readiness to give you assistance upon this occasion. Her quarrel is not with the present royal family, but with this kingdom. She longs for an opportunity of revenging herself upon us, who have, for so many centuries, been a check to her ambition; and you are such a short-sighted race of men, as to fall into the snare she lays for you.

After a revolution brought about by such means, you would no longer enumerate the want of place-bills and triennial parliaments among your grievances; they would then be seen by you in their proper light, as questionable goods, at the most but as out-works, not as fundamentals.—Yet to admit that we should be at leisure to dispute upon such points, are you sure they would be granted? Ignorant as you are, you can never be so ignorant as not to know, that, before the revolution, the duration of parliaments was absolutely at the will of the prince, and that no persons were excluded from a seat there: and what moral certainty can we have, that the first parliament to be called upon such a change, would put so short a period as three, or even seven years to their own existence; or that they would exclude, even the same number of place-men out of the house, as are excluded by the laws now in being? Not to insinuate that your new king might hesitate to give his assent to such bills, as well as to his declaration of rights, which lopps off many things from the power of the crown, that the fore-fathers claim'd as their prerogative. Not to insinuate that he might refuse to let parliaments be annually holden, as it is well known that before the revolution they were not, and from whence his ancestors found means to encroach upon the liberties of the people under the pretence of prerogative, and in which they were often supported by the determinations of the judges in *Westminster-hall*, who were, at that time, absolutely dependent on the crown; for it is by a law passed since the revolution, that they are to continue in their offices during the life of the king, or at least *Quam diu se bene gesserint*; a law which we should not be absolutely sure of having confirmed.—Perhaps your new king might make his assent to these privileges, which we now enjoy, the purchase of a toleration to those of his own religion; and here, gentlemen, is another difficulty you will find upon your hands; and, believe me, the being mediators between a popish prince and protestant subjects will be no easy

easy task. In the declaration of the 10th of October, it is promised to maintain the religion in England, Scotland and Ireland, as respectively established. This is fair and open, for it plainly points at a difference of religion in the three kingdoms; and those who know the father of your young adventurer, know that he has always insisted that popery was to be considered as the establish'd religion of Ireland. If then he goes so far as in his declaration to avow setting up that religion in one part of his dominions, it may charitably be supposed, that he will contend for an entire toleration of it in this kingdom: and I am at the more liberty to suppose this, because it is notorious that, for these two months past, a pamphlet has been spread about this town, by some of his partisans, in vindication of that religion, and to shew the necessity of an unlimited toleration, with reasons given, in the advertisement to the reader, why it is publish'd at this time. And if once that religion was put so much as upon an equality with protestantism, you would find it impossible, under a popish prince, to prevent it from growing more wide, and spreading itself over the whole kingdom.

A. Z.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Derby, Dec. 13.

A Bout six o'clock on *Wednesday* evening, were quarter'd on me, six officers (one a major as they stiled him) and forty private men, with eight pick'd up shabby horses, some without saddles or bridles, others with halters, and pieces of bridles, and ropes about their heads and necks, and poor saddles, or a sort of padds stuffed with straw upon 'em. Most of the men, after their entrance into my house, look'd like so many fiends turn'd out of hell, to ravage the kingdom, and cut throats; and under their plaids nothing but a various sort of butchering weapons were to be seen: the sight at first must be thought very shocking and terrible. But these wretches being fatigued with their long march from *Leek* that day, soon after they came into my house, stuffed themselves well with bread, cheese, and ale, and then about 20 of them, before a great fire in my hall order'd by them, called for a large quantity of straw, and nestled into it for repose; and the remainder of them did the like in a large landry-room belonging to my house, before two great fires likewise order'd to be made there. The officers took possession of my parlour, and chambers they liked best, commanded what supper and liquor they would have, and expected me, my wife and whole family, to wait on them, as if they had been so many petty princes; yet one of the officers was tolerably civil and communica-

tive, and redressed some complaints made about the ill behaviour of his men. My hall (after these vagabond creatures began to be warm, by such numbers under the straw, and a great fire near them) stunk so of their itch, and other nastinesses about them, as if they had been so many persons in a condemn'd hole, and 'twill be very happy if they've left no contagion behind them. The next day the officers and their men grew more bold, and order'd in a haughty tone what meat and drink they would have at their meals, and if you was not at an instant ready to administer what they call'd for, some of them would surround you with fierce and savage looks, as if they had been so many mutés appointed to strangle, or some other way assassinate you. To *Friday* morning they eat me up near a side of beef, 8 joints of mutton, 4 cheeses, with abundance of white and brown bread (particularly white) 3 couple of fowls, and would have draims continually, as well as strong ale, beer, tea, &c. But really what did afford me some matter for an unavoidable laughter (tho' my family in this miserable situation) was, to see these desperadoes, from officers to the common men, at their several meals, first pull off their bonnets, and then lift up their eyes in a most solemn manner, and mutter something to themselves, by way of saying grace.—As if they had been so many pure primitive christians.

E Their dialect (from the idea I had of it) seemed to me as if an herd of hottentots, wild monkies in a desert, or vagrant gypsies, had been jabbering, screaming, and howling together; and really this jargon of speech was very properly suited to such a set of banditti.

I cannot omit taking notice of the generous present they made me at parting on *Friday* morning, for the trouble and expence I was at, and the dangers undergone (tho' by the by, I wished for no other compensation than the escape of my family with their lives, and of my house being plunder'd) which was a regiment of lice, several loads of their filthy excrements, and other ejections of different colours, scatter'd before my door, in the garden, and elsewhere about my house.

S I R,

H In your Magazine for January 1742 (at the beginning of the 12th vol.) you gave us a debate of very great importance, on the question, whether insurances on our enemies ships ought to be permitted or not. I wish that the minister, who had in that instance at least the good of his country, and the depression of our enemies at heart, had carried his point; and therefore de-

fire

fire you will insert the following letter against that practice, as I think the present situation of our affairs operates strongly on the same side of the question.

MR URBAN,

I Am extremely concern'd, that the public joy for so important an event as the taking and destroying such a number of *Martini* ships should have any alloy: I am told that the benefit arising from it to *England* will in a great measure be lost, and the mischief it would have done to *France* will be in some degree repair'd, by the ships being insur'd on our *Exchange* to almost their full value. I shall not enter into the consideration, how mean, how scandalous it is to carry on an under-hand traffick with those who are declar'd the open, and who appear the inveterate enemies of our country, but will view this practice as a point of interest, and whether it is beneficial to the community or not.

Before the commencement of the war, our complaints were loud and general, that the *French* trade, especially the *West India*, was grown to such a height, as not only to hurt, but endanger our own: the great number of their ships taken is a sufficient evidence, if there were no other, of the justice of those complaints; what then was our business at entering into the war? Not to interrupt, not to weaken only, but to destroy as effectually as possible the very being of their trade. We have given them several blows, under which they have staggered, under which they must have fallen, if they had not been held up by our insurance. So many captures must have occasion'd such bankruptcies among their merchants in *France*, that these could not have sent so many ships to *America*, and the planters there could not have been supported.

The only argument for insuring the enemy's property is, that the money paid here for it is so much clear gain; but then it must be suppos'd, that their ships are not taken, if they are, instead of gaining we lose by it; but whether they are or not, their trade is still kept alive by our means. It is evident, that *France*, notwithstanding her blustering, has not sufficient funds to promote her schemes upon the continent, and protect her trade at the same time. Is it not natural then for her king to say, I will pursue the first, and let the *English* themselves take care of the last; whilst this is insur'd, whilst this is nurs'd up by them, it may languish, but will not be destroy'd. To corroborate what I have advanced, I shall offer two matters of fact to the serious consideration of every *Briton*. 1. The *French*, in order to prop their sinking, and for want of ships and seamen, have lately permitted the *Dutch* to load in their sugar colonies. These *Dutch* bottoms, with *French* property, have had a great deal of insurance done upon them in the city of *London*.

Sir, no man can have a greater regard for the character of a fair merchant than I have, I think him one of the most useful members of society; but I cannot help making an observation or two, viz. that no one can carry on

(January 1746.)

such a traffick without holding, directly or indirectly, a correspondence with the enemies of his country: That it is natural for any man to wish, that the ships which he insures may pursue their voyage with safety, and to take proper measures that they may: That it is easy then for him, by his correspondence, to convey intelligence of the destination of our fleets, the time of their sailing, and whatever else may be necessary for the enemy to know; no gains can counterbalance such a mischief, all the efforts which our government can make to destroy their trade may be render'd ineffectual. I am far from thinking, that every man who subscribes to such insurance would be guilty of conveying intelligence to the enemy; but as the temptation is great, it is probable some of them may, and it is surely wise to provide against such a probability.

It will perhaps be said, if the *English* don't secure to themselves the profits arising from the insurance of the *French* ships, the *Dutch* will. In answer to this, I must ask, if the profits are certain and great, why are the *French* so willing to give, and the *Dutch* so ready to part with them to us? The only reasons why *France* applies to *England* for it must be, because she cannot procure the whole insurance which she wants from *Holland*; or because she gets it here on cheaper terms; or because she secures more effectually the navigation of her ships. In either of the former instances we give her advantages which it is impolitical to give; in the last we lend her assistance to destroy ourselves. However, tho' the profits may be great, this is the single question; is insuring the enemy's property, upon the whole, for the public interest? This is the center where every branch of trade should point, and every line which does not lead to it should be thrown out of the compass. To view the whole then in this light, I will endeavour clearly and shortly to state the case, abstracting even the consideration of our keeping their trade alive. The *French* by insuring leave no more with us than the profit of the insurer, after he has made up his account of loss and gain; whereas, on the other hand, if we suppose that all insurance of the enemy's property had ceased from the beginning of the war, the nation must have gained what they have taken from them over and above what they have taken from us, exclusive of what we might have farther taken, if no intelligence had been conveyed to them. But, thanks to the insurers! our enemies will tell the rest with pleasure. As I think this is a matter of the highest importance, I don't doubt but our legislature will give the earliest attention to it.

Since we are in possession of *Cape Breton*, this is the favourable crisis, if there can be one, for ruining the *French* trade, and establishing our own, if we will put a total stop to our insuring of their property, and if we will continue pushing them where we find they are so weak.

I am, Sir, &c.

N.B. Till some further arguments appear on the other side, the reader may consult Sir J—n Bar—rd's speech, Vol. XII. p. 3.

C

His

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH
to both Houses of Parliament, Jan. 14, 1746.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of this session of parliament; I did not think it proper to lay any thing before you, for your consideration, but what immediately related to the present unnatural rebellion, and our security at home. The daring attempt, which the rebels have since made upon this part of my kingdom, has been happily disappointed; and, as their precipitate flight, before a small number of my troops, must greatly dispirit their followers; so, that inviolable duty, and loyalty, which have been so universally, and steadily shewn by my faithful subjects, and shall never be forgotten by me, must convince them how vain, and ill-grounded their hopes were of any addition of strength from such an enterprise. I have not only sent a considerable body of our national forces into Scotland, and ordered the *Hessian* troops, in my pay, to be landed there; but have also made such a disposition of the rest of my forces by land, as well as by sea, that, I hope, by the blessing of God, this rebellion will, in a short time, be extinguished; and our enemies, who have so long menaced us with an invasion, be deterr'd by the seasonable preparations made for our defence.

The election of the emperor, which I very zealously promoted, was an event of great importance, not only to the support of the house of *Austria*, but to the liberties of *Europe* in general. I did also, during the course of the last year, exert my earnest endeavours to bring about an accommodation between the empress, the K. of *Poland*, and the K. of *Prussia*; and laid a proper foundation for it, by the convention made between me, and the K. of *Prussia*. This great work being at length perfected, under my mediation, by the treaty lately concluded at *Dresden*, the interior tranquillity of *Germany*, amongst the princes of the empire, is now restored. My next care has been, and shall continue to be, applied to improve this accommodation to the best advantage, by procuring an immediate succour to be sent to *Italy*; and such a strength for the defence, and security of the United Provinces, as may preserve that republic, the ancient and natural ally of this kingdom, and one main support of the protestant cause, from the destruction, with which it is threatened; as well as to attain a safe, and honourable peace. The States General have made the most pressing instances to me, to assist them in this difficult conjuncture. The imminent dangers, to which they are, at present, exposed, which do so nearly affect the safety of *Great Britain*, as well as the very being of *Holland*, call for our most serious attention: For the interests of the two nations are so united, that whatsoever brings ruin upon the one, must, in consequence, be attended with the most fatal mischiefs to the other. These reasons have induced me to assure the states, that I will, to the utmost of my power, according to the circumstances of my own dominions, co-operate with them, towards opposing the fur-

ther progress of our enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring proper security for the republic, against the ambitious, and destructive designs of *France*. In order to this necessary end, measures are now actually concerting between me, and the States, for furnishing this assistance, on my part, as early, and effectually as possible; and for their making such an augmentation of their present forces, as their own immediate preservation, and the necessity of affairs absolutely require.

The great advantages, which we have received from our naval strength, in protecting the commerce of my subjects, and intercepting, and distressing that of our enemies, have been happily experienced by the former, and severely felt by the latter. I am therefore determin'd to be particularly attentive to this important service; and to have such a fleet at sea, early in the spring, as may be sufficient to defend ourselves, and effectually to annoy our enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is with much regret, that I find myself obliged to ask any further aids of my people. I am so sensible of the burthens they endure, that nothing could give me so sincere a pleasure, as to lighten them: But the considerations, I have laid before you, are so necessary to our own preservation, that, I doubt not, you will grant me such a supply, as shall be sufficient for these purposes. The proper estimates shall soon be laid before you: And I earnestly recommend it to you, to take the most effectual methods to maintain the public credit in this conjuncture.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have fully opened to you my views, and intentions, which are so essential to the honour of my crown, and the true interest, and well-being of my kingdoms, that I depend on your vigorous support, and the utmost unanimity, and dispatch, in your proceedings.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, Jan. 15.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The great care which your majesty has taken for suppressing the present wicked and unnatural rebellion, and for defending this kingdom against an invasion, is a fresh instance of your paternal goodness and concern for your people; the continuance of whose religious and civil rights is involved in the preservation of your majesty, and of the protestant succession in your royal house.

We beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the success of your arms, in disappointing the attempt of the rebels upon this part of *Great Britain*. As your troops, led on and animated by the bravery and example of his royal highness the Duke, could not fail to strike terror into the rebels; so your majesty's gracious acknowledgement of the inviolable and active loyalty

alty of your faithful subjects, must be the most encouraging motive to them, stedfastly to persevere in the same principles. We comply therefore with every call of interest, as well as of duty, when we give your majesty the warmest assurances of the most zealous and vigorous support, totally to extinguish this rebellion in every part of the united kingdom; and entirely to defeat the designs of the pretender, and all those who shall presume to assist or abet him.

It is with gratitude we acknowledge your majesty's great wisdom and regard for the public welfare, in exerting your powerful influence to promote the election of the emperor, and to bring about an accommodation between the empress, the K. of Poland, and the K. of Prussia. We look with much satisfaction on the completion of this great work; in consequence of which, an immediate succour may be sent to Italy; your majesty's faithful ally, the K. of Sardinia, be timely supported; and a strength procured for the defence and security of the Low Countries.

We are most sensibly affected with the imminent dangers, to which the United Provinces are exposed. We consider their preservation and security, as of the highest importance to the safety of these kingdoms, whose interests have been closely connected with those of that protestant republic, ever since its first foundation. We therefore beg leave to assure your majesty, that we will vigorously support you, in taking proper measures for their defence, and in making good such necessary engagements, as your majesty shall enter into, for co-operating with them towards opposing the further progress of our enemies in the Netherlands; and procuring a proper security for the States General, against the ambitious and destructive designs of France; and for attaining a safe and honourable peace.

Your majesty's prudence, and tender concern for your people, appear in nothing more, than in the regard you express for the circumstances of your own dominions. We cannot doubt, but this consideration will have its due weight with your allies; and that the states will make such an augmentation of their forces, and all such further efforts, as their own immediate danger, and the present exigency of affairs require.

The advantages which Great Britain has received, and the losses and distress which her enemies have felt from our naval strength, are visible to all the world. Your majesty's resolution therefore to be particularly attentive to this important service, and to have a strong fleet at sea, early in the spring, gives us the greatest satisfaction.

Your majesty's gracious declaration, that you have fully opened to us your views and intentions, is an additional ground for that just confidence, which we repose in you: And we do, in the most solemn manner, assure your majesty, that the menaces thrown out, and the preparations made by our enemies, have had no other effect upon our minds, but to increase our indignation against their destructive projects and attempts; and to augment and heighten our

zeal and ardour, in the cause of your majesty and our country.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Return you my thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. The just sense you express of the situation of affairs, and of the proper conduct to be pursued, in order to extinguish the rebellion, support our friends, and defeat the designs of our enemies, gives me great satisfaction. I rely on your vigorous support; and you may depend on my firmly adhering to such measures, as shall be most for the honour of my crown, and the true interest of my kingdoms, in our present circumstances.

The ADDRESS of the House of Commons,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our sincere thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It is with the truest satisfaction that we congratulate your majesty on the success of your arms, under the command of his royal highness the duke, in driving the rebels out of one part of the united kingdom; not doubting, but by the zeal and loyalty of your faithful subjects, and the further progress of your troops, this unnatural rebellion will be happily and speedily extinguished throughout the whole kingdom: And we assure your majesty, that we will persevere in supporting your majesty in all such measures, as shall be thought necessary for so desirable an end: And though we trust in your majesty's wisdom, that the measures you have already pursued, will deter any foreign power from undertaking so rash an enterprize as the invasion of this island; yet we beg leave to assure your majesty, that, whatever further strength shall be found necessary, you may depend on your faithful commons for their chearful and ready assistance to make good the same.

Permit us to congratulate your majesty on the success of your endeavours in the choice of an emperor, and thereby procuring an additional strength to the house of Austria, and a further security to the liberties of Europe in general.

We take this occasion to express our highest satisfaction on the peace, concluded between the empress, the K. of Poland, and the K. of Prussia; whereby the interior tranquillity of the princes of the empire is restored, and the empress enabled more effectually to support herself and her allies in Italy, particularly the K. of Sardinia; to whose assistance we will contribute, on our part, whatever shall be found necessary and expedient.

And your majesty may depend on your faithful commons, that, as they are fully sensible, that the true interest of the States General, and that of these kingdoms is the same, they will enable your majesty, as far as our circumstances will

will permit, to give that succour to the United Provinces; which, with a proper and vigorous exertion of their own strength, may put a stop to the further progress of the arms of France in the *Neiberlands*, procure them a sufficient security against their enemies, and obtain a safe and honourable peace.

We beg leave to return your majesty our thanks for the particular care which your majesty has taken; and graciously promises to continue, of the naval strength of these kingdoms; from whence we have already received, and from which, under your majesty, we may justly hope for the most important services.

And we assure your majesty, that we will, in all our deliberations, have the greatest regard to publick credit, the support of which is, at this time, so essentially necessary towards carrying into execution every measure, that can conduce to the honour of your majesty, and the true interest and well being of your people.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express, and the assurances you give, of vigorously supporting me in suppressing the rebellion, and in assisting my allies, are very agreeable to me. You may be assured, that in all the measures I shall pursue for attaining those ends, I shall have a constant regard to the abilities of my people, as well as to the true interest and security of my kingdoms.

ACCOUNTS of the Motions of the REBELS and of the KING'S FORCES, from the LONDON GAZETTE, with some Remarks. Continued from Vol. XV. p. 626 and 667.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 31.

Inverary, **M**A J. Gen. Campbell, arrived Dec. 22. here last night, and proposes on Monday next to begin to march 600 men from hence, in three divisions, to join Gen. Blakeney at *Stirling*. Four hundred and fifty men have been raised in *Campbeltown*, and are ready to march on one day's notice for his majesty's service.

Dumfries, Dec. 24. On Saturday last, the 21st, and the day following, the main body of the rebel army came into this place with the pretender's son: on Monday morning he march'd from hence with them, and proposed to lodge that night at *Drumlanrig*. The contribution imposed upon this town was 2000 *l.* in money; 1000 pair of shoes; besides free quarters; about nine casks of gunpowder; all our arms, public and private; herle furniture, boots, &c. and every horse that could be found in town or country. Several houses have been robb'd and plundered by the rebels, and they have been guilty of the greatest outrages. They told us, that we had reason to think ourselves gently used that the town was not laid in ashes.

We have paid them near 1100 *l.* of the money order'd to be raised, and provost *Crosbie* and Mr. *Walter Riddell* are carried off as hostages, 'till the remainder is remitted. They have levied the excise, and intimated to us, that if we paid either excise or land-tax for the future to any other than them, that we might be sure of paying it over again double. They shot a tenant of the duke of *Queensbury's* for running out of their way, and not returning quickly enough at their call. They order'd us to send their baggage off after them, and at the same time assured, that if they heard that a finger was moved against any one of their stragglers, our hostages should instantly be put to death. The damage done in this town cannot be repair'd for 4000 *l.* but that done in the country is much greater. (*See Hist. Chron.*)

Edinburgh, Dec. 26. The van of the rebel army enter'd *Glasgow* yesternight, and the remainder with the pretender's son was to be there this evening. They have made great demands on that city, as a punishment for having arm'd and rais'd a regiment against their leader. Lord *Loudoun* has got together about 1500 men, and part, if not all, are march'd towards *Aberdeen*, where there are about the same number of rebels, under the command of lord *Lewis Gordon*. Gen. *Campbell* arrived some days ago at *Campbeltown*, from whence he went to *Inverary*. The number of rebels at *Perth*, *Aberdeen*, and the country about, are supposed to be towards 4000. Upon the return of the rebels from *England* the militia were obliged to give up the guarding the passes on the *Forth*; and yesterday *Glengyle*, with the help of floats (the boats being all destroy'd) pass'd the *Forth* at the *Frew*, (where the rebels formerly pass'd) and placed a guard on this side that ford.

Whitehall, Dec. 31. Some letters from the north mention, that the rebels remained in the town of *Carlisle* upon the 25th, and fired almost incessantly; that his royal highness had upon that day received six pieces of cannon expected from *Whitehaven*; and that every thing was preparing for beginning the attack upon the place.

Whitehall, Dec. 31. at noon. By letters of the 28th Inst. just received from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland's* army, there is advice, that they had then begun to batter the four-gun battery of *Carlisle* with six 18 pounders, and hoped to make a breach fit to give the assault by the next night.

From the Gazette extraordinary, Jan. 2.
Publish'd by authority. Price 2 d.

Newcastle, Dec. 29. **E**IGHT battalions of *English* troops are in march for *Edinburgh*, to which place they were order'd to proceed with the utmost expedition. Major Gen. *Huske* and brigadier *Colmondeley* march'd with them, and Lieut. Gen. *Harvey* will follow in two or three days.

Whitehall, Jan. 2. Last night a messenger arriv'd with letters from *Blackball*, dated the 30th inst, with the following account of the sur-

surrender of the town and castle of Carlisle to his R. H. the duke of Cumberland.

[Blackhall, a village near Carlisle, Dec. 30. call'd Blichal in the Gazettes of Dec. 26 and 21 (See Vol. XV. p. 626 G, and p. 667 H) which is added to this Gazette for the sake of perspicuity.]

ON the 29th it was found necessary to abate the firing from the battery, which had begun to play the day before, for want of shot, till towards evening, when a fresh supply arriving, it was renew'd very briskly for two hours, which shook the walls very much.

The same evening a fellow attempting to get out of town, was taken by one of the advanced parties, and brought to the duke. He delivered two letters, one for his royal highness, the other for the commander of the Dutch troops supposed to be with his army. They were from a person stiling himself commander of the French artillery, and of the French garrison that was at, or might come to Carlisle, and who subscribes his name *De Geognegan*, for the defence of the town and citadel; and the contents of them were to summon the commander of the Dutch to retire with his troops from the English army, under pretence of the capitulation of Tournay.

The night of the 29th was spent in raising a new battery of three 18 pounders, which was completed by the morning; but on the first platoon of the old battery firing, the rebels hung out the white flag; whereupon the battery ceased, and they call'd over the walls, that they had two hostages ready to be deliver'd at the English gate, which is on the opposite side of the town. His R. H. then order'd Col. Conway and Ld Bury to go and deliver the two messages mark'd (A) and (B) in writing, to be sign'd by Col. Conway. The second message being design'd as an answer to the person's letter who called himself a Frenchman.

In about 2 hours they return'd, and brought the paper mark'd (C) sign'd by John Hamilton, whereupon they were sent back with the terms signed by the duke of Richmond, by order of his R. H. as contained in the paper mark'd (D), and about four they brought the paper mark'd (E), sign'd also by John Hamilton; on which brigadier Bligh was order'd immediately to take possession of the town, and he will have there this * night 400 foot guards, and 700 marching foot, with 120 horse to patrolle in the streets. His R. H. the duke will enter the town of Carlisle himself * to-morrow.

* The words *this night*, and *to-morrow* being found very abstruse; as standing under the date *Whitehall*, Jan. 2. it was necessary to add the date above from *Blackhall*, Dec. 30, and to separate the account, which was most clear in itself, from the Gazette writer's narrative, with which it was blended, the terms unchanged.

Copy of his royal highness's message to the rebels at Carlisle, upon their hanging out a white flag on Monday morning, Dec. 30, 1745.

(A) HIS royal highness will make no exchange of hostages with rebels, and desires they will let him know by me, what they mean by hanging out the white flag.

(B) To let the French officer know, if there is one in the town, that there are no Dutch troops here, but enough of the king's to chastise the rebels, and those who dare to give them any assistance. Sign'd

Col. Conway, aid de camp to his R. H. the duke.

(C) John Hamilton's answer to his R. H. the duke's message to the rebels in Carlisle, Dec. 30, 1745.

IN answer to the short note sent by his royal highness prince William, D. of Cumberland, the governor, in name of himself and all the officers and soldiers, gunners, and others belonging to the garrison, desires to know what terms his R. H. will be pleased to give them, upon surrender of the city and castle of Carlisle, and which known, his R. H. shall be duly acquainted with the governor and garrison's last or ultimate resolution, the white flag being hung out on purpose to obtain a cessation of arms for concluding such a capitulation. This is to be given to his R. H.'s aid de camp.

Sign'd John Hamilton.

(D) His Royal Highness's declaration to the rebels, sent by the colonels Conway and Ld Bury, aid de camps to his R. H. after receiving John Hamilton's letter, Dec. 30.

ALL the terms his royal highness will or can grant to the rebel garrison of Carlisle are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but be reserv'd for the king's pleasure.

If they consent to these conditions, the governor and principal officers are to deliver themselves up immediately, and the castle, citadel, and all the gates of the town, are to be taken possession of forthwith by the king's troops. All the small arms are to be lodged in the town guard room, and the rest of the garrison are to retire to the cathedral, where a guard is to be placed over them. No damage is to be done to the artillery, arms, or ammunition.

Head quarters at Blackhall, Dec. 30. Half an hour past two in the afternoon.

By his royal highness's command,
Sign'd Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny,
Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces.

(E) The rebels answer to the terms offer'd them by his royal highness, Dec. 30, 1745.

THE governor of Carlisle, and hail officers comprising the garrison; agree to the terms of capitulation given in, and subscribed by order of his royal highness, by his grace the duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, recommending themselves to his royal highness's clemency, and that his royal highness will be pleased to interpose for them with his majesty; and that the officers cloaths and baggage may be safe, with a competent time to be allow'd to the citizens of Carlisle to remove their beds, bed-cloaths, and other household furniture impressed from them

them for the use of the garrison in the castle. The 30th of Dec. 1745, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 4.

Inverness, **U**PON the news of the march Dec. 22. of the rebels into England and some pretended successes gained by them, the *Frazers*, headed by *Ld Lovat's* son, form'd a sort of blockade of fort *Augustus*, whilst *Ld Lewis Gordon* in *Bamff* and *Aberdeenshire* was raising men and levying money, by force and threats of the most severe military execution. The money expected from the town and shire of *Aberdeen* amounted to near * 13000 l. sterl. Thereupon the earl of *Loudoun*, with 600 of the well affected clans, march'd in a very severe frost through *Stratberick*, part of *lord Lovat's* estate, on the south side of *Lochness*, to the relief of fort *Augustus*. He met with no opposition, supplied the place with what was wanting, and returned hither upon the 8th Inst. after letting the inhabitants of *Stratberick* know what they were to expect if they join'd the rebels. This detachment, after one day's rest, was ordered to march to relieve *Bamff* and *Aberdeenshire*. For this end, the two companies of *Mackenzies*, who had been posted near *Braban*, were called into this place on Monday the 9th, and on Tuesday the 10th the lord *Loudoun*, with 800 men, march'd out to *Ld Lovat's* house of *Castle Dounie*, to obtain the best security he could for the peaceable behaviour of the *Frazers*; and at the same time the laird of *Macleod* was detach'd with 500 men, (400 whereof were of his own kindred) towards *Elgin*, in their way to *Bamff* and *Aberdeenshire*, to prevent the rebels recruiting there; and they were to be followed by lord *Loudoun*, and as many men as could be spared from hence. *Ld Loudoun* prevail'd with *Ld Lovat* upon Wednesday the 11th to come into *Inverness* along with him, and to live there under his eye, until he should bring in all the arms which the clan was possessed of, which he promised to do against Saturday night following, and highly condemn'd the behaviour of his son. Whilst *Ld Loudoun* waited for the delivery of these arms, 200 men under capt. *Monro* of *Culcairn*, were detached by his lordship to follow *Macleod* to *Elgin* and *Aberdeen*. *Lord Lovat*, after delaying to fulfil his promise from time to time, at last found means to get out of the house where he was lodg'd, at a back passage, and made his escape. In the mean time *Macleod* marched forwards to *Elgin*, and from thence, hearing that 200 rebels had taken possession of the boats of *Spay* at *Toclaboris*, and pretended to dispute the passage with him, he advanced on Sunday the 15th to the banks of that river, which the rebels, on his approach, quitted, leaving him a quiet passage. From thence he advanced on the 16th and 17th to *Cullen* and *Bamff*, whilst capt. *Monro*, with his 200 men, on the 17th and 18th, advanced by *Keith* to *Strathbogie*, and the rebels, who were in possession of those places, retired towards *Aberdeen*. Mr *Grant* of *Grant* joined capt. *Monro* with 500 of his clan, and marched with him to *Strathbogie*.

Upon the 19th it was resolved by Mr *Macleod* and capt. *Monro*, to march the next morning, the first from *Bamff* to *Old Meldrum*, twelve miles off *Aberdeen*, and the last from *Strathbogie* to *Innerourie*, which is at the like distance. The rebels had drawn together a considerable body at *Aberdeen*, and were in expectation of a reinforcement from *Perth* and *Dundee*. We expect a reinforcement here soon of two companies of *Mackdonalds* from the isle of *Sky*, another company of *Mackenzies*, another company of *Mackays*, and a company of *Rosses*, each of which companies will consist of 100 men. The rebels at *Perth* have not had any accession of strength from this country, save from the *Frazers* before-mention'd, who amount to between 2 and 300; and some *Macdonalds* of *Clanronald's* people from *Moidart*, who march'd through *Athol* six days ago, escorting a considerable quantity of Spanish money that was lately landed in the island of *Burray*. The person styling himself *Ld John Drummond*, has published a declaration, as commander in chief of the French forces in Scotland, and declares that the French king will support the pretender to the utmost, threatening destruction to all who shall not assist him. The rebels at *Perth*, by the direction of some French engineers, are forcing in all the country people to fling up entrenchments, to repair, in some sort, *Oliver's* fort, and to fetch in the water of *Almond*.

D *Stirling*, Dec. 23. Eight hundred Highlanders from *Perth* are in this neighbourhood, being quartered at *Downe*, *Dumblain*, and bridge of *Allon*. Four or five hundred more of the Highlanders have marched to *Dundee* and *Montrose*, where there are 3 or 400 rebels, under the command of sir *James Kinloch*, and one *Ferrier*. Some imagine their design of going to these places is to recover a new landing expected there; and others, that it is to guard the Hazard sloop, and other ships at *Montrose*. There remain very few Highlanders at *Perth*, and about 400 Frenchmen. *Invercauld's* men did not rise at first, but a party came lately into *Mar*, and began to burn two or three cornyards: upon which 300 of them marched to *Aberdeen*, and join'd *Ld Lewis Gordon*, who is now upon his march to *Perth* with a body of 800.

* See Contents, for Lord Lewis Gordon's order.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 7.

Edinburgh, **T**HE number of the rebels Jan. 2. arrived at *Glasgow*, by a medium of several computations, is about 3600 foot, and near 500 horse, including 50 or 60 employed in carrying their sick. Their horses are poor and jaded, and 6 or 700 of their foot have no † arms, or ability to use them. Some hundreds of their friends have passed the *Forth* in their way to *Glasgow*; and on Saturday last the person called the duke of *Perth*, with a party

† They might march without, being sick; but it is scarce probable that they should want arms, because they took all wherever they came.

party of about 150, went from *Glasgow*, and it is reported he is got home. Small parties are continually passing that way, whether deserting or marching to *Perth*, is not known : however, it is certain that they have lost several by desertion and death since they arriv'd at *Glasgow*, where they have also enlisted about 50 or 60, who took on with them for want of bread. Their demands upon *Glasgow* for broad-cloth, tartan, linnen, bonnets, and shoes, amount to near 10,000 *l.* sterling in value ; besides which, they say they must have a sum of money. They have assess'd provost *Buchanan* in 500 *l.* for promoting the new levies on behalf of the government, and have been very outrageous against all those who appear'd zealous and active in raising them, by plundering and burning their houses, destroying their goods and furniture, and (where they could not carry off their provisions) by spoiling them in a most unheard of manner, which, so far from having the effect they proposed, has greatly increased the spirit against them. They give out that they are to attack *Stirling*, and on Monday noon the cannon from *Perth* was moved towards that place, amongst which are two pieces of eight pounders, two of twelve, two of sixteen, all brass, besides iron cannon, and a large quantity of powder and ball ; the rebels from *Perth* marched therewith. The prisoners who were at *Perth* are sent to * *Glames*. Here are advices, that the rebels had got some of their military stores, particularly iron cannon and ball, from *Montrose* by sea to *Perth*, and that they had fitted out the *Hazard* sloop and a privateer at *Montrose*, which were ready to put to sea, and that they were also fitting out an armed sloop at *Perth*. At this last place they have fortified *Oliver's Mount*, and have from one hundred to two hundred country people daily employed in fortifying the whole town. As soon as we heard that the first division of the troops sent to this place from marshal *Wade's* army had passed *Newcastle*, we began to repair the fortifications of this city, and gave notice to the people in the country, upon whom we could depend, to be in readiness to come hither for the defence of the city. The friends to the rebels in these parts sent express after express to them to *Glasgow*, to hasten their march hither, and on Monday night we had intelligence that they had called in their cloathing half made, and packed it up, which we took for a signal of their march. Thereupon the militia was called into the city, and more came than we could quarter. Horses were ordered out to meet the first division of troops, and relays were ready for them upon the road, which the country people contributed with great cheerfulness ; and this morning two regiments of the first division arrived here mounted on the horses above-mention'd from *Dunbar*, and were received with huzzas, illuminations, &c. The soldiers are all hearty. They were entertain'd at *Dunbar*, and Half-

* *Glames-Castle*, in the shire of *Angus*, about 15 miles from *Montrose*,—See *Gazette*, Jan. 23.

way Place at *Aberlady*, at the expence of the county of *East Lothian*, and this night will be so at the expence of the city, so that now we think ourselves quite safe from the rebels. The *Glasgow* regiment is here, and makes a very fine appearance. It consists of upwards of 500, all young able-bodied men, who perform their exercise extremely well, and do duty with the regular troops, besides 160 volunteers from *Paisly*. They shew'd a great spirit in marching hither, when it appear'd impracticable to defend *Glasgow*. There certainly has been a skirmish between the rebels near *Aberdeen*, and a party of *Ld Loudoun's* men, commanded by the lairds of *Macleod* and *Culcain* ; it is said to have ended to the disadvantage of the latter, who were inferior in numbers. There are however as yet no accounts of that affair but what the rebels give ; the most sanguine of whom say, it was a total rout ; others, that about twenty on each side were kill'd, and about sixty of our men taken prisoners. The *Argyllshire* men are now ready to co-operate with our troops.

Admiral *Byng*, who is now in *Leith* road, is preparing to go out again to sea ; the *Milford* and *Bridgewater*, who were left cruising off *Montrose*, will, it is hoped, be able to prevent the rebels from receiving any supply at *Perth*, and sending out any ships to sea ; and in two or three days admiral *Byng* will have another forty-gun ship, and two of twenty, cruising upon that coast ; and this morning the *Shark* will go out to cruise off *Red-head*, *Arbroth*, and the river *Tay*.

Newcastle, Jan. 4. The first division of the ten battalions, which marched from hence for *Edinburgh*, arrived there the 1st instant. The second, it is supposed, will be there elther this day or to-morrow. The third by the 9th ; and lord *Cobham's* regiment of dragoons will arrive there the day after. The regiments of *Scotch* Fusiliers and *Sempil* will be here the 6th ; which, after resting one day, will proceed to *Edinburgh*, to join general *Hawley's* body, which will then consist of three regiments of dragoons, and fourteen battalions, besides the country forces. A great number of the rebels are said to have deserted, and returned to their habitations.

Whitehall, Jan. 7. The following is an account of the rebel officers and soldiers, together with their artillery, taken by his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* at *Carlisle*.

LIST of the English rebel officers in the Manchester regiment taken in *Carlisle*, 1745.

Col. Francis Townley, Lancashire.
 Cpts. John Saunderson, Northumberland.
 Peter Moss, of Lancashire.
 James Dawson, of ditto.
 George Fletcher, of ditto.
 Andrew Blood, of Yorkshire.
 Lieuts. Thomas Deacon, of Lancashire.
 John Berwick, of ditto.
 Robert Deacon, of ditto.
 John Holker, of ditto.
 Thomas Chadwick, of Staffordshire.
 Thomas Furnival, of Cheshire.

Ensigns

Ensigns Charles Deacon, of Lancashire.

Charles Gaylor, of ditto.

John Hurter, of Northumberland.

James Wilding, of Lancashire.

John Betts, of ditto.

William Bradshaw, of ditto.

Samuel Maddock of Cheshire.

Adjut. Thomas Syddell, of Lancashire. (*Barber*)

Total of Officers. 1 Colonel. 5 Captains.

6 Lieutenants. 7 Ensigns. 1 Adjutant. And

93 non-commission rebel officers, drummers, and private men.

James Cappock, of Lancashire, made by the Pretender Bishop of Carlisle.

LIST of the Scotch Rebel Officers taken in Carlisle, 1745.

John Hamilton, of Aberdeenshire, late Governor.—Robert Forbes, of ditto; Capt. in Lord Lewis Gordon's regiment.—John Burnet, of ditto, Capt. in Col. Grant's regiment.

—George Abernethy, of Bamffshire, Capt. in Lord Ogilvie's regiment.—Alexander Abernethy, of ditto, Capt. in the D. of Perth's regiment.

—Donald M'Monald, of Invernessshire, Capt. in Capock's regiment.—John Comerie, of Braes of Athol, Capt. in the D. of Athol's regiment.

—Charles Gordon, of Aberdeenshire, Lieutenant in Lord Ogilvie's regiment.—James Gordon of ditto, Lieut. in Col. Grant's regiment.

—Walter Ogilvie, of Bamffshire, Lieut. in Lord Lewis Gordon's regiment.—William Stewart, of ditto, Lieut. in Col. Roye Stewart's regiment.

—Alex. M'Grouther, of Perthshire, Lieut. in the D. of Perth's regiment.—Alex. M'Grouther, of ditto, Lieut. in ditto.

—Walter Mitchel, of Aberdeenshire, Ensign in ditto.—George Ramsey, of ditto, Ensign in ditto.

—James Menzie, of St. Germain's in France, Ensign of Col. Roye Stewart's regiment.—James Stratton, of Berwickshire, Surgeon to the garri- son.

—James Nicholson, broke the capitulation by endeavouring to make his escape, Lieut. in the D. of Perth's regiment.

Total of Officers. 1 Governor. 1 Surgeon. 6 Captains. 7 Lieutenants. 3 Ensigns. And 256 non-commission rebel officers, Drummers, and private men.

LIST of those styling themselves French officers, taken at Carlisle, 1745.

Sir Francis Geogean, of Thoulouse in France, Captain in Lally's regiment.—Strickland, of ditto, Col. no regiment.—Sir John Arbuthnot, of ditto, Capt. in Lord Drummond's regiment.

Private Men and Serjeants.

Pierre La Locke, of Dieppe in France, Serjeant in Lally's regiment.—Fra. Carpentier, of ditto, private man, in ditto.—Pierre Bourgeois, of Tourrat, private man, in ditto.

—Jean Pouffin, of Dieppe, private man in ditto.—Pierre Vickman, of ditto, private man, in ditto.

Total of those calling themselves French. 3 Officers. 1 Serjeant. 4 Private men.

An account of the Brass and Iron Ordnance of the Rebels taken in Carlisle.

6 brass one and half pounder guns with car-

riages. 1 brass octagon with a carriage. 3 brass four pounder guns with carriages. 4 brass colorns. 2 royals.

From the Gazette extraordinary, Jan. 9. Edinburgh, ON Friday two regiments of

A Jan. 5. foot, with the help of the country horses, came from Berwick to this place in two days; and as care was taken to entertain them well at Dunbar, and other places, they came hither in health and spirits.

Major Gen. Huske arrived here yesterday.

The rebels march'd on Friday morning from Glasgow; their main body lay that night at Kilsyth, and the pretender's son lay at Mr Campbell's of Schawfield, near Kilsyth.

They order'd his steward to provide every thing, and promised payment; but next morning told him that the bill should be allow'd to his master at accounting for the rents of Kilsyth, being a forfeited estate.

On Saturday the rebels marched towards Stirling; their army was canton'd at Denny, Banockburn, and St Ninian's.

C They detach'd a strong party of their best men to Falkirk for a rear-guard. The pretender's son took up his quarters at Banockburn, the house of Sir Hugh Paterson.

Lord George Murray, and the person call'd lord John Drummond, were at Allowa yesterday, concerting how to bring over the cannon brought from Perth, by floats, and afterwards survey'd the passage at Cambus, to see if it could be done more conveniently there, and then went to Dumblain, leaving a party of 100 men at Allowa.

Major general Huske is preparing every thing against Lieut. Gen. Hawley's arrival, who is expected here to-morrow.

D The Gazette of 11 has none of these affairs.

The Supplement to the Gazette, Jan. 15. Published by authority, Price 2d.

Inverness, OUR force at present is about Dec. 30. 1700 Highlanders, and three companies more, of a hundred each, are expected.

Of the troops assembled, seven companies are between this and the Spey, the rest are at Inverness (As if the date was not from Inverness.)

F Dumbarton, Jan. 8. Lieutenant-colonel John Campbell arrived here last night, to take the command of 700 men who are quarter'd here, consisting of three companies of lord Loudoun's regiment, one of lord John Murray's, and eight of Argyllshire militia.

Edinburgh, Jan. 9. This day at noon we had an account, that the rebels got into the town of Stirling yesterday at four, the inhabitants opening the gates, as the town was not defensible.

The militia officers, with all the arms, went into the castle. Their men by small parcels all made their escape. We are assured, that major-general Blakeney is very well provided with men and provisions.

The rebels have but two cannon of twelve-pounders, which, with great labour, they brought round by the Frow; one eighteen pounder, which they have been unsuccessfully trying to pass over

over at *Allowa* on floats, is still there. Yesterday Gen. *Hawley* sent up some boats arm'd, and a small vessel with cannon, mann'd with 300 men, under the command of Col. *Leighton*, to destroy all their machines. There is as yet no report from him.

Jan. 10. *Barrell's* and *Poulseney's* regiments came in here this day, so that we have now twelve battalions. *Sempil's* and *Campbell's* are upon the road; and *Cobbam's* dragoons are to be this day at *Dunse*. Dispositions are making to march the day after to-morrow towards the rebels with three or four thousand men, which are to take post at *Linlithgow*, *Burrowstown*, and *Queen's ferry*, and will be able, as it's hop'd, to drive away Lord *Kilmarnock* from *Falkirk*. As soon as the train of artillery is ready, it is propos'd to march to *Stirling*.

Jan. 10. By express from *Stirling* there is advice, that immediately after the rebels enter'd the town, they sent off three pieces of cannon, four-pounders, to the hill of *Airth*, to prevent his majesty's ships getting farther up the river, and to cover the passage of their heavy cannon, now lying near *Allowa*. All yesterday two men of war continued firing upon them whilst they were mounting their cannon, and beat them off from that place, so that last night the rebels were obliged to remove their cannon about a mile further up this side the river, and propos'd to mount them this day. Yesterday the pretender's son review'd the troops at *Falkirk*, which amounted to the number of 1685 men, and return'd immediately afterwards to *Stirling*.

Since the above account, we have receiv'd the following advices, viz. that two skiffs, that lay aground at *Airth*, had been burnt by the vessels sent from hence, notwithstanding a battery of cannon which the rebels had erected there: Some of their men were kill'd and wounded before they march'd off with their cannon, which they fir'd frequently, but did no damage. On *Thursday* they were erecting a battery with those cannon at *Elphinstone*, which our vessels design'd to attack, and to proceed, if possible, to *Allowa*. It is apprehended, that they have got six cannon there, and above 300 men, and about 200 at *Elphinstone*.

From the London Gazette, Sat. Jan. 18. Inverness, THE march of Mr *Macleod*, Dec. 29. with the detachment of 700 men, without the *Grants*, who returned from *Strathbogie*, forced the rebels to retire to *Aberdeen*, and to send for a reinforcement from *Montrose*, *Dundee*, &c. [After which] they march'd out of *Aberdeen* on the 23d Inst. with about 1200 men, so secretly, that they came up with Mr *Macleod* at *Invercurie*, where he lay with about 300 of his men, (the rest being canton'd in the neighbourhood, at the distance of a mile or two) at four o'clock in the evening, without being discovered, till they were ready to begin the attack; Mr *Macleod*, however, and captain *Munro* of *Bullain*, got the handful of men they had in the village immediately together, and notwithstanding the surprize, and the great

(January 1746.)

inequality of numbers, maintained their ground for about 20 minutes, until they had fired away the greatest part of their shot, and then made their retreat in so good order, that the enemy did not think fit to pursue them one yard. The rebels did not pretend that we lost in this scuffle any more than seven men killed, and fifteen so wounded, that they could not be brought off. Their own loss they took care to conceal, by burying their dead in the night-time; but all the reports from that country agree, that it was much more considerable than ours. We have been obliged to retire to this side the *Spay*, to prevent surprizes of the like nature, until we are reinforced. This affair has however retarded the rebels recruiting, and has forced them to detach from the south, which weakens them there.

Edinburgh, Jan. 11. Yesterday morning about 3 or 400 of the rebels went off in great hurry from *Falkirk* towards *Airth*, to assist their party there, in mounting their cannon to cover their passage over the river. It is said that the rebels have demanded 600 l. Sterling contribution from the inhabitants of *Falkirk*.

Captain *Faulkener*, in the *Vulture* sloop, being arrived at *Inverkeithen* road, sent the cutter and boats before, who, upon their arrival in *Kincardin* road, saw a brig. come out of *Airth*, which the rebels had seized in order to transport their cannon from *Allowa* up the *Firth*, to batter *Stirling* castle. The next morning Capt. *Faulkener* arrived in the road likewise, and upon the lieutenant of the *Pearl's* informing him of this, and of there being two more vessels in *Airth* that were liable to be seized by the rebels for the same purpose, he sent the boats mann'd and arm'd to burn them, which they effectually performed without the loss of a man, though the rebels fired some platoons from the town. Whilst this was doing, the tide fell so low that he could not return to the road that night, upon which the rebels in *Airth* opened a battery of three pieces of cannon, and in the morning began to play upon him very unexpectedly, but did him no damage. The fire from the sloop dismounted two of their cannon, killed the principal engineer, as they heard by a man of the town, with some others, and drove the rebels all out of the town, and from their battery; after which they drew off their cannon to *Elphinstone*, and at the same time got one more from the body of their army at *Falkirk*, and erected with them a four-gun battery on the point of *Elphinstone*, in order to guard the pass.

Some morning before the 9th was this action of the sloops, because on the 9th Col. *Leighton* came (as below) to the assistance of the ships.

Col. *Leighton* came to the assistance of the ships the 9th with 300 men, and it was agreed to attack the brig. at *Allowa*, which had on board the rebels' cannon; and for that purpose to send fifty of his men in a large boat, with the ship's boat mann'd and arm'd, to lie all night a mile above *Allowa*, to prevent the said brig's going up the *Firth* that night, and Capt. *Faulkener* and Col. *Leighton* resolved to

go up in the morning tide to attack the town, and take the brig. from under the guns of *Alloa*; all which might have been executed, but the boats, just a'ter they had passed the town, unluckily grounded, which discovered the whole; upon which the rebels beat to arms, and fired from right to left very near half a mile, and obliged the boats to retreat, with the loss of one man, and another's leg shot off, but it prevented the brig's going up that tide; however, it was resolved to go up in the morning with the ships, and Col. *Leighton's* men were landed at *Kinkardin*, in order to attack them by land; but while this was doing the brig. took the opportunity of the next tide to sail up the *Firth*. According to accounts since receiv'd, she had only two large pieces of cannon on board with ammunition. There remain at *Alloa* five pieces more, three of which are mounted on the key.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 21.

Pertb, Jan. 11.

UPON the 8th orders were sent hither for the [Rebel] troops here and hereabouts to be in readiness to march towards *Stirling*. This morning the *M'Donalds*, under *Barrisdale* and *Moydart's* brother, went off towards that place, as did the *Frasers* under the master of *Lowat* in the afternoon. The *M'Intoshes* and *Farquharsons* march to-morrow. There are only 200 *Gordons* here at present, but between 4 and 500 more are expected in a day or two, together with the 400 *French* that landed some time ago. *Kinloch's* men are in number about 300, and it is thought will be left here. This week came hither from *Dundee* two small sloops, with powder, ball, pick-axes, shovels, biscuit, wine, and spirits, 15 swivel guns and 500 firelocks, brought from *France* for a regiment to be levied here for major *Nairn*.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14. By advices from *Stirling*, the rebels had got all their cannon over the *Forth*, and upon the 12th had broken ground between the church of *Stirling*, and a large house called *Marr's* work, for erecting a battery there against the castle. For this purpose five large pieces of cannon were ready in the meal market, and three small ones were expected from *Airth*. They had sent several expresses to their troops in *Pertshire* to hasten their march towards *Stirling*, where they shut up the ports, and placed guards at all the outlets of the town, to prevent the people from coming in for, or going out with intelligence to the king's troops; and the body at and about *Falkirk* had orders to march upon the 13th towards *Linlithgow* with all the waggons and carts which they could get together, for carrying off all the provisions they could meet with. Accordingly they marched yesterday morning, to the number of 100 men, under the command of lord *George Murray* and lord *Erce*; but scarcely were they arrived at *Linlithgow*, when major-general *Huske*, who had marched the same morning with five old regiments, together with the *Glasgow* regiment under the command of lord *Hume*, and the

remains of the two regiments of dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Gardiner*, appear'd near the same place. Upon his approach the rebels retired towards *Falkirk* without having been able to pick up any thing, and with so much precipitation that he could not come up with them, whereon he took post at *Linlithgow*. This morning three regiments more marched from hence to *Barroustounness*, to be at hand to support him, and lieutenant-general *Hawley* will follow with the artillery as soon as possible to the relief of *Stirling*. *Cobham's* dragoons are expected here this day, and will march upon the 16th to join general *Huske*. Letters from major-general *Campbell*, dated at *Inverary*, mention, that he has 1000 men in arms thereabouts guarding the passes, besides the corps under his son, which is now increas'd to 1000, and which was to be at *Kilsyth* last night, in its march to join major-general *Huske*. The number of the rebels on this side the *Forth* cannot exceed 6000, supposing they have by this time been joined by the greatest part of those from *Pertshire*, and that they have lost no men by desertion: whereas it is assured that they have lost a great many. They have about 1000 more, which are cantoned in the north, including about 400 *French*, who, since their return from *Aberdeen*, remain at *Montrose* to guard the *Hazard* sloop and their magazine. The expedition up the *Firth* delay'd the measures of the rebels for attacking *Stirling* castle; for by our latest intelligence, though they had made several attempts to raise the battery, they had not got one cannon mounted. The battery which the rebels had erected at *Elphinstone*, was very briskly attacked by the *Pearl* and *Vulture* sloops, within musket shot, and three of their cannon dismounted; but one of the sloops having had her cable cut asunder by one of their cannon-shot, she was, by the strength of the ebb tide, forced from her station, and the two pilots in the other having each lost a leg, they were obliged to quit the battery, and give up the enterprize.† In this whole affair only two sailors were kill'd, and ten or twelve wounded; but the land forces under *Leighton* received no damage.

† As no date is mentioned, 'tis to be supposed that this affair was related under *Edinburgh*, Jan. 11.

Edinburgh, Jan. 16. Within these three days past 12 regiments of foot, and two of dragoons, have marched from hence to *Linlithgow*. The artillery follow'd yesterday, as did this day lieutenant-general *Hawley*, with lord *Cobham's* dragoons. The party of the rebels which had retired to *Falkirk* from *Linlithgow*, upon major-general *Huske's* arrival at the last place upon the 13th, retir'd on the 14th from *Falkirk* towards *Stirling*, to their main body. There is advice, that the rebels have got most of their friends to the south side of the *Forth*, and are endeavouring to spirit up their men to an action. Lieut. Col. *Campbell* was last night at *Kilsyth*, with the van of the *Argyllshire* men, waiting the general's orders. The *Scottish* fusiliers lie this night at *Dunbar*, as does lord

Sempil.

Sempil's regiment at *Haddington*. The last is to be here to-morrow, and the first two days after. [*So the last is to be first, and the first last.*]

Linlithgow, Jan. 15. By advices from *Stirling* of yesterday, the rebels had got together two pieces of cannon 16 pounders, two of 8, and three of 3 pounders, and were expecting A four pieces more by water for their battery in that town: they had also a great number of fascines, but had not been able to plant their cannon, major-general *Blakeney* having fired several times upon them from the castle, and demolished their works. Major-general *Huske* marches from hence to-morrow morning for *Falkirk* with eight regiments, at which place B he will be joined by 1000 *Argyllshire* men under lieutenant-colonel *Campbell*. Lord *Hopton* has given 12 guineas to each regiment of foot here, and 12 guineas to the two regiments of dragoons, to buy beef. The whole body of the rebels, as well those who were driven from *Linlithgow*, as those who had marched out of *Stirling*, were all returned yesterday to that C place in the greatest panic and confusion. Lieutenant-general *Hawley* is expected here to-morrow night with the train of artillery, *Price's* regiment, and *Cobham's* dragoons.

Newcastle, Jan. 16. Yesterday 48 gunners and matrosses marched from hence to join general *Hawley* in *Scotland*, and were this morning follow'd by 16 pieces of artillery.

From the Gazette extraordinary, Jan. 23.

Published by authority, Price 2d.

Linlithgow, Jan. 17. L Ieutenant-General *Hawley* having assembled all the king's troops together near *Falkirk*, in order to attack the rebels, and raise the siege of *Stirling* castle, this morning their army made a motion, and advanced towards him, whereupon he made the necessary dispositions for receiving them, and marched to a place called *Falkirk Muire*, about an *English* mile to the South West of *Falkirk* to give them battle. He was himself with the left wing, and Major Gen. *Huske* with the right, which had greatly the * advantage of the left wing of the rebels. At the beginning of the engagement the horses belonging to the artillery ran away, and some of the dragoons in the left wing immediately gave way, as did some part of the infantry in the same wing. Gen. *Hawley* retreated in good order to his camp at *Falkirk*, as did Maj. Gen. *Huske* with the right wing. The enemy did not venture to pursue them, which was greatly owing to the gallant behaviour of two squadrons of *Cobham's* dragoons, and four battalions of the right wing. There are about 300 private men of the king's troops missing, and some officers are killed, but the particulars are not yet known. The officers did their duty, and led the men on with great courage. There are seven pieces of cannon missing. The loss on the part of the rebels is not certain, but is thought to be considerable. A very great storm of wind and rain arose in the beginning of the engagement, which beating upon the faces of the king's troops, was very disadvantageous to them. After the retreat, Gen. *Hawley* had determined to remain in the camp at *Falkirk*; but the

weather proving extremely bad, and having advice that the rebels were pushing to get between him and *Edinburgh*, he marched and took post here.

* This advantage seems to be before the action, which we do not find yet begun; nor indeed any manner of account of it in this paragraph.

We hear that the rebels are retiring westward from the place of action towards *Stirling*.

Whitehall, Jan. 23. This day at noon an express arrived from Lieut. Gen. *Hawley*, with letters of the 19th from *Edinburgh*, containing the following farther particulars of the action upon the 17th near *Falkirk*. [*We have bad no particulars yet.*]

The whole army being assembled, and *Cobham's* dragoons being arrived early upon the morning of the 17th, it was resolved to march the next day to attack the rebels, who by all accounts lay with their main body in the enclosures near *Torwood*; but by the report of several persons who were sent out to reconnoitre, they were observed to be in motion early in the morning (as they had also been the 16th) but it was not confirmed that they were in full march against us till about one in the afternoon, when they were seen at three miles distance, marching in two columns towards the south, to some rising grounds upon a moor near *Falkirk*; upon which our troops got under arms, and formed immediately in the front of the camp, and bent their march towards the same ground, to which it was apprehended the rebels were going, being a large mile on the left of the camp: no sooner were the troops got thither, but we saw the rebels moving up, their right extended southwards: As there was a morass or boggy ground upon our left, we could not stretch so far as they, so that their left was pretty near opposite to our centre. The dragoons were posted upon the left, and our foot was formed in two lines, part upon plain ground, and the rest upon a declivity: When all was formed, and our first line within 100 yards of the rebels, orders were given for the lines to advance, and a body of dragoons to attack them sword in hand. They accordingly marched forwards, but upon the rebels giving them a fire, they gave ground, and great part of the foot of both lines did the same, after making an irregular fire, except the two regiments of *Barrell* and *Ligonier*, under the command of Brig. *Cholmondeley*, which rallied immediately; and being afterwards attacked by the rebels, fairly drove them back, and put them to flight. Whilst this was transacting, a body of the foot, by the care of Maj. Gen. *Huske*, formed at some distance in the rear of these two regiments, which the rebels seeing, durst not advance; and about the same time Brig. *Mordaunt* rallied the scatter'd battalions into their several corps, in which he was greatly assisted by the officers, and pretty near formed them.

H For some time before the army moved forward, there was a violent storm of rain and wind, to which we may in some measure impute our misfortune, for it hindered the men from seeing before them, and consequently the rebels.

rebels had the advantage of us greatly in that particular. Besides, as it rained also before that, many of the firelocks were so wet, that it is believed not above one in five that were attempted to be fired, went off. Our loss is very small, the greatest being that of the officers, several of whom, being left by their men, were lost. And we have reason to believe that of the rebels to be very considerable, by the report of some who were upon the field. It was a misfortune that we could not get up our artillery to us; for as it had rained heavily in the night, and on the 17th in the morning, and having a steep hill to ascend, and the horses but bad, they could not get forward; and when we returned to our camp, we found the captain of the train had abandoned it, and the drivers had run off with the horses, which obliged us to leave some pieces of cannon behind us. The grenadiers of *Barrell's* regiment drew down one to the camp, and horses were found at *Falkirk* to bring away three of them.†

† 'Tis surprising that, as this is not the first loss of artillery by bad horses, or by the country people going off with their horses, that one out of several remedies that might be thought of, was not provided against the suffering again by such defects.

—Some methods have been thought of, and proposed early enough to remedy these inconveniences, but it seems the *old way* is supposed to be the *best*: without explaining whether the good *old way* of staying for cannon till the enemy gets off, or that other of leaving it behind, when the enemy comes on.—With respect to the horses being bad, 'tis certainly difficult, if not impossible to get horses of strength, or in heart to labour, in the north, or counties at a great distance from *London*; but, as this is an affair well known, horses of strength ought to be as much bought up, and appropriated to draw a train of artillery (if one must be drawn, tho' of late not used) as for carrying our troopers or dragoons—and the drivers to be enlisted soldiers under the military oath.—For the country farmers are not punishable for preserving themselves and horses.—Or as some of the grenadiers, after the action above related, drew one gun down to the camp, which being a descent, was no great labour, more grenadiers, or other soldiers might have handed down the rest.—And a certain number of the dragoons or troopers horses might carry a light chaise-harness, which would not at the breast be more encumbrance than the usual pectoral, and the traces might be disposed over the neck and head, so as to be some sort of defence against a ball, or the boasted broad-sword, which is said to cleave or cut off a horse's head. Two or three of these horses, all of which were first exercised in drawing, would sooner carry off a gun, than twice the number of such weak or poorly fed horses as are to be found in that country, where they are very unwilling to furnish any on these dangerous occasions, and therefore not their best; not their horses of ten pounds

value for the king's service, tho' the rebel commanders have insisted on such, on pain of military execution. (*See p. 30.*)—Several other methods, slighted as irregular, (tho' on that account the more useful) might be mentioned: but it may not be proper, lest we should be first taught the use of them at a multiplied expence, from the wisdom of our enemies, who have caught at inventions disregarded here, and whose principles of economy do not condemn that extravagant practice of having two anchors to a ship.

The evening being excessive rainy, it was thought proper to march the troops to *Linlithgow* that night, and put them under cover, otherwise we should have continued in our camp, being masters of the field of battle, and Brig. *Mordaunt* was ordered to take post there. When we came to strike our tents, we found that many of the drivers had run off with the horses, upon which the general gave orders that what tents were left, should be burnt, which was done.

During the time the army was on its march to meet the rebels, a body of them, with some colours, passed the river of *Carran*, towards the right of the camp, with a design, as may be apprehended, to attack it; but the *Argyllshire* men being posted in the front of it, kept them in awe, so that they prevented their advancing.

The *Glasgow* regiment was posted at some farm-houses, where it was thought they might be of use when the action begun, and remain'd formed there, notwithstanding they saw that the dragoons had given way, and part of the foot.

These letters also add, that it had been resolved that the army should remain at *Linlithgow*, whither it had retreated upon the 17th at night; but, upon examination, it was found that the troops had no powder that would take fire, from the excessive rain for 24 hours before; and thereupon a resolution was taken, upon the 18th in the morning, to march to *Edinburgh* and the places adjacent, where the whole army arrived that afternoon about four o'clock.

Edinburgh, Jan. 18. *Ld Sempil's* regiment arrived here last night from *Berwick*, and Maj. *Gen. Campbell's* is hourly expected.

Edinburgh, Jan. 19. The rebels by all accounts lost many more men than the king's forces, and could not improve the advantage they had at the beginning of the action, but were driven back by, and fled before, a handful of our army, and we remained masters of the field; tho', by the inclemency of the weather, and want of provisions, night coming on, our army were obliged to march to *Linlithgow*, and thereby abandon what cannon and tents they could not find horses to carry off.

Part of the rebel army are returned to *Stirling*, and the remainder were yesterday night at *Falkirk*, and this morning they sent to bespeak quarters at *Linlithgow*.

Sir Robert Munro is wounded, and taken prisoner.

Of the rebels, *Lochiel*, *Ld Perth*, and his brother, are said to be wounded, and *Lochiel's* brother is killed, and a Major, *Macdonald*, taken prisoner.

The gunners from *Newcastle* arrived here yesterday, as did Maj. Gen. *Campbell's* regiment. We are stronger now than we were before the action.

Just now about 31 of our officers, who were taken prisoners at the battle of *Preston*, being all that were at *Glames*, *Coupar* and *Leslie*, and who were delivered by armed parties of his majesty's loyal subjects in the neighbourhood of these places, have been brought hither by a detachment of those parties.

List of the officers retaken from the rebels by the militia of the shire of Angus.

Lieut. Col. *Whiteford*, of Col. *Cockram's* regiment of marines.

Lieut. *Patton*, and Ensign *Wakeman*, of Gen. *Guise's* regiment.

Capt. Lieut. *Kennedie*, and Ensign *Archer*, of Col. *Lee's* regiment.

Major *Talbot*, Capt. *Leslie*, Lieut. *Wall*, Lieut. *Rae*, Ensign *Sutherland*, Ensign *Luse*, and Ensign *Berne*, of Col. *Tho. Murray's* reg.

Major *Sawern*, Capt. *Collier*, Capt. *Barlo*, Capt. *Anderson*, Capt. *Corbett*, Capt. *Forrester*, Lieut. *Swiney*, Ensign *Cox*, and Ensign *Gaulton*, of Col. *Lascelles's* regiment.

Capt. *Munro*, Capt. Lieut. *M'Nabb*, Lieut. *Reed*, Ensign *Grant*, Ensign *M'lagen*, Ensign *M'kay*, and Enf. *Campbell*, of *Ld Loudoun's* reg.

Quarter-masters *West* and *Young* of Col. *Ligonier's* regiment.

Whitehall, Jan. 3. The three regiments of *Sempil*, *Campbell*, and *Blith*, have been order'd to join Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* as soon as possible; and the regiments of dragoons of *Mark Kerr* and *St George*, which were on the borders of *Scotland*, are order'd to *Edinburgh*; as are the Duke of *Kingston's* regiment of horse, and Major Gen. *Bland's* regiment of dragoons.

We hope very soon to hear of the arrival of the *Hessian* infantry in *Scotland*.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 25.

Edinburgh, Yesterday a court martial was

Jan. 20. order'd for the trial of some officers and men who behaved ill in the late action, of which Brig. Gen. *Mordaunt* is president, and the proceedings began this morning. The pretender's son march'd back to *Stirling* Saturday afternoon. That morning the rebels summon'd the castle there to surrender, and again in the afternoon, but Gen. *Blakeney's* answer was, that he had always been looked upon as a man of honour, and that the rebels should find he would die so. The army is preparing to move from hence again, the cannon and stores being on the road from *Berwick* and *Newcastle*. As yet we have heard but of 30 of our men who were made prisoners by the rebels, and carried to *Stirling*, one half of which belong'd to the *Glasgow* regiment; and we have also an account of 3 officers wounded. The others

who are missing, it is to be feared are killed, particularly Sir *Robert Munro*, lieut. colonels *Whitney*, *Powel*, and *Biggar*, tho' as yet we have no absolute certainty, and cannot form a list. One hundred and seventy men, supposed to have been lost, got on board a vessel at *Burroustounness*, and came in here this day, and more are continually coming in. The loss of the rebels is, by all accounts, considerable; but the number of their killed and wounded are not known. The country people about *Falkirk* report, that six people of note of their army have been buried in that neighbourhood, and that many of their officers attended at those funerals. *Sullivan* is said to be one of their slain.

(See the other Gazettes in Hist. Chron.)

ORDERS of the young Pretender and his Generals, &c.

Order of the Rt Hon. the Ld Lewis Gordon, lord-lieutenant of the counties, and governor of the towns of *Aberdeen* and *Bamff*.

Whereas I desired and ordered *J. Moir* of *Stonywood*, to intimate to all the gentlemen and their doers, within the said counties of *Aberdeen* and *Bamff*, to send into the town of *Aberdeen*, a well-bodied man for each 100 l. Scots, their valued rent, sufficiently cloathed, and in consequence of my order he wrote circular letters to all the heritors, and the above counties, desiring them to send in a man sufficiently cloathed, &c. for each 100 l. Scots of their valued rent; which desire they have not complied with: Therefore I order and command you, to take a sufficient party of my men, and go to all the lands within the above counties, and require from the heritors, factors, or tenants, as you shall think most proper, an able-bodied man for his m——— *K——— J———'s* service, with sufficient Highlands cloaths, plaid and arms, for each 100 l. of their valued rent, or the sum of 5 l. sterl. money for each of the above men, to be paid to *J. M.* of *Stonywood*, or his order of *Aberdeen*; and in case of refusal of the men or money, you are forthwith to burn all the houses, corn and planting upon the foresaid estates; and to begin with the heritor or factor residing on the lands; and not to leave the said lands until the above execution be done, unless they produce *Stonywood's* lines, shewing they have delivered him the men or money. Given at *Aberdeen* this 12th of December 1745.

Subscrib'd, LEWIS GORDON.

For the carrying of this order into execution parties are sent out into these counties, which are disarm'd by law, and unprovided with arms, or any legal authority to use them. In the shire of *Aberdeen* alone, it may raise either 2400 men, or 12000 l. sterl. which amounts to 5 s. in the pound of the real rack-rent; and wherever the county, for its want of protection, shall refuse or neglect to comply with this order, their damage, by this military execution of burning, will be yet heavier.—But 'tis hoped *Ld Loudoun* (See p. 20.) will be able to protect them.

Orders issued by the young Pretender for payment of the land-tax, and for raising a supply of horses.

Glasgow, Dec. 30, 1745.

WHereas you, by our letter of the 30th of September last, was required, upon pain of military execution, to produce at our secretary's office at *Holy-rood-house*, your books of the administration of the land-tax, and to pay in whatever balance was in your hands for our use; which orders you having fail'd to comply with, you are hereby peremptorily commanded and required, upon receipt hereof, forthwith to repair to our secretary's office, wherever it shall happen to be for the time, and there pay not only the land-tax due at the time of our former letter, but what has fallen due since, for which you shall receive sufficient exoneration. This our demand you are to comply with, upon pain of the severest military execution to be done against your goods and effects.

By his highness's command,

Sic subscribitur,

Directed to the collector of **J. MURRAY.**
supply for the shire of Linlithgow.

S I R, *Glasgow, Dec. 30, 1745.*

IImmediately upon receipt hereof you are to call a meeting of the commissioners of supply for your shire, and intimate the within letter to them. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Sic subscribitur,

Directed to the collector of **J. MURRAY.**
supply for the shire of Linlithgow.

C—P— of W—, &c. R—t of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to the commissioners of supply for the shire of Linlithgow.

Finding it necessary to have an immediate supply of horses, we are resolved to raise them in the most equal way, by laying them upon the different counties of this our ancient kingdom of Scotland, according to their respective valuations; you are therefore hereby commanded and required to deliver to us, on or before the 16th day of January next, where we shall happen to be for the time, twenty-five horses, of the value of 10 l. sterl. each, which is to be ascertained by proper persons, to be named by us for that purpose; otherwise to pay to our secretary, for our use, 10 l. sterl. for each undeliver'd horse: and for your relief, you are impowered to meet, and lay a tax upon the whole heritors, and others of the county, in proportion to their valued rents, to the extent of this demand; which you are to comply with, upon pain of military execution, to be done against your goods and effects. Given at *Glasgow*, the 13th day of December 1745.

By his highness's command,

Sic subscribitur,

Directed to the commissioners **J. MURRAY.**
of supply, for the shire of Linlithgow.

Order for raising the MILITIA in KENT.

WHereas the deputy lieutenants of the county of Kent and city of Canterbury

and county of the same, have lately received from the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council the following order:

Whereas the unnatural rebellion which broke out in *North Britain*, and was carried on there for some time, hath extended itself to this kingdom of *England*, and is now actually carrying on in favour of a popish and abjured pretender; and there is the greatest reason to apprehend that those wicked attempts have been encouraged, and may be supported by a foreign force: and whereas we think it necessary at this time, that the county of *Kent* should be put in the best condition of defence; we do therefore in his majesty's name, and by his express command, hereby pray and require you to cause the whole militia of the said county to be put in a readiness for immediate service. And so not doubting of your ready compliance herewith, we bid you heartily farewell. From the council chamber at *Whitehall*, the 5th day of December 1745.

Your loving friends,

Hardwicke C.

Dorset P.

Gower C. P. S.

Bolton.

Cobham.

Montagu.

H. Pelham.

To our loving friends the deputy lieutenants of the county of Kent.

D Now the † deputy lieutenants acting within the * laths of *St Austin* and *Shepway*, in pursuance, and by force and vertue of the said recited order, do hereby direct and require all and every person and persons within the said laths, who in respect of their estates real or personal are chargeable to the militia of the said county, immediately to provide arms in the following manner; (that is to say) every person chargeable to the horse, to provide a broad sword, case of pistols, the barrels thereof to be ten inches long, a carbine with belt and buckett, a great saddle or pad with burs and straps, and a bit and bridle, with pectoral and crupper. And every person chargeable to the foot to provide a musket, the barrel whereof to be not under three feet six inches, and the gage of the bore for bullets of fourteen to the pound, with a bayonet to fix on the muzzle thereof, cartouch-box, waist-belt and sword.

And the inhabitants within the city of *Canterbury* and county of the same, are hereby directed to provide arms according to the above directions, for the usual number of foot soldiers found by them in times past.

† *The lord lieutenant being dead.*

* *They contain most of the sea coasts of Kent.*

Essay on regular and irregular Forces.

AS some remarkable instances have hap-pen'd, of irregular troops routing well disciplin'd, it may be worth while to enquire the causes. If war be a peculiar science, as all wise nations have understood it to be, that discipline which proves useless ought to be rejected, and a better substituted in its place.

It

It would be needless to produce testimonies from history, to shew that no assemblage of undisciplin'd mobs, how desperate soever, that fought with the same weapons, and had not other advantages, succeeded against an equal number of regular men.

The supreme being, in conducting the *Jews* from *Agypt*, led them not by the way of the land of the *Philistines*, because the *Philistines* were men of war from their youth, regular and well disciplin'd troops, and the *Jews* in no condition to fight them, and force a passage thro' their country. The same superiority is evident in all the wars made on that people; till *David* observing it, form'd the original militia into a standing army, and by that means became very successful in his future wars with that republic.

When, therefore, in the case of regular troops engaging with mobs, the former are defeated, some reasons ought to be assign'd, which, in my opinion, are chiefly reducible to the following: Superiority of numbers, misconduct of officers, particularly the general, surprize, temerity, cowardice, difference of weapons, and confusion.

In the battle of *Gillicranky*, the difference of weapons, confusion, and cowardice of the horse, were always assign'd as the principal causes of our defeat.

In the late affair at *Gladsmuir*, most of the troops had never been in action; wherefore to the reasons before named, cowardice and surprize ought to be join'd, tho' the last seems to be the greatest part of the charge.

It is particularly to be observ'd, that regular men can never fight well when reduced to the form of a mob, no more than a mob can fight like regular men. The former is a method of fighting which soldiers are not acquainted with, and the practice and lesson of their lives absolutely discharge it. 'Twill therefore be the constant aim of a tumultuous and cunning enemy to render discipline useless by introducing confusion; if by a sudden shock, or desperate push they acquire this, certain victory is generally the consequence, they are the best fighters in disorder, their leaders sufficiently know this, and never fail to improve it.

Another essential cause is the difference of weapons, not so much the sword as the shield, which protects the assailant in cutting his way, and enables him to proceed with intrepidity, and strike terror. The success is ascribed to personal valour, and the agent is elated, while the execution performed by fire-arms is so general to give the honour to any one agent. Hence the Highlanders acquire their fame, and pre-

fume on greater bravery. Their swords indeed are manageable with much greater dexterity and smartness than ours, the three centres of motion, gravity, and magnitude uniting in them, which the weight of our blades, and the lightness of our hilts, separate too much.

As for the battle ax, the inconveniency of wielding it renders it of very little consequence but terror.

Much dependence has of late years been placed on the musket and bayonet, which are more manageable, and less embarrassing than the long and unwieldy pike, and, for their double use, have been preferred to it. But in a close engagement the broad sword and target seem to have much the advantage of the musket and bayonet; since the point of the bayonet may be receiv'd upon the target on the left hand, while the weighty broad sword does the business in the right, the fighter without a shield having no guard against the stroke. For this reason a *Scotch* gentleman of considerable wealth, and great dealings as a merchant, proposed to raise and head a regiment to be instructed in a particular discipline, by which he would undertake to engage and overthrow any Highland regiment, notwithstanding their target. The method was for his men to sling the musket on the right shoulder, or under the strap of the left, lengthening the sling, that the musket might be supported so as to lessen the weight, and by hanging at a balance, at a convenient length, might be push'd forward like a battering ram, with the left hand, so that the point of the bayonet would come under the Highlander's right arm, out of the way of the target, and while he was aiming a stroke, our merchant's soldier was to defend himself by the guard of his sword in his right hand. A method not unlike this was followed by the late duke of *Argyle*, when he push'd and entirely routed the rebels' right wing at *Sheriffmuir*. Why the merchant's proposal was not accepted, or whether any regard has been had to the method, I cannot say; but, as the king's troops do not want courage, it is pity they should not serve themselves of every art for defence, as well as offence. (*See Vol. XV. p. 527.*)

It is easier to point out difficulties than to remedy them. War is a science I have but little study'd; but it seems beyond a doubt, that a constant and regular fire from the foot, with a vigorous support of the horse, would presently turn the scales, against even Highlanders. Their shields are not impenetrable to bullets, and these desperadoes, mad as they are, will chuse to shun death

death by flight, the moment that they are convinced it is not to be avoided by standing.

To prevent all future attempts of so dangerous a consequence, two or three regiments of loyal Highlanders might be rais'd, for the government's use, that may continue their own method of fighting, without going thro' the discipline of ours.

Some regiments of horse, instructed in the hussar manner of fighting, would likewise be highly serviceable on these contests. For I am of the D. of Marlborough's opinion, that a few active regiments of horse would answer better to quell such tumults, than twice the number of foot.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Oct. 21, 1745.

P. S. That the soldiers ought to be guarded with all manner of defensive mail, not cumbersome to use, is certainly very commendable in a war of this nature, and to have pistols as well as the Highlanders, to the end that, when these madmen find their purposes frustrated in hewing their way, they may shew us their heels.

Mr URBAN,

THE dissertation on defensive armour, in Vol. XV. page 449, and the remark, page 645 D, in *Dec. Mag.* put me in mind of a story, which I have heard an humble schemist tell with great satisfaction; and as it contains something remarkable, and the truth of it is well known, I send it you, to shew the general reluctance to proposals, however advantageous, unless the person who proposes them be acceptable, and well recommended; so that if a poor man would save the city, he cannot be heard.

The story is—A plough-boy, who had a mind to hazard his life (perhaps with some hope of mending his fortune) in the service of his country, entered with a captain of a privateer. It was not long before an engagement happen'd between her and a *French* ship of something greater force; when pretty near one to the other, the boy goes to his captain, and desires that he might have a musket and some ball, with leave to go into the poop, that he might kill the *French* captain; for, adds he, I was always sure of a carrion crow, and can hit a mark as well as the gunner himself: Mr W. one of the chief adventurers, who had a command on board, joined in the boy's request; but the captain said it was not a time to try projects, or hear boys. To be short, the privateer was overcome, and carried into *France*, where the boy was daily recounting the story of his offer, always concluding with "We should not have been here, if I had been heard."—Well, says Mr W. one day after hearing the

boy's story and remark, if I live to get to *England*, I will have another ship, and a captain that shall try thee. It was so, and you may fancy you see the boy in an engagement with another *French* ship of superior strength, mounted on the poop, and aiming at the *French* captain; but he moving a little, the lieutenant was killed, who stood behind him; the next shot the boy made, he brought down the captain, and afterwards several more of the officers. The consequence was the capture of the ship; and thus the proposal proved eligible, and ought not to have been at first rejected, as it was no hindrance to former methods of attack, nor intended to supersede, but assert them.

I am, Sir,

Bristol, Jan. 5, 1745. Yours. T. W.

From the General Evening Post, Dec. 21.

ALTHOUGH the imaginary right of the present disturber of this kingdom has been clearly and fully refuted, in every particular on which it could be founded, it may not be amiss to give the opinion of an eminent and learned catholic, who being of the Romish church, cannot be supposed partial in the argument, viz. Mr Thomas White, of Hutton in Essex, a secular priest, whom Mr Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxon.* styles a most noted philosopher, as his writings, much admired and sought after, shew,---and by his death the Roman catholics lost an eminent ornament of learning, &c. This Mr White published, in 1658, a small tract, *Of the grounds of obedience and government*, dedicated to Sir Ken. Digby.---In which, besides many judicious observations on government, is the following remarkable one, page 137. 'It cannot be rational for a dispossessed governor to be restored with hazard, unless the succeeding government be pure tyranny, and so the dispossessed person necessary for the quiet of the commonwealth.' And page 142. 'This is manifest, a magistrate actually dispossessed hath no right to be restored, nor the subject any obligation to seek to restore but oppose him. For what is mankind better than a herd of sheep or oxen, if (like them) they are to be owned by masters? What difference is there between their master's telling them to a butcher, or obliging men to venture their lives and livelihoods for his private interest? We know it is natural, that the part should venture for the whole, but that the whole should venture the loss of itself to save a part, I cannot understand. The governor is the highest and noblest part, yet but a part: the people is the whole, the end, for whom those who are

are lords by office ate to be vested in lordship, and divested when it is necessary for the common good. Who thinks otherwise deserves not the name of a man.

N. B. Mr White was a great antagonist of A Mr Hobbes.

Mr URBAN,

I Wonder that neither your correspondents, nor your own observation, have furnish'd you with a remark out of baron Polnitz's memoirs, concerning the pretender's behaviour when he was in Scotland in 1715. What I mean is in Vol. 3. p. 297, where it may be seen how little the Jacobite clergy would be esteemed, if they pretend to continue protestants— B in such case, even they who are so zealous for the divine right, would be treated as heretics.—The baron's words run thus :—

“ 'Twas the opinion of some people that this undertaking would have succeeded, if the prince had not discover'd so much zeal for the catholic religion ; for 'twas only desired of him to preserve the privileges of Scotland in religious matters, but he would not hear of it. Moreover, he rose one day from table without eating a morsel, because a clergyman of the church of England had said the grace ; and upon this occasion he protested, that he would never eat a bit of what a heretic pretended to give a blessing to. This great zeal for religion, a zeal D perhaps too flaming in circumstances where he might, without any crime, have smother'd it, was the reason that all the protestants in Scotland, many of whom had already declar'd in his favour, turned their backs on him.” —

And here I can't but take notice, how impudently and currently popish bigots call us E heretics, when 'tis no difficult matter to prove that the heresy lies properly on their side. Their arrogated catholicism is absolutely groundless. They are indeed so far catholic, as they agree with us in the Nicene creed, but their 12 additional Trent articles are heretical innovations. The standard of catholicism is, according to an approved primitive writer, *Quod semper, quod ubique, et ab omnibus fidelibus, creditum est.* Yours, J. H. F

The nature of National Offences truly stated : And the peculiar Case of the Jewish people rightly explained : Shewing, that Great Britain, in its present Circumstances, may reasonably aspire to the distinguished protection of Heaven :

A SERMON preached on the General Fast-Day, appointed to be observed December 18, 1745, By William Warburton, M.A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. ABSTRACT I.

JOEL ii. 20.

I will remove far off from you the Northern army,—into a Land barren and desolate.

GOD having denounced against his people H an invasion, together with its fore-runners, his army of locusts, declares, that, on their sincere repentance, he would drive both (January 1746.)

of them back. Now the apostle Paul, Rom. xv. 4. tells us, that *whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning ; that we, thro' patience and comfort of the scriptures, might have hope* : which is sufficient to assure us, that with the same humiliation before God, hearty repentance for our sins, and sincere resolution of amendment, the same merciful providence will enable us to drive far from us the haughty power of France, with which we are now threatened ; together with their fore-runners, this northern army of locusts, allured hither by the scent of prey, because, as Joel ii. 3. expresses it, *The land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them, a desolate wilderness.* For as the devil is said to carry his hell with him, even when in paradise, so the disposition of the Highlander makes every place he treads upon as bare as his own barren mountains.

Thus far right reason, the true interpreter C of scripture, will authorize us to infer from the nature of eternal justice and mercy, the essential attributes of God, whose will is unchangeable, and whose arm is not shortened. But further to conclude of God's dealings with states from his dispensations to the Jews, will be the occasion of our turning that scripture, which was *written for our instruction*, to our delusion ; and, at this juncture, to our apparent damage. Yet, from this character of the D holy scriptures of the O. T. in several places of the apostolic writings, men have not only been accustomed to regulate God's proceeding with particulars, but also to judge of the state of kingdoms and societies, upon their ideas of his administration of the Jewish commonwealth. This hath been the source of numberless super- E stitions, hurtful both to religion and government ; some even derogatory to the justice of God, others to the rights of mankind ; but all of them violating the rational conclusions of that *learning and instruction* we are bid to seek for in scripture, which is so abundantly able to make us wise unto salvation. Of this kind is, 1. That doctrine which teaches that God, in the common administration of the world, punishes children for the crimes of their parents ; a dispensation peculiar to the Jews ; and with the highest justice ; but, in the present disposition of things, it would intrench greatly on that divine attribute : 2. That which accommodates to modern kings the title of the Lord's anointed : which intrenches as deeply upon the rights of mankind. For a Jewish monarch being truly the Lord's anointed, or G deputy, to resist him, on any pretence, being rebellion against God, court flatterers press'd it for the support of modern tyranny ; a divine, indefeasible, hereditary right : whereas it can be applied, to modern princes, only in a figurative improper sense ; as it belonged to the Jewish kings in a literal and real one : that state being a Theocracy, properly so called. For, 1. This government was administered by the exertion of an extraordinary providence. 2. Religion and civil society were thoroughly incorporated, and the sanctions of both, temporal rewards and punishments. 3. Religion had a publick E

publick as well as private part, the state collectively, and individuals particularly.

We are not, therefore, to regulate our notions of God's dealing with us, as a nation, by his administration of the *Jewish*: mankind being not now under an extraordinary, but a common providence: Again, the *Jewish* sanctions being temporal only, it was sometimes necessary, that the crimes, even of private men, should be punished by the desolation of the state, as that derived condign misery on particulars. But the sanctions of our religion being future rewards and punishments, impious and wicked men are fitly reserved for the latter, and so not the same expediency of punishing them, thro' the state.

This is sufficient to shew, that we have no real warrant from holy scripture, to conclude that God's dealings with the *Jews* are the measure of administering his providence over other states: or that, because the *PRIVATE* vices and impieties of men, under that œconomy, by the just judgment of God, frequently brought amazing destruction on their nation, that it has now the self-same tendency to provoke his wrath against ours. A case much insisted on; but not with that exactness which the dignity of the sacred writings deserves.

"Is not then vice and impiety the certain destruction of a state? And are not states the subject of God's mercies and judgments?"

—Our author answers in the affirmative, but he observes, that many preachers have been accustomed, by a latitude of expression, to call the mischiefs arising out of moral evil, from the nature of things, by the name of *God's judgments*; to the great injury of revealed religion; and that nothing is more certain than that vice and impiety are, in their natural consequence, the inevitable ruin of a commonwealth. Impiety, which consists in a contempt of the sanctions of religion, removing the strongest prop of society, the dread of divine punishment for falsehood and wrong, creating a disregard to the outward tie of oaths, the great security of the magistrate; and to the inward tie of conscience, the great security of the people.

On the other hand, vice and immorality more openly attack society.—The epidemic evils of every powerful community, in its decline, are luxury and avarice; by which the *national wealth*, one of our great supports against foreign power, becomes exhausted, or unequally distributed: and the *personal vigour* of the people, the other great support against foreign invasions, is either enervated by misemployed opulence, or debased by sordid poverty.—Hence the author reckons a long train of evils, and thence the destruction of a government. As *impiety* and *vice* always act in concert, prophaneity giving keenness to immorality; and immorality a leaden bias to irreligion. And tho' the state be not the object of God's judgment for private vices, yet they bring upon it the most inevitable ruin from the nature of things. A case, that admits of less hope.—For God, whose mercies are over all his works, frequently withholds the evils of his judgments

from sinful man; but never reverses the order of nature to embolden him in his impieties and wickedness. However we have this consolation, that, tho' such destruction be sure, we yet have it in our own power to avoid it, by a speedy course of sobriety, justice, and piety; by which, as kingdoms become great, so by that only, can they thus continue.

As to the second question, "Whether states may not be the subject of divine displeasure, so as to bring down his severest judgments upon them?"—Nothing is more certain.—

But the reasons on this head, and why Great Britain may expect the protection of heaven, must be left to the next month, lest we should pleasure our readers at the expence of another, whom, by stopping here, we presume that we shall benefit.

Mr URBAN,

I Confess that I am an old unpolish'd country gentleman, and but lately come to town, where I am not less surprized with the fashions I see, than the news that I hear; tho' indeed the first may enable us to account for the latter; for, methinks, all I meet with has a Frenchify'd air. It is amazing to me, at a time when we are, or ought to be seriously engag'd in a war with *France*; at a time when not only our own immediate safety, but the liberties of *Europe* are at stake, that we are giving the *French* all the encouragement we can, by consuming their commodities, affecting their dress, and speaking their language.

O infatuation, astonishing infatuation! By the foppery of their dress, and the smoothness of their dialect, they have already corrupted all the courts of *Europe*, and laid the foundation of universal monarchy. Shall we *Britons*, then, the only free remnant of the globe, hearken to their Siren voice, and bewitching arts? No, heaven

"Keep us as we ought to be,

"Keep us honest, brave and free.

Every *Englishman* should look with detestation on the prevailing taste. Every lady who appears *French* by her dress, should forfeit all her *English* lovers. Every *English Petit Maitre* should be sent over to *Paris* for a new mistress. If *English* gentlemen will drink *French* wine, let them go thither, and partake the slavery of the country, or be poison'd with the potion, for 'tis no better than aiding the rebels with our money.—Cry loud, Mr Urban, sound a trumpet on thy Gate, for these things are no longer to be born. WILL. DOWNRIGHT.

Quere. From Mr Faulkner's Dublin Journal. Whether all persons who wear *French* waistcoats, or any other *French* commodities, do not in effect send money to the pretender, or, what is the same thing, to the *French* king, the pretender's avowed abettor? and whether, if they were to be tried for so doing by the laws of common sense and right reason, they would not be convicted of high treason? But happy for them! those laws have not for many years past been in force in this kingdom.

Learn, learn, *Terne's* sons, thy good to prize;
'Tis *Stanhope* bids you to be rich and wise.

A TWO-PART SONG.

35

Set by Mr ALLCOCK, Organist of READING.

How faint a joy the maid im - parts, Re - luct - ant who re -

How faint a joy $\frac{5}{4}$ maid im - parts, Re - luct - ant who re -

signs her charms! She damps the transport of our

signs her charms! She damps the transport of our

hearts, And beau - ty of her force dif - arms.

hearts, And beau - ty of her force dif - arms.

How great the pleasure, how refin'd!
And even in reflection sweet,
When lovers are but of one mind,
And souls together seem to meet.

LINES address'd to the Reverend Mr
WARBURTON.

Occasion'd by reading his late Sermons.

The lips of the wise disperse knowledge. Solomon.

LET Rome, on man God's image to deface,
Still deem stupidity a mark of grace,
On ign'rance build what monks devotion name;
Her faith, impiety; her glory, shame:
While priest and people ghostly commerce hold,
And pious frauds exchange for sinful gold:

May TRUTH's divine invariable ray
Still bless our isle with intellectual day;

Here, still let Wisdom at each temple wait,
Trace all our streets, and knock at ev'ry gate,
Still keep us sacred as her last retreat
From fools much cheated, and from knaves who
cheat:

Still teach thy hands to build, a blest employ!
On knowledge virtue, and on virtue joy;
On Reason's base, to bid Religion rise,
Till the tall pile shall end within the skies.

A Translation omitted Vol. XV. p. 384.

Jane for a dean'ry form'd the grand decree,
And Jane anon revok'd it for a fee.

Cl.

To his Royal Highness

*Prince WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,
of Cumberland, Jan. 1, 1746.

In imitation of Horace, Ode II. Book I.

THE † northern snows, and southern rains
Have spoil'd the roads, and soak'd the
plains.

Tempestuous winds disturb the main,
And drive our fleets to port again.

† *Isis*, and *Tame*, like man and wife,
Engag'd in furious nuptial strife,
Let their affairs all backward go,
Regardless how their waters flow.

The bishop for his abby fears :
All *Westminster* is drown'd in tears.
If things continuè thus perplex'd,
I fear *St James's* will go next.
And if the deluge higher rolls,
God knows the fate of lofty *Paul's*.
United foreign pow'rs advance,
Collected force from *Spain* and *France* :
Threat'ning our island to invade,
A popish vagabond to aid.

|| But what is worse : our warlike youth,
So fam'd for loyalty and truth ;
The few, that have escap'd the wars,
All mark'd with honourable scars ;
Against each other draw that steel,
Which *Frenchmen* only us'd to feel.

§ This strikes with terror ; the surprize
Thro' *London*, thro' the nation flies,
Left civil broils in fury grow,
As just an hundred years ago.

*The good Lord Mayor his brethren meets,
Resolv'd to guard the gates and streets,
That tradesmen spare their ablest hands,
And col'nels muster the train-bands.

The king (God bless him) hastes to call
His loyal councils, great and small ;
Acquaints them, how the danger's near
Of all that *Englishmen* count dear :

Desires with freedom their advice, -
In case so critical and nice.

*Ad *Augustum Cæsarem*.

† Jam satis terris nivis, atque diræ
Grandinis misit pater——

† *Ilia* dum se nimium querenti
Jactat ultorem, vagus & sinistra
Labitur ripa, *Jove* non probante,
Uxorius amnis :

Vidimus flavum *Tiberim*, retortis
Littore *Etrusco* violenter undis,
Ire dejectum monumenta regis,
Templaque *Vestæ*.

——Sacras jaculatus arces.

|| Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
Quo graves *Persæ* melius perirent :
Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
Kara juvenus.

§ Terruit urbem :
Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret
Sæculum *Pyrrhæ* nova monstra questæ.
Quem vocet divum populus ruentis

* Shall we for present succour fly
To our once faithful good ally,
The *Dutch* ? who've sav'd us : and will do
So now, if they're not sinking too.

† *Hessians* and *Danes* we can provide :
By friendship, and by blood, ally'd.

† Or shall we *Swiss* recruits prepare ?
A nation that delights in war ?

Their armour's always polish'd bright :
Their very looks a *Spaniard* fright.

While these, and other points of state,
Are canvassing in wise debate :

|| I see the genius of our isle
In royal WILLIAM's features smile.

St George appendant at his side :
St George shall in his breast reside ;
With conduct, courage, vigor fire,
And all his country's love inspire.

Go on, brave youth ! nor fear t'oppose
Your father's, and your country's foes.

Your soul, inspir'd by such a guest,
Gives us, gives you, to hope the best.

Your welfare is our fervent prayer ;
May you be heav'n's peculiar care.

May angels guard your gallant heart :
Blunt the broad sword, avert the dart.

We trust it is reserv'd for you
This rav'nous monster to subdue :

A ragged, hungry, Highland crew.
May your next march in triumph be,

With all the pomp of victory.
§ But late ! God grant it, very late,

Provok'd by us, may angry fate
Remove you to a better state.

Stay till some youth, as yet unborn,
Your princely qualities adorn.

And when such royal youth shall rise,
By your example brave and wise,

To guard our laws and liberties :
May you in peace your life lay down,

T'inherit an immortal crown. S.S.S.

Imperi rebus ? prece qua fatigent ?——

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi

Jupiter ? * Tandem venias, precamur,
Nube candentes humeros amictus

Augur *Apollo*.

† Sive tu mavis, *Erycina* ridens,
Sive neglectum genus, & nepotes,
Respicis auctor.——

† Quem juvet clamor, galeæque læves,
Acer & *Mauri* peditis cruentum
Vultus in hostem.

|| Sive mutata juvenem figura
Ales in terris imitatis, almæ
Filius *Maia*, patiens vocari
Cæsaris ultor.

§ Serus in cælum redeas, diuque
Lætus interfis populo *Quirini* :
Neve te nostris vitiiis iniquum

Ocyor aura

Tollat : hic magnos potius triumphos,
Hic ames dici pater, atque princeps ;
Neu finas *Medos* equitare inultos,

Te duce, *Cæsar*.

S I R, Worcester, Jan. 4, 1736.
TH^O I have taken in your Magazine these 14 years, I have not as yet contributed any other way to its support, than by paying for the book: but now I send you an original; and perhaps such a one as you never had before. Tho' at first it has the air of a parody, or banter, yet I assure you it is written in plain simplicity of heart. The author is a parish clerk in our neighbourhood; if you were acquainted with his patron, you would say that no modern poet has for many years painted in truer or livelier colours. He writes in profess'd emulation of Cibber, whom he thinks the greatest poet living, for the invincible reason of his being Poet Laureat. Several of your subscribers here expect to see it in your January Magazine.
 I am your friend, A. Z.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1746.

To the Rev. ———, by W. H. Parish Clerk.

RECITATIVO.

TO you, good master, wou'd I sing
 A slave or two, if I knew how,
 Like Esquire Cibber to the king,
 Who is his household bard, you know.
 Cou'd I like master W——ns speak
 Latin divine, or learned Greek,
 My lines by all men should be read,
 As anthems to be sung or said.

AIR.] I may not call upon the *Muses*,
 Who heathen idols are, I trow;
 A christiau clerk such aid refuses,
 For will I not that such abuses,
 Among right orthodox should grow.
 But Sternhold bold,
 And Hopkins old,
 Brady and Tate also
 Shall clear my brains,
 And raise my strains,
 And make my staves to flow.

AIR.] Search all the parishes around,
 And no such parson can be found,
 Who feeds the hungry, cloaths the bare,
 Who cheers the widow in despair,
 Who wipes the weeping orphan's eye,
 And stops the wretch's swelling sigh.

REC.] Who is to all the good Samaritan,
 † So he be poor, no matter whence the man,

AIR.] So thro' our meadow runs the friendly
 brook,

When the noon sun throws out his fiercest heat,
 Whence water by the traveller is took †
 To quench his thirst, and wash his weary feet,
 Then underneath his willows all around,
 He may down lay him, and there sleep most sound.

AIR.] Many years heav'n grant my master,
 Free from sickness or disaster.
 He lives not for himself alone,
 He makes each wretch's want his own.
 Many worse man than him is seen
 A great lord-bishop or a dean;
 Yet few there are like him, that so
 Follow the work they're sent to do;

But both will have their just reward;
 If his is not the best, 'tis hard.

CHORUS.

Here end our Christmas carol sweet,
 In which is said all that is meet;
 And meet it is, I ween full well,
 So much instructive truth to tell.

P. S. You are to observe that you have this in its native dress, entirely free from any unnatural ornament or correction. I protest I think his simile is far beyond any thing of Duck's, and superior to all Cibber's odes. He has prepar'd ready an Ode to Victory, to be sung as soon as we shall hear that the duke has defeated the rebels; which you may expect, if you use this well, and engage also some correspondents of a higher rank in learning, genius, and fortune.

An EPITAPH made by Mr PITT, and inscribed on a stone, that covers his Father, Mother, and Brother.

YE sacred spirits! while your friends distress'd
 Weep o'er your ashes, and lament the
 blest'd;

O let the pensive muse inscribe that stone,
 And with the general sorrows mix her own:
 The pensive Muse!--who from this mournful hour
 Shall raise her voice, and wake the string no more!
 Of love, of duty this last pledge receive;
 'Tis all a brother, all a son can give.

Attempted in Latin by T. I.

O Animæque umbræque piæ, quas turba re-
 licta
 Plorat amicorum cælesti sede receptas;
 Lugubri liceat Musæ tumulo addere carmen,
 Atque suos inter communes fundere fletus:
 Lugubri liceat Musæ!—quæ carmina posthac
 Nulla canet, nullas percurrat pollice chordas!
 Supremum hoc pietatis, habeteque pignus amoris;
 Nil potuit frater, potuit nil filius ultra.

On the DEATH of Dean SWIFT.

WHen Gay breath'd his last, we in silence
 complain'd,
 For yet we'd a Pope, and a Swift who remain'd:
 Pope falls! all Parnassus resounds with our cries,
 And our prayers ascend, to keep Swift from the
 skies. [are giv'n,
 Vain wishes! vain prayers! to the winds they
 For death comes relentless, and takes him to
 heav'n.

At little misfortunes we're soberly sad,
 But it's time, now we've lost all our wits,—to
 run mad.

PHILANDER.

Spalding, Jan. 13.

On the Lynn people's threat'ning to pull down the
 Bridges, and destroy the Banks in Marshland.

DOes Lynn 'gainst Marshland threats of ruin
 utter,
 For Tilney turkey-poults, and Walpole butter,
 Their most delicious sauce, as well as food?
 Is this their Epicurean gratitude?
 Henceforth devoted Marshland shall produce
 Poults for the righteous, but for Lynn a goose.

A POEM

* The curate, a very learned young gentleman.

† Alluding to the confining charity to the poor
 of the parish, as some do.

‡ For the rhyme sake a little bad English.

A POEM, address'd to the Earl of Chesterfield, being the first performance of a Journeyman Bricklayer, at Dublin.

A Midst th' applause which art and learning brings

Listen, O *Stanhope*! to what nature sings:
Tho' rude the notes, yet noble is the choice;
The subject only can support the voice.
Patron of arts! whose happy wisdom's known
To *Belgian* councils, as to *Britain's* throne;
Whose tongue determin'd unresolving states;
Genius of *Albion*, and of *Europe's* fates!
Fir'd with the glories of thy splendid name,
Thro' various climates still pursu'd by fame,
To thee, a *muse*, untaught in *Latin* lays,
Or *Græcian* stile, her voice obscure wou'd raise;
Her wond'ring voice, to sing thy matchless

praise;

Wrapt in the theme sublime wou'd proudly soar,
And sound thy welcome to her native shore.
Illustrious guest! for liberal arts renown'd;
O princely bard! with pomp and titles crown'd;
Titles and pomp, which gazing crowds adore,
The wise will rev'rence, but thy virtues more.
Where easy dignity and worth unite,
Virtue the soul, and splendor charms the sight.
Thee even factions with one voice require,
And heav'n and *George* indulge the strong desire.
See bending crowds with willing hearts obey,
And thankful own the delegated sway.
Tho' ne'er great *Brunswick* to *Hibernia* rise,
But shines afar, and gladdens other skies,
His godlike power beneficent we view
Effulgent and reflected all from you.
'Tis thus the silver substitute of day
Supplies his absence with a borrow'd ray,
O'er the gay globe with gentle beam presides,
Cheers the wild waste, and rules the teeming tides;
Whose heaving bosoms swell the public store,
With wealth and plenty from each distant shore.

In expectation flocks the tuneful throng,
And glows to hail thee with a cheerful song;
As birds, exulting on the eager wing,
Salute the dawns of the beauteous spring,
Their swelling throats employ from spray to spray,
To greet the sun, and bless the genial ray.

Each raptur'd *muse* shall now resume her lyre,
Swell the full chords, and sweep the sounding wire.
Sacred to thee the melting strain shall flow,
To thee the numbers and the strain they owe.
Thrice happy genius! in whose soul conspire
The statesman's wisdom, and the poet's fire.
O friend to arts! revive our drooping isle,
And make those arts by thy indulgence smile;
Ev'n here thy presence shall their strength restore,
Tho' *Congreve*, *Steel*, *Roscommon* are no more:
Tho' *Maurice* modest hides his heav'nly strains,
And *Britain's* senate noble *Boyle* detains;
Tho' *Swift* be dumb—for *Swift* *Ierne* weeps;
The pride and pillar of his country sleeps:
His clouded soul now darts no dazzled ray,
And faintly warms the animated clay,
(Not *Rome's* sad ruins such impressions leave
As reason bury'd in the body's grave)
His living lines shall mix their sacred fire
In *Nature's* blaze—and with thy works expire.

Nor thou, great sir, on these weak numbers frown,

Which mourn a *Swift*, and sing thy just renown;

Such strains, alas! as my unletter'd hand
Trembling wou'd reach thee on the crowded strand!
But thronging thousands intercept my way,
And deaf'ning lo's drown my feeble lay,
Yet if a moment from the toils of state,
And all the burthen of a kingdom's weight,
Some little leisure to the *muse* you lend,
(Each leisure moment is the *muse's* friend)
Permit, my lord, that my unpolish'd lays
May hope for pardon, tho' they fail to please.

To the SCARBOROUGH POETASTER.

On his Invektive against the Hoops and Hats.

By a LADY.

See Vol. XV. p. 440.

WELL! the ladies are much to be pity'd,
I own, [drone!
When their charms raise the spite of each virulent
But pray, what set the man on so angry a pin?
Why truly a *Hoop* chanc'd to rustle his skin!
One would judge, if the part was so tender to touch,
That he had already been peeping too much.
His comment at least is so vitious and wild,
It shows both his manners and taste are defil'd.
Must virgins and matrons, whom innocent graces,
And whose minds are as free from defect as their

faces,

Whose virtue defies each *Calumny's* stain,
Be lash'd for the sport of his ludicrous vein?
But weak is the venom his malice would shed,
His satire is dull—and his vinegar dead!
He with a good wife—but for me he should dwell
With the peevish old maids, who lead monkeys in hell.
Let him blush if he can, or has left any grace;
And when he next writes, better study the case;
Or continue to scrawl—no great matter is in't,
For he's not the first fool stands recorded in print.

ANNABELLA.

Mr URBAN,

If I have used a little too much vinegar (to use the gentleman's expression) he must forgive me, as he set the example. I should not be an advocate for my own sex, if I did not think our following the mode, (which, for ought I see, both men and women have done in all ages) has been unjustly ridicul'd, and basely censured. This *Scarborough* wit has exceeded all the bounds of decency—witness his delicate thought

—ev'ry wife would be more?

I suppose he meant *wh—re*! Indeed such a wife seems fittest for his taste.

Sept. 9.

VERSES taken from a beautiful print of the D. of CUMBERLAND, sold by Mrs Cooper in Pater-noster-row.

WHAT honest Briton that surveys this face,
Adorn'd with open truth and manly grace,
But must th' importance of that valour own,
That guards his rights and aids his master's throne?
Shrink, shrink, Rebellion, to thy native hell!
And let thy pangs of blasted malice tell,
That *Britain* scorns t' obey a tyrant lord,
Blest in a father's love, secure in *William's* sword!
No more shall *France* the seats of empire rend,
And where she lifts her baleful pow'r extend;
No more the laws of heav'n and earth deride;
Another *Marlborough* lives to scourge her pride.

The LARK. A FABLE.

Inscrib'd to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. By a clergyman in Yorkshire.

Cæsar, great prince, and Cæsar too,
Fam'd for success in war, like you,
Wou'd not disdain a tale to hear,
That did not wound the royal ear:
Since you our Cæsar's offspring are,
Pardon if I presume too far
To entertain you for a while,
With Æsop's fable in his stile.

A lark, which us'd to mount on high,
And cut mæanders thro' the sky,
Built on the glebe, and lay'd, and hatch'd:
But, lest her young ones shou'd be catch'd,
She gave them caution, every morn
To keep them close within the corn;
And let her know, when she came home,
(For she for food was forc'd to roam)
What news they heard, and what folks said,
Which way they walk'd, and what they did.

Some weeks past on, and all was well,
And nothing had the young to tell:
The caution, every morn renew'd,
Was much observ'd by all the brood.
One night the lark, at her return,
Perceiv'd their little hearts to burn,
And ask'd the cause of all their fear.
Their answer was, "the harvest's near,
"The farmer came himself to day,
"His golden acres to survey,
"And told his son, it was high time
"To cut them down whilst in their prime.
"To-morrow, John, you may bespeak
"Our neighbours round to help this week.
"I'll find them drink enough and meat,
"And in return repay their sweat."
"If that be all, the lark reply'd,
"You're safe enough, my little pride;
"But still take notice what you hear,
"For nothing now must 'scape your ear."
Three days past on, no business done,
The farmer comes again anon.

My son, let's all our kinsfolks try,
Since our proud neighbours are so shy;
The corn's quite ripe, and gold appears
In ev'ry angle of its ears."

The lark at night returns again,
And finds her young in fear and pain.
The cause was told, she cheers 'em all—
"But be observant of my call,
"For this is doing like the rest;
"So be content, and keep your nest."
No kinsfolk come, the farmer swears
He'll cut them out o' th' calendars;
Says he, "I'll trust to none, I know,
"For all's pretence, and outward show.
"Therefore, my boy, let's view the field,
"And try what force our house can yield.
"To-morrow you, and I, and Jin,
"With God's permission, will begin.
"We'll take our time, and do our best,
"And trust the season for the rest."
The lark returns, and hears what's said—
"Yes, now 'tis time the birds were fled."

For when the man, whose business 'tis,
To put his hand to all that's his,
Sets on his work, that work is done.
Nothing so sure, if not so soon,
And all the honour is his own.

X.

On the DEATH of Dr BROOME.

Calentem
Debita spargam lacryma fa willam
Vatis Amici.

HOR.

SI magna infando tanguntur numina luctu,
Cælestesque animas tristia fata movent,
Solvite jam crines, jam pectora tundite palmis,
Pierides! mœstas imbre rigante genas:
Carmen ad Aonias non posthac BR O M I U S undas
Fundet, habent avidi corpus inane rogi.
Quid doctrina juvat, quid concita sistere cantu
Flumina, quid dulci ducere saxa sono?
Indoctos doctosque simul Proserpina sæva
Raptat ad inferni lurida regna dei.
Carmine Apollineos æquabat Homerus honores;
Num minus ad stygias ivit Homerus aquas?
Vertitur in cinerem divinxæ Æneidos autor,
Et qui Pelignæ gloria gentis erat.
"Quo crudelis abis? et nos rape in omnia tecum,
Lethæam calces me comitante viam.
Nil habet extincto lærabile mundus amico,
Vilia sunt auri pondera, vilis honos.
At mihi nunc virtute opus est, nunc pectore forti,
Nunc opus exemplis, consiliisque tuis.
Quanta infelicem terrent discrimina gentem!
Quam furit in toto belliger orbe deus!
Hinc inimica atrox minitatur Gallia cladem,
Littoraque infesto milite nostra petit:
Illine armatas in nos Hispania classes
Instruit, heu! vastum vix subit æquor onus:
Ecce Caledoniis descendit rupibus hostis,
Et sitit Angliacas turba rebellis opes.
Tempore tam tristi quid amicum tu quoque linquis?
Hei mihi! non usquam est intemerata fides.
Fallor—et immodico finitur vita dolore,
Nec patriæ poteras tot superesse malis.
Elysios animam quicquid demisit in agros,
Terra precor cineres non onerosa tegat.
November 16, 1745.

VERSES for the 29th of May.

WHAT! shall the croud in annual lay defame
The glorious memory of the greatest name!
Still complaisance mislead our careless youth,
And not one dare be singular for truth!
Impious the hand that prostitutes the muse,
To varnish vice, and virtue to abuse!
Are lust and lux'ry prais'd, and heav'n defy'd,
And the best actions of the best bely'd?
Shall vice on record stand the nation's shame,
And shall that vice in verse pretend to fame?
Yes, still let art her utmost pow'r apply
In truth's lov'd likeness to disguise a lye,
From shame to save who England's honour lost,
And make a saint at sanctity's own cost.
For this be rhymes on rhymes by volumes made,
Till bastard wits forsake the scribbling trade.
Great Cromwell's virtue needs no mortal lays,
Since heav'n rewards it, and her angels praise.

PUBLICUS.

Historical Chronicle, January 1746.

Extract of a Letter from Stokley in Yorkshire, Dec. 27.

LAST Tuesday a number of *Stokley* boys pulled some tiles off Mr *Pearson's* Mass-house, the damage of which might amount to 11 s. The papists could not see their place of worship thus insulted, without resenting it; therefore got a warrant from Mr *Skottowe* against one of the boys (a sailor) who had been the most active in the affair. The constables apprehended the boy the next day; upon which his associates were called together to the number of near 200, and being joined by some young fellows, march'd in order (with drum beating and colours flying) to Mr *Skottowe's*, and declared to him, that they acknowledged themselves equally guilty with the boy charged with the fact. Mr *Skottowe* could not forbear laughing at them; however, after giving them a gentle reprimand, he dismissed them, recommending it to the papists to put up with the damage. Upon this the boys went to *Ayton*, beating up for volunteers for his majesty's service, and enlisted about 30 or 40 boys; then march'd to *Stokley-cross*, fix'd their colours upon it, and made large coal-fires about it, the spectators all wondering what were their intentions to act next: When they had completed the fires, they marched in a full body to the Mass house, got upon it, stripp'd off all the tiles, and beat down the cieling; from thence they let themselves down into the chapel, pull'd it all to pieces, and toss'd the things out of the windows into the yard, where they had placed a guard to secure them: When they had got every thing out, not even sparing the doors and wainscot, they march'd with their booty to the Market-cross, and set the things around the fires; then one of them put on a fine vestment and cap, with a mitre in his hand, and mounted the cross, called them all around him, and made them a speech, in the conclusion of which he told them, that in consideration of the great service they had done to their king and country, in destroying the Mass-house that day, he presum'd, from the great authority he was then invested with, to absolve them from all their past sins, but exhorted them for the future to lead a peaceable and godly life; upon which they gave a great hurra, *God save king George, and down with the Mass*; then he put off his robes, and threw them into the fire; at the same time each hand was employed in burning the rest of the things, laid ready

for the flames; after which they dispers'd, and went to their respective homes.

SHERIFFS appointed by his majesty in council for the year ensuing.

- A** *Berkshire*, Richard Tonson of Water Oakeley, *Esq*;
Bedfordshire, Robt Ashwell of Laton Buzard.
Buckinghamsh. Geo. Pearsr of Mendimore, *Esq*;
Cumberland, Christ. Pattenson of Penreth, *Esq*;
Cbeshire, Ralph Leycester of Tofis, *Esq*;
Cambr' & Hunt' Thomas Houghton of St Ives *Esq*;
B *Devonshire*, Postponed.
Dorsetshire, Benj. Adney of Lothers, *Esq*;
Derbyshire, Postponed.
Essex, John Olmius of Newhall, *Esq*;
Gloucestershire, Postponed.
Hertfordshire, Charles Halsey of Great Gaddefden, *Esq*;
Herefordsh. Richd Smyth of Bullingham, *Esq*;
Kent, Arthur Harris of Barming, *Esq*;
C *Leicestershire*, Edmond Morris, *Esq*;
Lincolnshire, Wm Welby, *Esq*;
Monmouthsh. Tho. Jenkins of Glascoed, *Esq*;
Northumberl. John Watson of Newham, *Esq*;
Northamptonsh. Sir Samwell Newham, *Bart.*
Norfolk, Sir Horatio Pettus, *Bart.*
Nottinghamshire, John Thornhaugh, *Esq*;
Oxfordshire, John Raine of Badgmore, *Esq*;
D *Rutlandshire*, John Mitchell, *Esq*;
Shropshire, Geo. Weld of Willey, *Esq*;
Somersetshire, John Halladay, *Esq*;
Staffordshire, Postponed.
Suffolk, Philip Coleman of Ipswich, *Esq*;
Southampton, J. Walter of East Tuderley, *Esq*;
Surrey, Thomas Pape of Cobham, *Esq*;
Sussex, Tho. Ridge of Trotton, *Esq*;
E *Warwicksh.* John Hunt of Windson Green, *Esq*;
Worcestersh. Wm Amphlett, *Esq*;
Wiltshire, Godfrey Kneller Kneller, *Esq*;
Yorkshire, Hen. Ibbettson of Woodhouse, *Esq*;

SOUTH-WALES.

- Brecon*, Richd Wellington of the Hay, *Esq*;
Carmarthen, Eugene Vaughan of Plasgwyn, *Esq*;
F *Cardigan*, Sir Lucus Christianus Lloyd, of Millfield, *Bart.*
Glamorgan, Whitlock Nicholls of the Ham, *Esq*;
Pembroke, Morris Bowen of Upton, *Esq*;
Radnor, Henry Williams of Sconfals, *Esq*;

NORTH-WALES.

- Anglesea*, Edw. Williams of Plas Tirion, *Esq*;
Carnarvon, Wm Thomas of Coedallen, *Esq*;
Denbigh, Thomas Lloyd of Faxhall, *Esq*;
G *Flint*, Sir Thomas Longueville, *Bart.*
Merioneth, Robert Parry of Goppa, *Esq*;
Montgomery, Tho. Edward of Pentry, *Esq*;

Part of the cargo of the Notre Dame de Deliverance, from the South Sea, taken by his majesty's ships the Chester and Sunderland off Cape Breton, and arriv'd at Portsmouth.

EIGHTEEN serons of gold, each 65 lb. wt. are 1170 lb. averdupoize; 15399 double doubloons,

bloons, each four pistoles, are 61,596 pistoles; 153 gold snuff-boxes, each six ounces, are 918 ounces; a gold-hilted sword, about 2lb wt; a gold watch; a five moidore piece; 36 pistoles; 1,072,000 pieces of eight, at 4s. each, are 214,400 l. sterling; 764 ounces of virgin silver, at 5s. 6d. per ounce; 31 pounds of silver ore, 2 large silver hargons, 9 large silver snuff-boxes, 6 pair of diamond ear-rings, a diamond ring, a pair of solitaires, 2 stone roses, 2 diamonds set in gold, 5 pair of solitaires; 876 serons of cacao, 316 bags of cacao, 203 serons of Jesuits bark, 191 tann'd hides, 181 dozen of skins, 36 bales of *Spanish* or *Carmenian* wool. The above cargo is what has been already discovered.

WEDNESDAY 1.

Arrived an exprels from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, with an account of the surrender of *Carlisle*. (See the *Gazette* articles, p. 31, also *Index* to this Vol.)

THURSDAY 2.

Adm. *Vernon* being arrived in the Downs from a cruize, struck his flag before day-light, and came on shore at *Deal*; admiral *Martin* took the command in his room.

The Hon. *Alexander Hume Campbell*, Esq; member for the shire of *Berwick*, was dismissed from the office of solicitor general to the prince of Wales. (See p. 7.)

SATURDAY 4.

The most honourable *John* marquis of *Tweeddale*, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, resign'd the seals into his majesty's hands. *Gazette*.

There will be no secretary appointed for Scotland, but the business of that office will be done by the other secretaries of state.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at *St James's* from *Carlisle*, whence he set out on the 2d in the morning.

TUESDAY 7.

St James's. The baron *de Boetselaer*, plenipotentiary of the states general, had a private audience of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, to which he was introduced by Sir *Elemeut Cottrell Dormer*, Kt. master of the ceremonies. *Gaz.*

MONDAY 13.

The mayor and town-clerk of *Carlisle* arrived in town under the custody of two of his majesty's messengers. [*since discharged*.]

TUESDAY 14.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and made a most gracious speech to both houses of parliament. See p. 18.

WEDNESDAY 15.

Was held a general court of the bank of England, when the court of directors were empowered to draw up proposals for converting the debt of 986,000 l. payable out of the duty on licences at three per cent. into a standing annuity at four per cent. redeemable by parliament, and to create the sum of 986,000 l. an additional stock; and thereby to lend the government the sum of one million upon the malt and land tax, at an interest not less than four per cent.

(January 1746.)

THURSDAY 16.

The court of lieutenancy at *Guildhall* agreed to lay aside all further duty of the train'd bands by night or by day, unless call'd upon by some emergency.

Arrived at *Corunna* in Spain, from *VeraCruz*, but last from the *Havanna*, the *St Raphael*, *St Mitahael*, *Esperidion*, *Sea Nymph*, *St George*, the *Holy Trinity*, and a man of war of 30 guns, their convoy. The six first are register ships, and have on board four millions of pieces of eight, and 900 serons of cochineal. On this news the actions at *Paris* rose considerably.

MONDAY 20.

A general court of the bank of England empowered the directors to lend the government one million on the malt and land taxes, at an interest not less than 4 per cent. and to subscribe 1000 l. to the lord mayor's scheme for the support of the soldiers.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *John Webb*, a shoemaker, for the murder of *Herman Dock*, by stabbing him in the belly with a shoemaker's knife; and *Joseph Mason*, a boy of 14, for a burglary, received sentence of death, *Hugh Conner*, *Wm Joyce*, *Patrick Cave*, and *Hester Fowler*, condemn'd at former tryals, were order'd to be transported for 14 years, and *Rich. Orton* for life.

TUESDAY 21.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, by direction from the lords of the admiralty, adjourn'd the court martial, on board the prince of Orange at *Deptford*, to Tuesday the 18th of February next, when the tryal of admiral *Lestock* is to begin. (See p. 279)

WEDNESDAY 22.

Came advice of the fight near *Falkirk*; see the *Gazette* accounts p. 27, the order of battle p. 8, and further accounts as follows.

A letter from a private soldier of *Barrell's* regiment at *Edinburgh*, dated Jan. 19.

On the 16th inst. we marched, and encamped at *Falkirk*, 6 miles from *Stirling*, and about 5 from the camp of the rebels. We lay on our arms all that night, and the next day we were alarmed, that the rebels were advancing towards us; and about one o'clock we saw their whole body marching towards a hill lying on the left of our camp: Gen. *Hawley* instantly gave orders for us to form the line of battle, and march in order to take the hill before them; but it being very high and steep, made it impracticable for us to get our cannon up; however we formed ourselves in two lines, our left reaching to the top of the hill, and our right down into the valley. The attack was begun with our 3 regiments of dragoons, who broke thro' the enemy, and behaved like bold fellows, and afterwards rallied again: ———'s regiment, being the left of our front line, fired on the rebels, but it being one of the most turbulent rainy days I ever knew, one fourth of our pieces missed fire, which caused ———'s regiment to give ground, the rebels having ten to one the advantage over us, the wind and rain being in their backs. At the running away of ———'s regiment, like a catching infection, the whole front followed, and likewise the rear, not one regiment being left

est in the field but ours : The R—— being [in] the right of the front, ran before they were engaged ; we [marched up, and] took their ground, and maintained it in spite of the rebels ; one party of them came running upon us, and fired, but at too great a distance, and did us but little harm ; they threw away A their guns, being their usual way of fighting, and advanced sword in hand ; we gave them a volley of shot, and kept a reserve, which caused them to halt and shake their swords at us ; we gave them three huzza's and another volley, which caused them to run ; we pursued them, and took some few prisoners.

All our general officers behaved exceeding well, who came to our regiment to return us thanks for our courage, as they were pleased to express it, telling us we saved the honour of the field, besides many thousands of lives : Brigadier ——— was pleased to express his satisfaction in our behaviour, by kissing our men, and making us a present of ten guineas. The engagement began about 3 in the afternoon, and had not night come on, I doubt not, but by the blessing of God, we should have totally routed them : As to the number kill'd on either side I cannot give, but I believe they lost three times our number. We marched the same evening to *Lithgow*, about six miles ; our regiment had but one man killed, and some few wounded ; our grenadiers brought one cannon out of the field by yoking themselves to it.

A letter from *Leith* of *Jan. 23*, says, we are assured, that the rebels lost 1000 men, and we but 250 in the late battle, that we kept the field two hours after it was over, and that the 7 cannon we lost were spiked.

A letter from *Newcastle*, *Jan. 25*, says, The country being desolate, our army was obliged to go back to *Edinburgh*. We lost in the field 300 men, 7 pieces of cannon, with some of our baggage; and that half of our army, i.e. E the infantry, was not engaged. The rebels did not pursue, but remained in the field of battle.

The *Edinburgh* evening courant, *Jan. 23*, has the two following paragraphs——“We are obliged in justice to acquaint the public, that brig. gen. *Price's* regiment formed on the left of gen. *Barrell's*, and was one of those that obliged the rebels to retreat with precipitation.”

“*Wm Thornton*, Esq; who raised, maintained, and headed the *Yorkshire blues*, is safely arrived in town, having been concealed since the action at *Falkirk*, where he behaved very gallantly.”

Other accounts relate, that an officer of the train, who thro' fear ran away with the country people (*See p. 28 B*) had, thro' fear of being shot for cowardice, cut his arm, and bled to death.—The *True Patriot* adds, that when *Hamilton's* dragoons gave way, on receiving a brisk fire of the enemy, they bore back upon the *Glasgow* regiment. *Ld Hume*, who commanded it, ordered some of his men to fire, they did so, and brought several from their horses.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Jan. 21.

Among the prisoners taken by the rebels at the battle, are Esq; *Thornton* of *Yorkshire* with a few of his men, Mr *Hume*, preacher, Mr

Simpson of *Falla*, Mr *Douglas*, Mr *Barlow*, and Mr *Macgee*, students in physic, Mr *Mackwicar*, writer, &c. and cornet *Crow* of *Ligonier's* dragoons. The *Argyllshire* men, and some companies of *Ld Loudoun's* men are in the neighbourhood of this town, sturdy, robust men, and very hearty in the cause. I am told by one who saw them, that the rebels have got two cannon 18 pounders, six cannon 8 pounders, battering over the *Firth* against *Stirling* castle. Each common rebel has 5 or 10, some 50 guineas plunder which they got in their journey, and are well arm'd with guns, and a couple of pistols each. Above 200 horse-load of ammunition is come from *Montrose* to the castle of *Down*, for battering &c. being their *French* cargo. On *Saturday* morning the rebels took possession of the field of battle, and would allow no body to view the dead. Many of *Ligonier's* foot have got a deal of money in plundering the enemy ; a serjeant I saw had about 30 l. value in 31. 12 s. pieces.

THURSDAY 23.

C Was held a general court of the *S.S.* company, in order to declare a dividend on their stock for the half year's interest due at *Christmas* last; but a debate arising whether the same should be at 13 qrs, or 2 per cent. it was agreed that it should be decided by ballot on *Tuesday* following.

Six smugglers were committed to *Lewis* goal, under a strong guard of soldiers from the royal *Scotch* regiment, viz. *Rich. Martin*, *Edw. Bedwell*, *John Martin* and *Wm Martin*, two brothers, *Arthur Speed*, and *Simon Blake*, alias *Blaze*.

Extract of a letter from Sunderland, Jan. 23.

Y Esterday a number of people, consisting chiefly of sailors, went about ten o'clock in the morning to the popish mass-house in this town, where they found several people at prayers, and a couple to be married, who, with Mr *Hankins*, their priest, all fled out ; upon which, the sailors immediately pulled down their altar and crucifix, together with all the seats, the priest's robes, all their books, the furniture, and every individual thing in the room, and burnt them in a fire in the street made for that purpose ; and also a large library of books and papers belonging to the priest ; among which was found, before they were committed to the flames, a list of the names of several people in this place, who are well affected to the present government, called by the papists *odd friends*, with letters annex'd to their names not yet decypher'd. The list so found is written by the popish priest's own hand, and is as follows.

A list of Odd Friends.

G “ *Matthew Ruffel*, S D ; *Thomas Ayre*, S D ; *Warren Maud*, S D ; *Mark Burley*, S D ; *Maylin*, W ; *Inman F F* ; *Craggs*, S D ; *Mathew Carr*, F ; *George Robinson*, S B ; *George Syall*, S B ; *Ann Syall*, B ; *Nath. Leak*, B ; *Cooper Shiphard* W ; *James Domsion*, O ; *William Wilkinson*, H ; *Thomas Firryby*, S ; *John Hodgshon*, S B ; *Officer Bainbridge*.—This piece of wood I cut off an old chair in *Jarrow* church, which was the chair that *St Cuthbert* sat in to hear confessions.”

FRIDAY 24.

The committee of the *Guildhall* subscription order'd, that besides 5000*l.* for rewarding such soldiers as shall be maimed or wounded, 1000*l.* should be distributed as rewards among such soldiers and non-commission officers who shall, by their bravery, distinguish themselves in suppressing the present rebellion.

The sheriffs presented a petition from the common council to the parliament for a repeal of the negative of the aldermen. (*See p. 161.*) — Appointed also a committee to examine the state and revenue of the chamber of *London*. and to make a report to the common council. And unanimously agreed to present his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of the city. *Gaz.*

SATURDAY 25.

Whitehall. His majesty having been pleased to direct his royal highness to repair to *Scotland*, to take upon himself the command of the army there, his royal highness set out upon his journey thither, between twelve and one this morning.

MONDAY 27.

A deserter was shot at *Croydon* in *Surry*; he had listed himself in three or four several regiments, and receiv'd a gratuity of 5*l.* for each.

TUESDAY 28.

At the S. S. house the ballot was taken for the question which was put at the last general court, viz. 'That this court doth agree, That the dividend on the trading capital stock for the half-year ended at *Christmas* last, be 1 and 3 4ths per cent.' when, upon casting up the numbers, they stood as follow:

Against the question, — 242

For it, — 133

So that 4 per cent. was agreed upon, and the declaration to be made on Friday next.

WEDNESDAY 30.

At a general court of the governors and directors of the bank of *England*, it was agreed in order to lend the government a million at 4 per cent. to make a call of 10 per cent. on the proprietors of their stock, one half of the money to be paid on or before the 28th of *March* next. The lady-day dividend to be reckoned in part of it. The said 10 per cent. is to be added to the stock at par, on the 10th of *Ap.* next, and no transfer made from *Feb.* 21, to *April* 10.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua,
dated Nov. 9.

Admiral *Townshend*, with a fleet of 12 men of war, from 40 to 80 guns, two sloops, and the *Comet* bomb, now lies off *St Piers* in *Martinico*, which place it is hoped is ere now destroyed by him, it being of no very great strength, tho' of great importance to the *French*, in respect of trade. We have heard from him by Capt. *Balchen*, (who came down to our island with two *French* prizes, both large sugar-laden ships) that there are above 350 of the negroes of *Martinico* now on board our ships of war, even the governor's own attendants, whose general complaints are, that they want victuals, and that there are numbers of

them hourly coming off to the fleet in canoes and boats. They certainly must be almost starving, for ten barrels of beef, found on board one of the ships brought in here, cost in *Martinico* 100 pistoles: and, if that was the price before the place was invested, what must it be now? — One of the *Martinico* privateers having taken an *Irish* sloop with provisions for this island, intended to carry her into *Martinico*, but to his great surprize, in the night, found himself in the midst of our fleet, who lay at anchor off *St Piers*, and he endeavouring to get away under a four gun battery was sunk, and his prize brought in here. This privateer was commanded by *Ballanki*, who has done the greatest mischief of any privateer that has been out this war, being always mann'd with 180 or 200 men, and sailed the best of any sloop in the *Indies*.

Contributions since our last, towards the subscription at *Guildhall*, for the relief and encouragement of the soldiers are, of the prince of *Wales* 500*l.* of the bank of *England* 1000*l.* of the merchant taylor's company 200*l.* of the apothecaries company 200*l.* the distillers company 100*l.* that of the salters 100*l.* the ironmongers company, 100 guineas; *Richard Taunton* of *Ramridge, Wiltshire*, Esq; 30*l.* Rev. Mr *Featherstone*, curate of *Loose*, near *Maidstone, Kent*, ten guineas.

On the 14th inst. a very sad accident happen'd at *Preston*, 3 miles from *Ipswich*, where a young man going out to shoot, was advised by his father to strike down the lock, because the piece had lain by a considerable time. He did so, and the piece went off, tho' unprim'd, and shot both father and mother dead upon the spot.

The wife of one *Plumer* a labourer at *Mill Wimley*, near *Hitchin, Hertfordshire*, deliver'd of four boys, three born alive.

The duty on hops this year amounts to 39,087*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

From *N. England* we hear, that the 7th of *November* was observ'd at *Connecticut*, as a day of thanksgiving for the taking of *Cape Breton*.

As soon as the young pretender came to *Glasgow*, he sent for the provost, and demand'd the names of those who had subscribed for raising troops against him, threatening to hang him on refusal. To this the provost reply'd, "He would not give up the name of any one person in the town, but that he had himself subscribed more than any other, as he thought it his duty, and that he feared not to die in such a cause."

The inhabitants of *Whitehaven* having distinguished themselves by the ready assistance given to the army under the duke of *Cumberland*, Sir *Everard Fawkener*, by command of his R. H. wrote a letter of thanks to them on that account.

Was committed to *Horsbarn* goal, *Surrey*, *Edw. Donally*, a popish priest, taken as he was saying mass to above 30 persons.

Was committed to the gatehouse *Westminster* *James Morani*, (whose true name is said to be *Morun*) for acting as a priest, being his majesty's

ty's subject, and remaining in the liberty of *Westminster*, contrary to his majesty's late proclamation.

A Romish priest was taken up at *Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire*, for endeavouring to enlist several countrymen in the pretender's service.

Were committed to *Litchfield* goal, *John Newman* and *Richard Cavenagh*, two popish priests, taken at *Leek* in their journey to the north.

To my Lord C. J. W.

In allusion to a reflection about taking the Seals
Sword in Hand, in a late poem call'd the Po-
litic J——E.

Perish the wretch, who, with invidious howl,
Would stain the glorious purpose of thy soul;
For *Britain* anxious, and the royal race,
Thou would'st, awhile, a martial life embrace;
The ermin'd robe suspending for the sword,
Lo! hundreds join thy standard at thy sword:

Let mean detractors from their corners hiss,
The destin'd mark their ill-aim'd arrows miss.
Envy will ever glorious factions blast,
E'en *Belzebub* by *Belzebub* was cast.

Georg on the *Maine*, was but a little scene,
And *Granville*'s schemes and mighty genius mean:
On whomsoever shall fall th' imputed prize,
When who adorns them now or quits or dies,
Fair *Equity* on thee must cast her longing eyes.

(See p. 598)

WALLICUS.

THURSDAY 30.

A messenger arrived from his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* at *Newcastle*, where he left him on Monday last.

From the Gazette extraordinary, Jan. 30.

Edinburgh, **E**Very thing now is ready for another march against the rebels. The troops are supplied with all the necessities they wanted, and we are now only expecting the train of artillery from *Newcastle*, which it is hoped may arrive upon the 26th, though a great quantity of snow has fallen since yesterday, and the roads are as bad as possible. Part of Lord *Mark Kerr*'s regiment of dragoons is come to *Kelso*. Captain *Thornton*, who commanded the *Yorkshire* volunteers in the late action near *Falkirk*, and who was taken prisoner by the rebels, with his lieutenant and 17 of his men, has made his escape from them, and came in here yesterday, as did also 25 of our soldiers, who also escaped out of the church at *Falkirk*. These last report, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could get any provisions whilst they were in custody, the greatest part of those which had been ordered for their use, having been forced from them by those who were their guards. The *Glasgow* regiment is ordered home. The siege of *Stirling* castle proceeds very slowly; General *Blakeney* has so often fired upon the men at work upon the batteries, and with so much execution, that the rebels cannot get any of their own people to go near them, for which reason the *Irish* brigade, and *Drummond*'s regiment from *France*, have been ordered upon that service. But we have accounts from the deserters from the brigade and regiment abovementioned, that there

are not above 200 left of those who came over to *Scotland* from *Flanders*. The court martial continues sitting. Some private men of the foot have been condemned to be shot for cowardice. Most of the prisoners in the rebels' possession, are men of the *Glasgow* regiment, and country people who were present at the action out of curiosity.

Jan. 26. Part of the train of artillery and stores, which we expected from *England*, is come in this afternoon. We shall move as soon as possible towards the rebels, who are in great distress for want of provisions, and have as yet made no progress against the castle of *Stirling*, having only fired hitherto with small arms from the houses. Gen. *Blakeney* has killed so many of them that they are quite disheartened. He is in a good condition in all respects, and has not lost a man. Col. *Ligonier* died here last night of a quinsy.

(See the former Gazettes p. 20.)

FRIDAY 31.

It appears by the latest accounts that the town of *Stirling* was, like that of *Edinburgh* and *Carlisle*, basely given up to the rebels, the place being in a good posture of defence. The occasion and manner how this unhappy affair was conducted, we shall give a full account of in our next. (See p. 68, and a contrary p. 59.)

An explanation of the Oxford Almanack, 1746.

A View of *St Mary* hall: at the top of the left hand column is the picture of King *Edward II.* founder of the hall, and over against him, on the top of the right-hand column, is a picture of Dr *Dyke*, a *Somersetshire* gentleman, who endow'd the hall with four scholarships. In the middle, between these two figures, are the hall arms; under King *Edward* is a bust of cardinal *Allen*, who was formerly principal of this hall; under the cardinal's is a bust of Sir *Thomas Moore*, who was educated there. On the right hand, next under Dr *Dyke*'s picture, is placed a bust of *Erasmus*, who some time resided in this hall; and under the head of *Erasmus* is a bust of Mr *Sandys*, a celebrated *English* poet and traveller, who had his education in that place. At the bottom are emblematical figures of the arts and sciences, and between them, in the middle, are the arms of the E. of *Arran*, chancellor of the university, and patron and visitor of this hall.

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

Dec. 31. **T**HE countess of *Winchelsea*, delivered of a daughter.

The baroness of *Romney*,—of a son.

JAN. 24. The countess of *Carlisle*,—of a daughter.

HA LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

JAN. **H**enry *Mackworth* *Prace*, married to the relict of Sir *Brian Broughton Delves*, Bart.

4. *Geo. Pitt*, of a very large estate at *Stratfieldsea*,

fieldsea, Hants, ——— to a daughter of Sir Atkins, Bart. in Gloucestershire.

6. Sir Stephen Smallbrook, of Rochford, Essex, ——— to Miss Russel of Hale End, near Rumford. 5000 l.

Mr Spencer, mercer in Aldermanbury, ——— to widow Slemaker of Cbeshtun, Hertfordshire, with 4000 l.

II. Mr Gomm, jun. of Clerkenwell, ——— to Miss Stoneyer of Fleet-street. 6000 l.

21. Hon. Venables Stanhope, Esq; nephew to the E. of Chesterfield, ——— to Miss Anne Russel, related to the D. of Bedford, with 30,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

Dec. 31. John Orlebar, Esq; clerk of the peace for Huntingtongshire.

JAN. 2. Lady Broughton, relict of Sir Brian Broughton, Staffordshire, Bt. She was daughter and heiress of late Sir Thomas Delves of Deddington, Cbeshire, and mother of late Sir Brian Broughton Delves.

3. John Stert, Esq; only son of Arthur Stert, Esq; of Membland, Devonshire, and member for Plymouth.

4. Mr Ryder, supervisor of excise in Lancashire. He was on the 26th of last month carry'd off by the rebels, who plunder'd his house, and detain'd him for several days.

6. Tho. Bird, of Coventry, Esq; who daily employ'd 2000 hands in the silk manufacture.

8. Widow of Sir Felix Maffstone of Cumberl.

9. Sir Philip Hall, at Upton, Essex.

Luke Clennel of Clennel, Northumberland, Esq; Edw. Sydenham, Esq; at Culliton, Devonshire.

14. Frances, Lady Dowager Stapleton, of the small pox, near Windsor, Bucks; she was mother to late Sir Wm Stapleton.

15. Brig. Gen. Lowther, at his house in Downing-street, Westminster.

19. Peter Walter of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, clerk of the peace for Middlesex, aged 82, a very noted money scrivener, and reputed worth 300,000 l. most of which he has left to his grandson, Peter Walter, Esq; member for Shafsbury. His character is drawn by Pope in his poetical epistles.

28. Rev. Mr Gilbert Burnet, minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell, and rector of Coggeshal, in Essex, of an apoplexy.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to Jan. 11. grant unto Henry Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, Esq; the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain.

From other Papers.

John, Ld Gowran obtained a grant of the office of master forester of Farmingwood, part of the forest of Rockingham in Northamptonshire, for the term of 99 years.

Henry Finch, Esq; member for Malton, appointed a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber.

Sam. Masham, Esq; ——— deputy paymaster of the forces, under Tho. Winnington, Esq; in room of Cha. Monson, Esq; who resign'd,

Capt. John Montagu, late of the Hinchinbrook sloop of war ——— Capt. of his majesty's ship the Rose.

Wm Cust, Esq; late lieutenant of the Royal George, Capt. of the Otter sloop of war.

Capt. Hartland, ——— com. of the Scipio fire-sh.

Tho. Smith, Esq; ——— a teller of the Exchequer, in room of Rob. Pennant, Esq; dec.

Tho. Thornbury, Esq; ——— Windsor herald at arms.

Major Pratt, Esq; ——— commiss. of the customs in Berwick upon Tweed.

Mr Peter Toms, ——— Port Cullis pursuiv. at arms, in room of Rich. Mawson, Esq; dec.

Henry Harris, Esq; ——— steward of Chelsea hospital, in room of

Lancelot Storie, Esq; ——— major thereof.

Mr Alex. Wright ——— chief clerk of the excise, a place of considerable profit.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

REV. Mr Sanxey, presented to the living of Sutton, Surrey.

Mr Nicholls, instituted to the rectory of Redden cum Harleston; and

Mr Poffletbwaite, ——— to the rectory of Denton, both in Norfolk.

Mr Theodore Delafaye, ——— to the rectory or chapel of All Saints, and the chapel of St Mary both in Canterbury. [Minister of Queenborough, and in Jan. 1747, Chaplain to Sheerness.]

Mr Jackson, ——— to the rectory of Mould, Somersetshire.

Mr Benjamin Newton, elected fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge.

Mr Tanner, son in law to the archbishop of Canterbury, collated by his grace, to a prebend of Caaterbury, in room of Dr Donne, dec.

Dr Herring, rector of Carlton, Nottinghamshire, ——— prebendary of York.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
Canterbury	Sr Tho. Hales, Bt.	Hon. Tho. Watson, Esq; new E. of Rockingham.
Orford	Ld Vil. Bateman	Ld V. Glenorby, a pla.
Oxford, Un.	Peregrine Palmer	Dr Butler, dec.
	Paul Humphries, Esq; for Rygate,	not Sam. as in October.

B——K——S from the Gazette.

Margaret Dwight and Tho. Warland of Fulham, Midd. potters.

Cha. Lucas of the Poultry, London, dealer.

John Rogers of Meer, Wiltshire, shopkeeper.

John Dixon of Stroud, Kent, grocer.

Mathew Patrick of Rosemary lane, Midd. salesman.

James Corrie of Ducklane, West Smith. Lond. hanceller.

David Henriques, otherwise Dav, Henriquez D'Sylva, otherwise John D'Sylva of London, merchant.

Hartop Sam. Wessels of St Botolph Aldgate, Lond. chap.

Rob. Norris of St Mary Rotherhith, Surrey, ironmonzer.

Wm Parsons of Shoe-lane, London, carpenter.

Edw. Aldridge of Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier.

Ambrose Godfrey Hancwitz of Southampton-str. Cov. Garden, Chemist.

Jn Kirkpatrick of London, merchant.

Ab. Winterbottom of London, apothecary.

Benj. Platt of Bishopgate-str. London, packer.

Jn Porter of Newington Causey, Surrey, chapman.

Wm Yalden of Bursledon, Hampshire, maltster.

Wm Oldham, St George, Southwark, cheesemonger.

Rich. Wilson of Barbican, London, grocer.

Jn Sherrat of St Martin's in the fields, Midd. feltmaker.

S. Sea Stock 94 $\frac{1}{2}$
 —Annu. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
 New Annu. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$
 3 per C. An. 76
 1742 ditto 76
 1743 ditto 76
 1744 ditto 76
 1745 ditto 76
 Bank 125
 ---Cir. 5s. Disc.
 Million Bank 110
 India 176 $\frac{1}{2}$
 ---Bonds 2l. 12s. Dif.
 Royal Aff. 77.
 Lon. ditto 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
 7 p. C. Em. Loan No Pr.
 5 p. C. Ditto No Pr.
 Eng. Cop. 5 l.
 West ditto No Pr.

<i>Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Dec. 24 to Jan. 28.</i>			
Christned	{ Males 788 Femal. 713 }	{ 1501 }	
Buried	{ Males 1489 Femal. 1521 }	{ 3010 }	
Died under 2 Years old	---	923	
Between 2 and 5	---	237	
Between 5 and 10	---	103	
Between 10 and 20	---	105	
Between 20 and 30	---	253	
Between 30 and 40	---	323	
Between 40 and 50	---	322	
Between 50 and 60	---	268	
Between 60 and 70	---	217	
Between 70 and 80	---	171	
Between 80 and 90	---	78	
Between 90 and 100	---	10	
Between 100 and 103	---	0	
		<u>3010</u>	
Buried	{ Within the walls 274 Without the walls 751 In Mid. and Surry 1264 City & Sub. West. 721 }		3010
Weekly Dec. 31	---	454	
Jan. 7	---	555	
14	---	637	
21	---	713	
28	---	651	
		<u>3010</u>	
Peck Loaf, Wheat.	---	1s. 9d. r	
Wheat 16s. to 24s. per Qua			
Rye 9s to 10s.			
Barley 10s to 12s.			
Oats 12s. to 14s.			
Pease 16s to 19s.			
P. Malt 16s to 18s.			
B. Malt 16s to 18s.			
H. Beans 13s to 16s.			
Coals in the Pool 26s to 35s.			
Hops 5l. to 6l. 10s.			
Hay per load 36s.			

F O R E I G N H I S T O R Y.

T U R K E Y.

ON Dec. 15, The French ambassador had an audience in great pomp of the grand vizir, to whom he presented his master's answer to the Grand Signior's letter of mediation (See Vol. XV. p. 167.) in which he professes himself extremely edify'd by his sublime highness's example, magnifies his own sincere inclinations to peace, and accepts with the greatest readiness such mediation. After the audience, the ambassador and all his train were regaled with very rich presents, and conducted back with the court musick. On the 18th the resident of the Q. of Hungary had an audience to notify the election of his imperial majesty, to which he receiv'd but a cool answer, and no presents at departure.

R U S S I A and the Northern Crowns.

The Czarina not approving the schemes of the French, has declared her resolution to protect the liberties of Europe. A definitive treaty of peace concluded last summer between Russia and Sweden was lately publish'd at Stockholm; also a prohibition to the Swedish officers lately enter'd into French pay, to act in any manner or under any pretence, in favour of the pretender. The K. of Denmark is much indispos'd; as the distemper among the cattle has continued long in his dominions, and even crossed the Sound into Schonen, his majesty has prohibited the exportation of sheep, lambs and swine, to prevent a scarcity.

G E R M A N Y.

The treaty of peace between the empress, and K. of Prussia consists of 13 articles, which have the treaty of Breslau for their basis, and no new cession. The first six are in a manner preliminary. By the 7th article the K. of Prussia acknowledges the emperor, and recognizes the activity of the vote of Bohemia. By the 8th the contracting parties mutually guaranty each other's dominions in Germany, but not elsewhere. In the 9th the K. of Great Britain guaranties the present treaty, and promises his good offices to procure the like guaranty from the States General, the empire, and the powers concern'd in the next general peace. By the 10th the K. of Poland is comprised in this peace, on the foot of the convention of Hanover (See Vol. XV. p. 671) The 11th comprehends the K. of Great Britain as elector of Hanover. And the 12th includes the elector Palatine with all his dominions, which are to be restored to him, and all exactions to cease, as soon as his electoral highness shall have made the same declaration with respect to the acknowledgment of the emperor, and the activity of the vote of Bohemia, which his Prussian majesty had done. By the 13th the ratifications are to be exchanged in ten days at farthest. As to the peace between the courts of Berlin and Dresden, besides the principal articles, specify'd in our last, the K. of Poland gives up to his Prussian majesty the town of

of Furstemberg upon the Oder, and the passage of Schidlo upon the same river, whereby a free passage is opened from Silesia to Brandenbourg. In return the K. of Prussia parts with some districts pertaining to Silesia, which were included in Lusatia, or is to give some other equivalent as shall be agreed on. Since this peace 12,000 Saxons are actually in readiness to march to the assistance of the maritime powers, as soon as the proper requisitions shall be made.

The K. of Prussia made magnificent presents to the Austrian and Saxon ministers who signed the treaty, and generously order'd the P. of Anhalt Dessau to restore what was taken out of the royal treasury at Dresden amounting to above 100,000 florins, and also the bills taken from the merchants for a much greater sum. This done he set out for Berlin on the 27th past, and arrived there amidst the acclamations of his subjects, who strewed his way with laurel, and saluted him by the title of Frederick the Great. Since this happy event, the court of Vienna seems absolutely determined to exert its utmost strength for the recovery of the Low Countries, and the preservation of the K. of Sardinia. Accordingly 25000 men are order'd for the Netherlands, and 20,000 for Italy.

ITALY.

Don Philip made his entry into Milan the 19th inst. with great magnificence, and to please the people, when the city present was offer'd him, accepted only the pair of embroider'd gloves, returning the note for 100,000 crowns which was put in them. M. Gages is preparing to besiege the citadel, which has 3000 men in garrison, with 7 months provision. A body of Piedmontese troops under Gen. Leutruin has dislodged the French from the Appennines, and open'd a way to the sea thro' the districts of Savona and Final, by which, if seasonably supported, he will cut off all communication between France and Lombardy by land.

From Corsica there is advice, that the castle of St Fiorenzo has capitulated, and the tower of Mortella surrender'd on the approach of some English men of war. Ajaccio, a good port, has also submitted, so that the Genoese have no place of consideration left in the whole island, except Calvi and Bonifacio, which are not expected to make much resistance. The king of Sardinia, who some time ago granted his protection to the Corsicans imploring it, has published a manifesto, shewing the reasons which have

induced him to take such a step, and concluding, 'that when it shall please God to hear his prayers for a general peace, his majesty will take care in the treaty to be concluded, to render their situation happy, and that he will never suffer them to remain exposed to the resentment of the republick of Genoa.' That state has enter'd into a new treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, for 25 years, with the two crowns, in which Don Philip is included. By this the republic is to furnish 12,000 seamen, and 25,000 land forces with artillery, &c. as long as the war lasts, in consideration of which the Genoese are permitted to send an annual register ship to the S. Sea, and Don Philip may send another from Genoa.

FRANCE.

A declaration of war was expected between this kingdom and the United Provinces, from an edict of the king, dated Dec. 31, 1745, revoking the trading privileges granted the Dutch by the treaty of Utrecht, and that of 1739, on pretence of contraventions by misusing the French privateers, the affair of the E. India ships purchased of the English, and infringing the capitulations of Tournay and Dendermond. But on the Dutch recalling their troops from England, and declaring the conduct of the governor of Batavia contrary to conventions, the French seem to have suspended their resentment, and, on the contrary, have taken occasion, from this complaisance of the Dutch, to offer them a neutrality, which is strenuously opposed by their allies. The embarkation designed against England is laid aside, and the troops retired from the sea coast.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch are very uneasy at the neighbourhood of the French troops, and talk no more of a neutrality, since they have discover'd the design of the French to seize upon Zealand, one of their seven provinces, which has alarmed even Dort, where the French interest had hitherto prevailed. In this situation they cannot but be pleased with the success of the negotiations of the baron Van Boetselaer at the English court, and that their interest is declared by the king and parliament of Great Britain to be inseparably connected with their own. On this foundation they hope, in conjunction with their allies, to bring an army into the field this Summer, sufficient to stop the progress of the French, and at least preserve the rest of the Austrian Netherlands.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1746.



The conduct of the magistrates of *Stirling*, being arraigned in an account published in the *Newcastle and London* news-papers, and inserted p. 68, 69. Justice obliges us to give also the following account, which had not appeared when that part of our book was sent to the press; for our readers must observe, that tho' this is the beginning, it is last printed, as going along with the *Title and Contents*, neither of which can be settled till the whole is finished.

An authentick Account of the Conduct of the Magistrates of Stirling, during the late Siege.



Very one knows, that the north part of the town of *Stirling* is open, and without walls, having only some low fences encompassing gardens and parks. In the two large entries on that side, a slight dry stone-wall and gate had been built, and some of the entries to the gardens stopped up. And in this situation the highland army came on towards the town on *Friday* the third of *January*, and approached nearer on *Saturday* forenoon, and on that day quite surrounded it: and on the same day, and some following, they were joined by lord *John Drummond*, lord *Lewis Gordon*, the master of *Levat*, &c. with their levies from the north.

Next day they were observed to cut down trees, fell to making fascines, &c. in order to raise a battery against the town; and that night about eight, a drummer from the rebels came to the east-port beating his drum, whom the

centinels fired at, and obliged to retire.

On *Monday* the rebels opened a trench, and raised a battery within musket shot of the town, and at one o'clock the magistrates and town-council received a summons to surrender the town, and give up all arms and ammunition in it, with high threatnings in case of refusal or delay; and an answer was peremptorily required against two o'clock. On this the town-council and many of the inhabitants met, when it was unanimously agreed to send two commissioners, with this verbal return to Mr *Murray*, "that as it was a matter of the utmost consequence, they would chuse to deliberate on it till next day at ten o'clock." The commissioners were *William Christie*, one of the counsellors, and *James Jaffray*, merchant, who returned with an answer, That the delay was allowed. In consequence of this, the town-council, ministers, and many of the principal inhabitants and others convened. The subject of their deliberation was, whether it would be wisest and justest conduct to continue the defence of the town against the rebels, or to give them entrance on terms; and here by far the greatest part of those present, and who are known to be as zealously affected to his majesty king *George* as any in *Great Britain*, gave it as their judgment, That to continue the defence of the place, would be a dangerous and fruitless attempt. Their reasons were, the numbers of the rebels now reinforced with some thousands from the north, and who had compleated their battery of smaller cannon against the town, and had got two large cannon cross the *Forth* that day,

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whilst the town had not a single piece of cannon of any size to help their defence: The small importance of the slight dikes and hedges on the north-side of the town:—The militia and townsmen, their want of experience in military affairs, and whose numbers did not exceed 500, which with the addition of 100, and a few more military, was the whole strength of men in arms within the town:—The impossibility of their enduring constant fatigue much longer, since for three days and nights past they had been almost continually under arms:—The uncertainty of rendering effectual the retreat of those in arms to the castle when overpowered, notwithstanding all the provision that it was possible to make for them, since it appeared to them, that such retreat might be cut off by an assault in different places, and in the higher parts of the town; and even, in the event of their retreat, the whole families in the town must be left to the fury of the rebels:—The vast disparity between the rebels, their entering on terms, and their entering by assault, the consequence of which last must have been, that our streets would be strewed with the corpse of the inhabitants, and others, and the whole effects in the town become their plunder.——And it was judged, that to run such a risk, when in a state of uncertainty as to our relief from the army (which in fact only came to *Falkirk* in ten days thereafter) and when neither the publick cause, nor any material branch of it depended on our defence of the town for a little time longer, would be highly imprudent; and that it would be great misconduct in the council not to make offer of terms of surrendry; and the event of the army's not coming up to *Stirling*, till conducted by the illustrious prince the duke of *Cumberland*, plainly shews, that we must have been quite undone, had we stood to the defence.

After long reasoning from the above topics, the town council inclosed, and agreed to return the following answer; That as the message received, was a summons of surrendry at discretion, the town-council could not agree to any such surrendry, but that they would offer the following terms: That there should be no demand made on the revenue of the town; absolute safety to the inhabitants, in their persons and effects, particularly to those of them who had been in arms, and that all arms, &c. in the town, should be delivered into the castle. However, it was after this found

expedient, that the deputies should carry out the first part of this answer, without any mention of the above terms. This they did accordingly, and the answer gave great displeasure, as the deputies reported to the council on their return. Afterwards the council, together with the ministers and others present, resumed the consideration of the above terms, and our present situation being again seriously considered, and for the same reasons fully narrated above, the council agreed to nominate other two deputies, to wit, *Peter Stevenson*, one of the present bailies, and *John Jaffray*, merchant, to go out with the former two, with the above terms to be proposed, which they did, and on their return reported, that they were accepted of, though with great difficulty, as to the article of delivering up of the arms to the castle. Before their return, and at eight that night, the rebels made twenty-seven discharges from their battery, on the town.

Next day the arms were conveyed into the castle by nine in the morning, and the rebels entered the town about three in the afternoon.

The above being a true and genuine account of the manner and reasons of the surrendry of the town of *Stirling*, as such is subscribed by the dean of guild, in name, and by the unanimous appointment of the council, and by the two ministers of the town, at their desire.

In name, and by the unanimous appointment of the town-council,
At their desire, *Will. Danskin, D.G.*
 Thomas Turner, Minister.
 Daniel Macqueen, Minister.

N. B. *Mr Walter Stephenson the conveneer, (see p. 69 B) and Mr Wm Wright, counsellor, who were most forward to defend the town, have publickly acknowledged their mistake, and heartily thanked the town council for their conduct.*

Mr URBAN,

THE press is so essential to all bodies politic, that I know of no state or governments, which have not their Gazette, and authorised printer, as well to promulgate their edicts, as to publish so much concerning their own conduct, and of the actions of their armies and fleets, as they think the people ought to know; such accounts therefore, especially in despotic governments, where the written and printed papers are under controul, must be read with very great allowance, much greater than a *British Gazette*, because, as every press in this kingdom is open, it would be

be to no purpose to pervert the truth, or extravagantly disguise it. Our Gazette is therefore consulted with great eagerness, tho' unhappily of late, more for giving authority to such particulars as have been before published in the ordinary news-papers, than for any great addition of intelligence, especially in a disagreeable affair, which it may be allowed to extenuate, as it scarce ever exaggerates any fortunate circumstance.

The conductors of the present rebellion, whose policy has in very few instances been inferior to that of a more settled government, besides constantly magnifying in speeches to their followers their strength and courage above the king's troops, have not forgot the convenience of the press. — At *Edinburgh* they found the *Caledonian Mercury*, a very proper vehicle for them; at *Derby* they compelled the honest printer to strike off many thousands of their manifestos, &c. At *Glasgow* they got printed an account of their expedition into *England* and retreat, which they represent as an instance of the greatest conduct, discipline and courage ever shewn on a like occasion, making their loss at *Clifton* † but 12, and, on the whole, but 40 men, and their number to be greatly increased. At *Bannock-burn*, with a press which they prudently stole from *Glasgow*, they printed their own account of the battle of *Falkirk*, for the information of their good friends and allies the *French* and *Spaniards*, and it was accordingly reprinted at *Paris*, *Madrid* and *Rome*. The substance of it I have sent to you as follows.

—After a compleat victory, gained by 8,000 over above 12000, we remained masters of the field of battle, but as it was near five o'clock before it ended, and as it required time for the *Highlanders* to recover their * muskets, and rejoin their colours, and form again in order, it was quite night before we could march; and besides having no tents nor provisions, the rain fell, and the cold sharp wind blew with such violence, that we must have perished had we passed the night on the field of battle. And as we could not return to our quarters without relinquishing the advantages of the victory, our prince resolved, tho' without cannon or guides, and in the most amazing darkness, to attack the enemy in their camp; and tho' the situation of it was very advantageous, and fortify'd by strong retrenchments, their soldiers were seized with such a panic on our approach, that they

durst not stay therein, but fled towards *Edinburgh*, having first set fire to their tents. They had the start of us by an hour and half, and some troops, which they left at *Falkirk*, disputing our entrance, gained them another hour; so that our cavalry, being but poorly mounted, could not come up with them; hence it was that in a flight, in which 5 or 6000 prisoners might have been taken, we did not make above 600, only 250 of which were regular troops. They had 600 men slain, 2 thirds whereof were horse and dragoons, but we know not exactly the number of their wounded; our wounded are not above 120, and our slain only 32, officers included. We have taken 7 pieces of cannon, 3 mortars, 1 pair of kettle-drums, 2 pair of colours, 3 standards, about 600 muskets, a large quantity of granadoes, 4000 weight of powder, 28 waggons laden with all kinds of military stores, tents for 5000 men, and all the baggage that escaped the flames. Among their officers that fell are 5 cols. 2 lieut-cols and almost all the chiefs of their *Highlanders* and militia: On their arrival at *Edinburgh* a great number of their principal officers were tried by a court martial, among others the commander of the artillery, who to prevent his sentence cut an artery. Our prince, who at the beginning of the engagement had been conjured, for the love of his troops, not to expose himself, was in the second line of the pickets; but as soon as the left wing was thrown into some disorder, he flew to their relief with an ardour that was not to be restrained. In the disposition of his troops he followed the advice of the lord *George Murray*, who commanded the right wing, and fought on foot during the whole action at the head of his *Highlanders*. Lord *John Drummond* commanded the left, and distinguished himself extremely; he took 2 prisoners with his own hands, had his horse shot under him, and received a slight wound in his left arm with a musket ball. We should likewise do justice to the valour and prudence of several other officers, particularly Mr *Stapleton*, brig. in his most christian majesty's army, and commander of the *Irish* pickets; Mr *Sullivan*, quarter-master general of the army, who rallied part of the left wing; and Mr *Brown*, col. of the guards, and one of the aid de camps, formerly of major *Lally's* regiment.

I shall only observe that, to recover the spirits of their people, after this victory,

† See the following letter.

* See their method of fighting vol. XV. p. 527.

tory, they printed an account that 20,000 *French* who had landed in *Sussex*, had defeated and taken the D. of *Cumberland*; and a paper, offering a reward for the author of the report of his being at *Edinburgh*. *Of such excellent service is an innocent press.*

Mr URBAN,

Feb. 10, 1745-6.

AS the intelligence convey'd to us by your magazine is very much depended upon, and may furnish materials for a more compleat history of the present troubles, it becomes every one, to furnish you with proper incidents.

In your Mag. for *December*, p. 624 C, in the note, and p. 625 F, you have given some account of the D. of *Perth's* being attack'd at *Kendal*, and of his procedure afterwards till his joining the main body of the rebels; but as it is imperfect, I would supply its deficiencies with an exact representation of the affair.

Dec. 14. The D. of *Perth* with about 110 men, the vanguard of the rebels, dress'd in imitation of hussars, entred *Kendal* and pass'd quietly till they came into *Tinkle-street*, where the mob suddenly rising fell upon them, with clubs, stones, or any thing they could pick up in their hurry. The D.'s men made a short stand a little below the fish market, and fir'd several shot, by which four people received wounds of which they died. Of the rebels none were kill'd on the place, but four made prisoners, one of them *Perth's* servant, who rid on a good horse, and had a mail behind him, which were secured. Then the rebels push'd forward as fast as their horses could carry them near a quarter of a mile, till they came at the bridge, being pursu'd all the way by the enraged people, throwing stones, &c. at them. Their rear made another stand here, and seem'd as if they would return, but a townsman, having crept privately to the end of the bridge, fir'd at the foremost, who immediately let his gun and cloak fall, and could not turn his horse, but by the help of his companions he got off; however they buried 3 before they got to *Shap*, and about noon they proceeded on their march as far as *Eamont Bridge*, intending for *Penrith* that night, but perceiving that beacon on fire, they enquir'd at a public house the reason; the landlady told them it was to raise the country, and added, "Gentlemen, I desire you for God's sake to go back, because all the hedges from here to *Penrith* are lin'd." They follow'd her advice, and returned to *Shap*. Here they staid the remainder of the night, and *Perth* was in so great a fright, that he durst not keep his quarters, but removed to another house near the middle of the town. Having forc'd a guide here, they set out early in the morning, but not daring to venture the *Penrith* road, they cross'd the *Eden* at a village call'd *Culgaith*, and intended to have pursu'd their route for *Scotland* along the East of that river: But *Penrith* people having notice of their march, sent a detachment of between 2 and 300 men mounted and arm'd, who crossing the *Eden* at *Langonby* bridge, met the rebels on *Langonby* moor, who on some shot fired at

them, thought fit to retreat, without disputing for a passage, by *Temple Sowerby*, being hotly pursu'd by the country people, from every side, and sometimes almost surrounded.

They once made a stand upon a plain open piece of ground, but the country people who were mostly on foot and badly armed, did not care to come too near them, except where they had hedges, walls or rocky ground to secure them from the horse. When the rebels saw that the country would not fight them, except upon their own ground, they once more mov'd forward, and when it was almost dark, were greatly distressed, for the countrymen dividing into small companies, were near them on every side, discharging guns and huzzaing, which made them often vary their course: About 7 o'clock they came to *Orton*, where the D. of *Perth* had lodged all night when the rebels marched southward, but he did not know the town, nor durst enter it, till having first sent in to take some prisoners, by whom he learnt that there were no soldiers or armed men in it. During this pursuit one of the rebels was taken, and they took a country boy who had discharged his pistol 2 or 3 times at them, and seem'd determin'd to shoot him; but *Perth* dissuaded them, saying he was a pretty boy, and 'twould be a pity to kill him. The Eastern part of *Westmorland*, hearing the transactions of the day, and that the rebels were lodged at *Orton*, resolv'd to serve their king and country, by taking or destroying these enemies of our peace. Accordingly *Appleby*, *Kirkby Stephen*, and indeed the country in general rose that night, and went to surround *Orton* as soon as they could, many of them being near before day, and determined to attack the town, but the rebels after a short repose having proceeded forward to *Kendal*, the country were disappointed of their design.

P. 625. Col. 2. H. it is said by the *Gazette*, "the loss of the rebels could not be known, as it was quite dark before the skirmish was over." I believe 'tis true, that no body does know the exact number of the kill'd. Five only being found dead upon the field, many suppose that no more were kill'd; I cannot positively assert the contrary; but as I was a very near eye witness of the action, one of the rebels having been kill'd within a few yards of the place where I stood, I had perhaps a fairer opportunity of seeing what passed than any other person, whether member of the army or not; and do declare, that the second regular fire of the king's men in the field, which was made when the two bodies were about 50 yards distant from each other, did a great deal of execution among the rebels; for I suppose, some scores might fall, and I am sure they never rose again while I kept my station; and after this the rebels receiv'd a full fire from the king's men within a very few yards, which certainly must do very great execution, but as they were immediately involved in smoke I could not see; but as to the first I am positive that numbers were either kill'd or wounded, and their not being found is no objection to the truth of the thing, because they had time enough to carry them off.

J. Burn.

SHIPS taken from the Spaniards and French. Jan. 1746.

A French priv. snow, from Martinico for Gibraltar, tak. by the Dauphin priv. of New York.
 A sloop from the Caraccas for Martinico, tak. by the said priv. and sent to Rhode-Island.
 A Fr. ship from Martinico, taken by a man of war, capt. Stonehouse, car. into Viana.
 A Fr. sloop, with 300 hogheads of sugar, 60 of coffee, and between 2 and 3000 dollars, tak. out of 30 sail by capt. Kiel in a priv. sloop of Bermuda.
 The Industry of Granville, tak. by the Jamaica sloop, and car. into Mount's bay. *Gaz.*
 A Fr. ship of 30 guns, and 116 men, from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, worth 2500 l. taken by his majesty's ship the Rippon prize, capt. Graves.
 Four Spanish priv. sloops, careening near Cape Nicholas, tak. by the Merlin sloop, capt. Syers.
 A Fr. man of war of 36 guns, capt. La Touch (who made a descent on Anguilla, see p. 391) tak. by an English man of war, and carried into Antigua.
 The Janeton, Le Febvre, from Pavo in Nova Scotia for France, tak. by the Dragon priv.
 The Duke de Chartres, a Fr. priv. of 32 carriage guns, and 277 men, tak. by the Hampton Court and Edinburgh men of war, and sent into Plymouth. *Gaz.*
 The Belle Maria, from Martinico for Cadiz, tak. by the Inspector priv. and car. to Gibraltar.
 A Fr. ship from Leoganne, tak. by his majesty's mast-ship, the Buname, car. into Antigua.
 A Fr. ship of considerable value, tak. by the Hester brig. priv. and car. into New York.
 Three Neapolitan vessels bound for Genoa, with arms, ammunition, &c. for the use of the Spaniards, tak. by some British men of war.
 A rich Spanish prize, taken by a priv. of N. England, capt. Graham, and sent into Barbadoes.
 Three prizes taken off St. Domingo by two privateers of N. York, and sent to N. England.
 A large Fr. priv. taken by one of his majesty's sloops of war.
 A Fr. ship from Guiney, with a considerable quantity of gold, and other valuable effects, tak. by one of his majesty's ships of 20 guns near Virginia.
 A Fr. ship from Cape Francois for Nantz, tak. by the Witherington priv. and another ship.
 Two large privateers, on a cruize from Martinico, taken by capt. Bernard and three more American privateers, several were kill'd on both sides in the engagement.
 A Fr. vessel from the Havannah, tak. by an American priv. and sent to Virginia.
 A Spanish prize snow, with 36,000 pieces of eight, tak. by a priv. sloop of St Kitts.
 Two Sp. ships, tak. by the Betsey priv. capt. Rouse, and Bonetta, capt. Purcel, car. to Jamaica.
 A small French priv. carried into Lisbon by the Tryal sloop of war.
 A Fr. man of war, 30 guns and 250 men, tak. by one of adm. Warren's squadron, after a smart engagement, in which the Frenchman was assisted by 3 privateers, who afterwards got off.
 A small Sp. priv. taken by the Ferret sloop of war, and sent into Oporto.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards. Jan. 1746.

A Ship, capt. Coatam of Philadelphia, taken by a Spanish galley near Black river.
 The Cæsar, Townshend, from Bristol for Jamaica, carried into Hispaniola.
 The —, Dickenson, from Jamaica for Carolina, taken by the Spaniards.
 The Antigua Packet, Lesley, and a ship from Maryland for Biddeford, both carried into Brest.
 Six ships, names unknown, carried into Bayonne; and six into St Sebastians.
 The Ireton, Benn, and the Morton, Binny, both from Maryland for London; the Rosendale, Hodson, from Maryland for Liverpool; the Mercury, Wilkinson, from Carolina for London; the Lyme with Tobacco; the Russel with coals; and two ships with oil, from Newfoundland for Pool, all carried into St Maloes.
 The Success, Horton, from Leith for the Baltic, carried into Dunkirk.
 The Topsham Merchant, Cole, from New England for London, carried into Brest.
 The Alexander, —, from New England for Bristol, carried into Bayonne.
 The Warren, Clark, from New England for Antigua, carried into Cape Francois.
 The Friendship, Movatt, from Barbadoes for London, carried into Bayonne.
 The Helen, Tillenas, from Carolina for Lond. and the Ellen, Hall, both carried into St Maloes.
 The Young Samuel, Tuke, from Dublin for Antigua, taken by the French.
 The Lark, Prince, from New England for London, taken by a St Maloes privateer.
 The Silvia, Croucher, and the Lettice, Faulkner, from Newfoundland for Pool, car. to St Maloes.
 The Olive-tree, Matty, from Gibraltar for the West Indies, carried into Porto Rico.
 The Sarah, Pike, from Newfoundland for Pool, carried into Bologne.
 The Dolphin, Farewell, from Newfoundland for Pool, carried into Cherburg.
 A large merchant ship taken off the Start, by a French priv. after an hour's engagement.
 The Expedition, Marett, from London for Barbadoes; the Blenheim, Ash, from London for St Kitts; and the K. William's prize, Burne, from London and Cork, all car. into Cherburg.
 The Catherine and Molly, of Boston, from Barbadoes, and the Vernon from Jamaica, all three taken by a Fr. priv. called the Juman, and carried into Bayonne.
 The Ipswich, Godlee, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.
 The Three Brothers, Johnson, from Maryland for London, taken by a priv. of St Maloes.
 The Blast snow of war, bound round Jamaica on a cruize, taken by two Spanish privateers.
 The Experiment, Carr, from Jamaica for London, taken by the same privateers.

The Alexander, Arthur, from Madeira for Antigua, carried into Martinico.
 The Chance, Gother, and the Chambers, from Africa for America, carried into Hispaniola.
 The ———, Parrott, from St Kitts, carried into Martinico.
 The Albarnos, Bryant, from New York for London, carried into Dieppe.
 The Welcome, Leith, from Lisbon to Cork, carried into St Maloes.
 The Gamington, Nichols, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.
 The Francis, Skinner, from Newfoundland for London, carried into St Sebastians.
 The Mary, Smee; the Elizabeth, Bedlow; the Wanton, Cunningham; the Jane and Sarah, Atkins; and the St Philip, Leary; all from Jamaica for the Sp. main, taken by four Sp. privs.
 The Membrand, Tutt, from Plymouth for London, taken by a French privateer.
 The Trevillian, Axford, from Bristol for Jamaica, and a ship from London, car. into Martinico.
 The ——— priv. capt. Hyder of Antigua, taken by a French priv.
 The Tryal, Jefferies, from Carolina for Oporto, taken and carried into Vigo.
 The Q. of Hungary, Hefferman, from Jamaica for the Sp. main, taken by a Sp. privateer.
 A ship of 200 tons, bound for Gallipoli, taken by a French man of war, and carried into Toulon.
 The Humphry and Jane, Wilson, from Rhode-island for Jamaica, carried into Martinico.
 Two Schooners of New England, taken by a Fr. sloop of war of 30 guns and 250 men.

SHIPS taken from the French and Spaniards. Feb. 1746.

THE L'Esperance, Theullier, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, value 5000l. taken by the Chesterfield and Boyne privateers, and carried into Bantry bay.
 The Fortune priv. of St Maloes, tak. by his maj. ship the Pr. Frederick, sent to Plymouth. *Gaz.*
 A Spa. ship of great value, taken by a priv. called the Rose in June, near the Bermudas islands.
 A ship from the Havanna to Curacao, taken by a priv. of Jamaica, capt. Coningsby.
 A Spa. ship, having on board effects register'd at 30,000 l. value, tak. by a priv. of Philadelphia.
 A Sp. priv. which had landed money, &c. for the rebels, taken by the Bridgwater man of war.
 A large French ship, from Toulon for Havre de Grace, taken by the Blandford privateer.
 The Bournon and la Charite, two French transports from Ostend, having on board count Fitz-James, a lieut. gen. and maj. gen. Ruth, and several officers of distinction, with 5 or 600 men of Fitz's James's regiment of horse, all their saddles, furniture, some ammunition, and 5000 l. in the military chest, taken by commodore Knowles, *As mentioned in the Gazette.* Other letters add a treasurer with 8000 l. also three brigadier generals, viz. Lord Tyrconnel, Sir Peter Nugent, and ——— Cook; Thomas Nugent, Col. Firrel Beatough, major.
 Two Spanish privateers taken by the Drake snow man of war, and carried into Jamaica.
 The August man of war, 50 guns, 470 men, taken by his majesty's ship the Portland, capt. Stevens, after two hours and a half fight, in which the French had 50 men killed, and 94 wounded; the Portland had 5 men killed, and 13 wounded. *Gaz.*

SHIPS taken by the Spaniards and French. Feb. 1746.

THE American Merchant, Haslam, from London for New England; the Speedwell, Irish, from Antigua for London; the Lyme, Swin, from Plimouth for Carolina; the lady Elizabeth, Arnould, from Cork for Bremen; the Milford, Rowe; the Fortune, Marshall, both from Antigua for London; and the Heathcote, Spencer, from Jamaica for London, all car. to St Maloes.
 The Mary, Woodrope, from London for Madeira, taken and carried into Morlaix.
 The Roebuck, Davis, from Newfoundland, carried into St Jean de Luz.
 The Friendship, Ouchterlony, carried into Bayonne.
 The Chaldow, Olive, from Newfoundland for Portugal, taken and carried into Vigo.
 The Two Sisters, Bracken, from Lancaster for Antigua; and
 The Rose, Clark, from Barbadoes for Virginia, both carried into Martinico.
 The Hannibal priv. of Bristol, sunk by a Fr. man of war, who took up 150 of the crew.
 The Scarborough, Macky, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.
 The Prize Frigate, Masham, from Virginia for London, carried into St Jago de Cuba.
 The Italian merchant, Douglas; and the Wager, James, both from Virginia for London, taken and carried into St Maloes; the priv. who took them was lost, and the whole crew perished.
 The Surprise, Gaimmon, from Jamaica for London, taken by a French privateer.
 The Planters Friendship, Hooper, from Maryland for London, carried into Bayonne.
 The Swift, Hayman; and the Speedwell, Potter, from Newfoundland for England, both taken and carried into St Maloes.
 The Zant, Kirby, from the Streights for Bristol, carried into Nantz.
 The Martha and Elizabeth, Hedger, from Chichester for Dublin, taken by the Fortune privateer, and sent into St Maloes.
 The Prosperous, Neal, from New England for Portugal, carried into Bayonne.
 The Justitia, Johnson, from Maryland for London, carried into St Jean de Luz.
 The Bohemia, Harding, from Maryland for Biddiford, carried into Bayonne.
 The Farnley, Gibson, taken by a French privateer 10 leagues from the isle of Wight.
 The Diligence, Hodson, from Carolina for New England, carried into Hispaniola.

The LIFE of NICHOLAS RIENZY. (Continued from p. 6.)

A Surprising multitude of people attended to see this new ceremony. The priests began the office of the Holy Ghost. This being finished, *Rienzy* enter'd the bath prepared for him in the font of porphyry, (a vessel esteem'd sacred ever since the Great *Constantine* was miraculously cured in it of the leprosy by Pope *Sylvester* II.) On his coming out of the bath *Seyotto de Vic* girded on his sword, and he lay that night beneath a magnificent tent erected near the fonts of St *John*. Here, tho' the pavement was new, it fell in under him, which his followers took for a bad omen.

On the morning he appeared in scarlet furr'd with ermine. *De Vic* put on his sword and spurs. After the ambassadors, nobility and magistrates were placed, while the mass of the Holy Ghost was sung, *Rienzy* was invested a knight.

The greatest error committed by the new *Tribune*, in the time of his power, was his arresting the chief of the nobility, whom he designed to put to death, without reflecting on the rashness of the enterprize. But perceiving the discontent of the people at so cruel a step, he committed a second fault, by releasing and caressing them, imagining by this artificial clemency to gain them, whereas it produced a contrary effect; for they joined with the Pope's legate, who, on an enquiry into his conduct, passed sentence against him for treason, and obliged him to quit *Rome*.

Rienzy took refuge with the king of *Hungary*, who was at the head of an army, employ'd in conquering the kingdom of *Naples*, and revenging his brother's death. The plague soon obliged this prince to return to *Germany*, so that *Rienzy*, unwilling to leave *Italy*, concealed himself in a hermitage, where, in disguise, having made several essays to regain his credit at *Rome*, to no purpose, he took the bold resolution to throw himself into the hands of the emperor, whom some years before he had the impudence to cite before his tribunal. The harangue *Rienzy* made to this prince is curious. 'August emperor! you see at your feet that *Nicholas Rienzy*, to whom God granted the favour to govern *Rome* in peace, justice and liberty. My authority extended over *Campania*, and the sea coasts even to *Tuscany*. I suppressed the pride of the nobles; I cleared the country of robbers; I punished crimes. But, alas! (February 1746.)

' I was a weak man, a wretched earth-worm, and I perished. Lifted up with the rod the Almighty had trusted to my hand, my greatness blinded me, I lost sight of heaven, and forgot the meanness of my origine. The enchanting cup of power intoxicated my understanding, and I grew light with vanity. The hand of the most-high forsook me, and I fell into the abyss. The great, whom I chastised, attempted my life. They drove me from my seat, and, without reflecting on the punishment to come, they pursue my life, like the colt of a wild ass. I have the honour to be descended from a bastard of the great *Henry*, one of your imperial majesty's illustrious ancestors. I come with confidence to seek a shelter behind your buckler. The innocent should there find an inviolable sanctuary. Your clemency, august prince, will not suffer injustice to ensnare the helpless in its nets. Your formidable sword should destroy tyrants, as rooks fly before the generous eagle.'

The emperor granted *Rienzy* his protection, and an allowance for his subsistence, but had him narrowly guarded. *Rienzy* saw plainly he should in the end be sacrificed to the Pope, and as he knew his reconciliation with the court of *Avignon* was his only sure prospect of seeing *Rome* again, he desired of the emperor to be sent to his Holiness. That prince, unwilling too openly to violate the asylum he had granted this unhappy man, pretended at first to dissuade him from what he desired; but overcome by his importunity, he consented to his journey, and, under colour of doing him honour, order'd a guard to attend him. In his way the people everywhere crowded to see him, as an extraordinary person, and paid him the greatest honours.

At last, he was presented to the Pope, to whom he complained, with eloquence and dignity, of the censures fulminated against him by the legates of his Holiness, asserting the orthodoxy of his sentiments, and imploring that his process might be review'd. The force of his arguments prevailed, or rather the politic views of the court of *Avignon* conspired to favour him. His life was saved, his trial deferr'd, and he remained a prisoner, when a sudden event made the Pope judge it proper to send him in safety to *Rome*.

A man named *Francisco Baroncelly*, who had proposed *Rienzy* for his model, attempt-

attempted to revive the tribunate, and restore the people of *Rome* to their former independency. He succeeded so far, that the Pope resolved to make use of the first revolter to destroy the second. *Rienzy* was freed from his imprisonment, his process revised, and being in a new trial acquitted, the sentence of the legate was annulled, and he was absolved from his excommunication. This done, cardinal *Albernos*, who was going to *Italy* as a new legate, had orders to take *Rienzy* in his retinue.

The reign of *Baroncelly* was soon over. He was murder'd in an insurrection of the people; who no sooner heard of the return of their old *tribune*, than they made grand preparations for his public entry. A great number of horsemen went to meet him with olive branches in their hand, the signs of joy and peace. Triumphal arches were erected in the streets he pass'd thro'; the windows were hung with tapestry, and nothing heard but continued acclamations. In this manner *Rienzy* traversed the town to the *capitol*, where, from a balcony, he thus harangued the multitude: 'You see in me, *Romans*, a second *Nebuchadnezzar*. After seven years banishment, the will of the Almighty restores me to my country. His Holiness has nominated me to the dignity of senatorship. But, *Romans*, as I know your consent essential to make my election valid, I ask of you my confirmation. I come, my countrymen, to re-establish tranquillity lost since my departure. I come to save the majesty of the republic from the insults of the great, who tread it under feet.'

The discourse of *Rienzy* was not without effect. He perceived the influence it had on the people, and soon obtained his former authority. The Pope himself was obliged to dissemble so far as to compliment him on his success, by a brief, intermixed with congratulations and advices. The nobility prudently withdrew, and left *Rienzy* once more master at *Rome*.

Prosperity was a second time pleased to smile on *Rienzy*, who knew not how to use her well. His vast expences soon brought him into distress. To supply these, he had the monstrous ingratitude to seize two *Frenchmen* who had supply'd him in his journey to *Rome*, and put to death one of them, to have the confiscation of his effects. In short, his extravagances grew so great, that he was no longer supportable.

On September 8. *Rienzy* was alarmed with a loud uproar. On opening his window, he perceived the people in arms, who flocked from all quarters to the *capitol*. The town-guard was at the head of the populace, and a body of horsemen; they endeavoured to break open the great gate. *Rienzy* stood motionless at the sight: his servants soon escaped by the back-doors, so that only three of his family were left, who soon forsook him. Recovered of his first surprise, he put on his armour, and appear'd at the balcony to the people, waving his hand to demand audience. Had he obtained this, perhaps his eloquence had once more saved him. But, on his presenting himself, the noise increased, and the stones and sticks thrown at him obliged him to retire.

His flight augmented the tumult of the mob, who finding it impracticable to break open the gates, set them on fire, which reaching the gallery above made the portico fall with a terrible noise. The mob now grown furious, made their way over the burning ruins, and set the inner gate on fire. It is not easy to express the state of *Rienzy*, wandering thro' this vast building, which resounded with the cries of the populace, the hissing of the flames, and the noise of the ruins. Sometimes he grasped his sword, resolved to issue out, and seek an honourable death; the next moment his fear prevailed, and made him concert new measures for his escape.

Cowardice at last got the better of the hero, he quitted all the marks of his dignity, cut off his beard, black'd his face, and hid himself in the porter's lodge, watching an opportunity to escape. He found there an old ragged cloak, which he threw about him, and casting on his shoulders a dirty carpet, the end of which cover'd his face, he broke thro' the flames, and came to the balustrade.

He had just got down the uppermost steps, when a man, knowing him again by a bracelet he had forgot to throw off, catch'd him by the arm, and with a terrible voice, cry'd, *Stop, Rienzy!* At these words the senator stood thunder-struck; his hands drop'd the carpet, and, without speaking, he was carry'd to the balustrade of the lion. At sight of him the multitude were silent; all look'd, but none durst approach him. In this condition *Rienzy* held his arms across his breast, and look'd wildly on the people. At last *Cervio de Vaccio* ran him thro' the body. His fall awaken'd

the mob, and tho' he was dead with the first stroke, every one made a merit of a new stab. His mangled body was drawn to the square of *St Michael*, and hung on a gibbet, where it remain'd three days. On the fourth the *Jews* took it down, and burnt it without the city.——Thus we behold in this man a remarkable instance of the infatuation of prosperity! The turns of his life are surprising, and had he used his last good fortune with moderation, he might have escaped his fate. But as he twice fell, he remains a stronger proof of that maxim *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*: and shews, that the highest professions of zeal for the establishment of right and justice, when they rise only from ambition, introduce cruelty and confusion, and terminate in the disappointment and destruction of the deluded people.

Mr WARBURTON'S SERMON, preach'd on the Fast Day. Continued from p. 34.

STATES, as well as private men, have all those essential qualities, which constitute a moral agent; a discernment of good and evil, a will to chuse, and a power to put their choice in execution. And accordingly we find (for here scripture comes in again for our learning) that God dealt with the *Jews* under this idea. And tho' his particular contract with them will not suffer us to collect, from that administration, a similar mode of providence over others; yet his entering at all into contract, shews that states are considered by him as moral agents.

We must therefore conclude, both from revelation and reason, that the hand of heaven distributes good and evil to societies, according to their moral merit or demerit. Not upon that fancy, that as states are only artificial beings with a present existence, and incapable of a future, God is obliged in justice to punish and reward them here. This is a mere school invention, and confuted by the general history of the moral world; in which we find many signal examples of the divine vengeance amongst states and communities; yet, generally, at such a distance from the crime, that a new succession feels the pain of their predecessors transgression. Now, the doctrine here confuted, goes upon the idea of identical punishment; but, in the case given, the *fameness* is not real or natural, but nominal merely, and artificial. Again, according to this doctrine, the administration should be constant and exact, failing in no instance, nor defective in any degree; whereas we have many examples in States, as well as private men, where iniquity hath quite escaped the divine vengeance. From hence we conclude, that, not for the fantastic reason here confuted, but for one far more solid and substantial, societies are punished or rewarded according to their behaviour; a reason worthy

the dominion of the great Lord of the universe, that is to say, for example, and to keep alive the sense of a divine providence, in a careless, impious world.

It remains, therefore, only to consider what those actions of society be, which are the peculiar object of divine favour or displeasure: and those (in a society, already established, like our own, on a system of fundamental laws, securing reverence to the deity, and discouraging all vice and immorality) can evidently be no other than what concern its conduct in transacting with neighbour states; or, in other words, its observance or neglect of good faith, justice, and equity. By this test, then, let *Great Britain* be tried. Let it be fairly examined, whether, in its collective capacity, it deserves, or has just reason to fear that impending vengeance, from the hand of heaven, with which, in a time of so apparent danger, good men may be but too apt to terrify themselves.

Now, to pass over our national transactions since the revolution to these times (which have been so unfashionably tenacious of the public faith, and objective to the good of *Europe*, that we have gained abroad the character of the worst politicians in it) and come to our present doings; it is certain, a common observation will be sufficient to inform us, that, tho' the corrupt interests of private men, of trading bodies, and of state parties amongst us, might have all concurred to push us forward into a war, the effects of which we at present labour under; yet that this war was begun first against *Spain*, for the reparation of real injuries, owned and acknowledged, with promise too of satisfaction, in public convocation, by our very enemies themselves; but encouraged by our unhappy divisions, they violated this convention, on which, hostilities commenced. In this quarrel we were principals. An auxiliary war followed, in support of the house of *Austria*, unjustly attacked, and against all the faith of treaties ravaged, which very faith engaged us to carry our arms to her assistance. Both these together soon produced a defensive war against *France*; whose restless ambition, (essential to her constitution) to give law to *Europe*, seizing every favourable conjuncture of advancing that darling idol of her politics, encouraged *Spain* to persist in denying us justice, and supported the enemies of the house of *Austria* in their cruel inroads upon her dominions. And all this, with the most apparent purpose of breaking that established and equitable balance of power, so necessary for the peace and felicity of *Europe*: which, when she found us resolved to maintain, she publicly denounced war against us in all its forms.

This is a true state of the public quarrel, and of our share in it, and conduct with regard to our neighbours. And what is there in all this, that shall make us afraid to appeal for justice to the throne of right?

If reparation, by the sword, for national injuries, after all the ways of peace had been tried in vain: if the performance of public faith, when solemnly called upon, in behalf of confederate power, most unjustly and perfidiously

diously oppressed; if self-defence against those who openly set themselves to traverse and defeat the honest purposes which God and nature called upon us to discharge; if, lastly, the support of the established balance of power, that is, the liberties of *Europe*, against the most detestable perfidy, the most unjust usurpations, and the most lawless and destructive ambition that any age hath disclosed; if, I say, all, or any thing of this, may entitle us to the protection of heaven, we seem to have the most rational and well-grounded expectations of its declaration in our favour.

This public act of humiliation, before God, is enjoined, therefore, with a modesty, and holy confidence, not commonly observed by authority on these occasions: where the tremendous majesty of heaven is, with an impiety that makes sober men astonished, too frequently mocked and insulted by invoking its blessings on the arms of fraud, rapine, and injustice. But, blessed be God! *Great Britain* has a cause which may not only, with modesty, supplicate the protection, but, with confidence, appeal to the justice of heaven: being founded on the solid basis of self-defence, public faith, and the liberties of mankind, in a just and necessary war.

There is only one impediment we have to fear, in the happy issue of our appeal; and that is, the private vices and impieties of the nation: and to remove this, was the purpose of this solemn act of devotion; in which we are called upon by our gracious sovereign (ever intent upon our welfare) to humble ourselves before the avenging hand of God, and deprecate his judgments, by a free confession of our sins, and a determined purpose of amendment.

I have shewn you how certain and inevitable a destruction vice and impiety at length bring upon a people. If this be not sufficient to induce you to a speedy reformation, think upon the consequence of persisting in them at this juncture; when, by suspending the protection of heaven, which, as a community, I have shewn, we might have just cause to expect, we hasten, by God's displeasure, that ruin which is more slowly advancing from the nature of things. So that in this, besides the reason of infinite importance, our *future* welfare, which we have in common with all men, our *present* is vitally and immediately concerned. The enjoyment of all that is dear and valuable to men, depending on the preservation of our happy constitution, now more shaken by our private vices, than by the arms of its degenerate and rebellious subjects.

Let us then, in good earnest, resolve upon a thorough reformation; a return to that simplicity of manners, that modesty in dress and diet, that temperance in pleasures, that justice in business, which made *Britain* so distinguished in the annals of our forefathers. Let us speedily return to that sober piety, and serious sense of religion, by which they were encouraged to form, and enabled to support, the principles on which this happy constitution is erected. But above all, as the first step into the old paths of honour, let us emancipate ourselves from that

detestable spirit of libertinism, impudently assuming the name of *freethinking*; the bane of civil life, the opprobrium of common sense, and a dishonour even to our common humanity. Let us do this, and we shall soon have earth and heaven once more in conjunction, to make us happy and victorious over all the enemies of our peace.

A particular Account of the Surrender of the Town of STIRLING. From the Newcastle Journal.

TH^{O'} *Stirling* was sometime ago an open defenceless place; yet, by the care of the brave general *Blakeney*, the town walls were all repair'd, additions made where necessary, all the avenues leading to it built up, several deep trenches made, and every thing else so well provided for a siege, that, with so great a number of county militia, townsmen, &c. under arms as were in it, firmly resolved to defend it at all hazards, the town could have held out some months against the rebels, had it not been for the treachery of the p——, and the pusillanimity, disaffection, and cowardice of a few of the inhabitants, as appears by the following letter from a gentleman in *Stirling*, writ Jan. 9. the day the rebels enter'd the town.

' *January 2.* the rebels approach'd this town; on which the gates were order'd to be shut, and the militia, volunteers and townsmen put under arms for its defence. On *Sunday* the 5th Inst. at nine at night, the rebels sent a drummer to the east gate of the town with a message, demanding the town to surrender to them on terms of capitulation; but the centinels, ignorant of the forms of war, fir'd several times at the drummer; upon which he baul'd aloud, *I'm but a messenger*; and then ran off with all speed, leaving his drum at the gate, which the town's people towed up the walls, and brought into the town. On *Monday* morning, the 6th Inst. the rebels sent another person with the same message; upon which the p—— called a council, to see what was fit to be done; when he, with a few of the council, were for capitulating, but the majority were for defending the town. Notwithstanding which, the p—— and one of the counsellors went out in the afternoon to Sir *Hugh Paterson's* of *Bannockburn*, where the young pretender lay, and staid there till night. Next morning they call'd a council, and shew'd them the terms of capitulation they had made, which were, that the rebels

rebels were, on getting possession of the town, to harm no man's person or effects, nor even those that bore arms against them; and to pay for every thing they call'd for. On hearing which some more of the town's people were for agreeing to these terms; but the greatest part were for defending the town 'till general Hawley's army came up to its relief; and the contest at last grew so high, that Mr *Stephenson*, the conveener of the trades, and the Rev. Mr *Erskine*, the seceding minister, took a protest against the capitulation; to which protest the greatest part of the town adher'd. Gen. *Blakeney*, on hearing of this, came down to the town, and went round all the guards, exhorting them to this effect: *Gentlemen, be true to your religion, king and country, and defend your posts to the last extremity; and if you are overpower'd by the rebels, make a handsome retreat, and I'll keep an open door for you.*

On this the conveener caused the drum to beat to arms; upon which above 900 men, well arm'd, drew up in the Market-place before the general, who desir'd all those that were for defending the town to give three huzzas, which was immediately done. Notwithstanding which the p——, with two of the b---l---s, went out again in the afternoon to the young pretender, to make some other agreement with them; but the general being informed of their design, call'd all the militia up to the castle. Most of the volunteers, on seeing this, fled also up towards the castle, except part of Capt. *Main's* and Capt. *Erskine's* companies, seceders, who placed centinels at the posts the militia left; and the conveener, and several others, persuaded the volunteers to return to their posts, where they met with no disturbances, except by 27 cannon shot which the rebels fir'd against the town, that did no other damage than breaking a few chimney tops; the conveener, and several others, going thro' the guards all night, sword in hand, encouraging the men to stand out. About twelve at night the p—— and two b---l---s came to one of the gates, where they were challenged very hard, and carry'd prisoners to the main guard, but kept no time there. Immediately a council was called, and a letter sent to the general, shewing him the terms of the second agreement, to which he returned this answer: *Gentlemen, I re-*

ceived yours. Deliver me up my arms and ammunition. Your humble Servant. Jan. 8, 1746.

On this the conveener, with the captains of the volunteers, sent a letter to the general, telling him, that if he would aid them with the militia as formerly, and head them, they would stand out the siege 'till our army came up; that if he would give them orders, they would send all these disaffected gentlemen to him. To which he return'd this answer: *Gentlemen, as your p—— and b---l---s think the town not worth their notice, to take care of it, neither can I. I will take care of the castle.*

On receiving this answer, nothing but distraction and confusion was to be seen among the militia, and which was heighten'd by the loud cries of the women and children, on seeing the place so easily given up to a band of merciless villains. The militia seeing they could do no more towards the defence of the town, went up to the castle about nine in the morning, with their arms, lest the rebels should get them. About eleven the gates were thrown open, and the rebels enter'd at four in the afternoon; where they were not two hours, 'till they broke the capitulation, by breaking up and pillaging the shops of those persons that were most noted for their opposition to the pretender.

SPEECH said to be deliver'd by the person who calls himself Duke of PERTH, at a general council of war held at Bampton near Carlisle, in presence of the pretender's eldest son. (If not genuine, it may be said to be prophetic.)

May it please your royal highness!

I Cannot help expressing the concern I am in, to see so little unanimity, and so much heat and animosity prevail in this honourable assembly; but my concern wants words sufficient to express it, when I reflect, that there are so many reasons to complain of our present situation; that there are so many circumstances daily occurring to perplex us in our projects, to weaken our strength, and discourage us in our undertaking.

Our disappointments are so many, that we can number them only by the days that have elapsed since our first insurrection; and their greatness is to be measured only by the danger into which we are now plunged.

Our hopes, before your highness's arrival

rival in *Scotland*, were raised to the highest pitch; and could only be equalled by the zeal which subjects of all ranks in that kingdom expressed for his majesty. We flatter'd ourselves, that your highness would have appeared back'd by a numerous army, well supplied with arms, money, and ammunition; their number, we were made to believe, would not be less than 16000 men, and those of the best troops of *France*. These were solemnly promised us by Mr *Kelly*, when with us last spring; we were told they were ready in the ports of *France*, with transports, and a fleet sufficient to protect their landing. But when the time came, how were we disappointed! Your royal highness landed in the west, with a retinue scarce sufficient for a private gentleman: however, this did not discourage your faithful clans from joining you; being still flattered that the promised succours were at hand, and would certainly arrive before there was any occasion of coming to an action.

The numbers of the faithful Highlanders still increased, till they were strong enough to venture for the east. When I had the honour of joining your highness at *Pertb*, I was then assured that the *French* were actually embarked, and waited only a fair wind; and that a considerable insurrection would presently appear in the north, and several other parts of *England*. The places of the several risings were particularly mention'd, and we were made acquainted with the names of many considerable men in *England*, who had undertaken to appear openly in his majesty's interest.

We were assured, that his most christian majesty would certainly detain the *English* forces in *Flanders*; and would hinder the *Dutch* from sending any troops to *Great Britain*, by openly declaring your royal father his ally. But how have we been disappointed in every article of these promises! The long promised succours are not to this day embarked; the *Brest* squadron, which we were made to believe was to conduct the transports, has long since sailed; but whither, no man knows; only we are certain, they could not be designed for this kingdom, for they have had both time, and frequent fair winds, to have brought them long before now.

His most christian majesty has been so far from declaring himself openly in favour of his majesty, that his minister at the *Hague* peremptorily asserted to the States, that his master had no hand in the *Don Quixote* expedition, as he was

pleased to term your highness's undertaking in *Scotland*. The *Dutch* were allowed, without molestation, to send over 6000 of those very forces which were made prisoners by the *French* king's arms: troops, which could be of no use to the *Dutch* in their own country, by the capitulation with *France*; troops, which his majesty of *France* could hinder being made use of against us, by a simple declaration, that your royal father was his ally; yet this was thought risking too much in favour of a people who had ventur'd their all upon the assurances, promises, and faith of the *French* king. And what makes this disappointment sit the heavier upon us, is, that we are sure, if the *Dutch* had not sent these very identical troops, they would have been much embarrassed to have spared others, to perform their engagements with the elector of *Hanover*.

But the promise of detaining the *English* forces was as ill performed as the other, tho' that solely depended upon his most christian majesty's general. They had it in their power to have hindered every man of them from returning to *England*; and either I am very ill informed, or they might have made most of them prisoners, had the *French* general been as sanguine at the latter end of the campaign, as at the beginning of it. But they were allowed to embark at *Williamstadt*, without interruption; and are now almost all landed in *England*, without the loss of a transport; tho' the possession of *Ostend* enabled his most christian majesty, had he been so inclined, to have annoyed them much.

As to our hopes from *England*, they have been as delusive as *French* promises: When we arrived at *Edinburgh*, and had the fortune to defeat Sir *John Cope*, our assurances of a speedy insurrection in *England* were renewed, and the days fixed; but these, and many others, have passed by, and not the least appearance of any such design; tho', on the faith of them, we continued unactive at *Edinburgh*. We might have proceeded southward, while the panic of *Cope's* defeat was fresh upon peoples minds, and before the elector's forces could possibly be got together; but that opportunity was lost, in hopes, Sir, that your *English* friends would declare for you, and supersede the necessity of your loyal clans going out of their own country. But instead of any such numbers declaring for you, we were entertained with nothing but associations in all parts of *England*, in defence of the elector's right; and

and not a man from that kingdom either joined us in *Scotland*, or made any interest to promote an insurrection in your favour, in their own country.

At last, Sir, the scene was shifted, and new conditions annexed to old promises. We were now told, that the *French* embarkation was delayed until all the *English* forces were drawn northward; and that then an invasion would be made on some part of the south, now supposed to be left destitute of troops to defend them; and that the *English* in the north are now intimidated from rising, by the vicinity of the enemy's troops; but promise faithfully to join us, so soon as our army sets foot on *English* ground. The general disposition of the people is represented to us, as strongly in our interest; and we are assured, that the gates of all towns will almost open of themselves to receive us; and that the people ardently wish to join us.

Notwithstanding the numerous disappointments we met with from the first beginning of this affair, yet we were again persuaded to listen to delusive promises. We march from *Edinburgh*, enter *England*; but instead of that disposition to join us, which we were flattered with, we find those who cannot oppose us, fly us; and those who have the least shelter from our resentment, despise us, and treat us with the utmost contempt.

We were assured by a gentleman, upon whose veracity I always thought I might depend, and who now hears me, that the city of *Carlisle* we have just now passed, would open its gates to us at our first appearance; nay, that your highness would have received the keys of the city some miles from the place. But now we were disappointed, you all know, and with how much contempt your highness's summons was treated.

The value of the place I know to be insignificant; nor do I believe the possession of it would be of any real service to the main cause; yet the repulse we have met with from that paucity town, has this influence upon me, to convince me, and I am afraid too late, that we are all made the tools of *France*; a nation, whose faith, like that of *Carthage*, is become a proverb; and there is as little dependence on the promises of *English* malecontents, whose zeal for your royal house, these 50 years past, has manifested itself in nothing else but womanish rattling, vain boasting, and noisy gasconades; their affection for you is most elevated when in their cups; and their sense of loyalty only conspicuous

in the absence of their reason: warmed with wine and a tavern-fire, they are champions in your cause; but when cool, their courage and zeal evaporate with the fumes of the wine.

A Thus, Sir, I conclude that we have no dependence on *English* assistance; to what purpose proceed we any farther then? The elector's forces are by far superior to ours in number, daily supplied with money, arms, carriages and ammunition; while we were destitute of all these. Your loyal Highlanders will fight for you with as much zeal and courage as men can boast of; but shall we lead these brave men to certain destruction? Were the enemy's number but equal to us, or but exceeded us in a small proportion, I doubt not, but from the justness of our cause, and the courage of our men, we might hope for success; but when they are three to one, and that we must expect to diminish, rather than increase, I should think myself guilty of the grossest barbarity, should I give my voice to proceed any farther into *England*, until such of this nation as have promised to declare for the cause, actually join us.

D I entered, Sir, into this affair, with as much cheerfulness as any man here; I have contributed as much to support it as any; and I think, I may say without offence, that I have as much to lose by the event as most men, and as little to hope. I shall venture my life with pleasure to promote his majesty's interest; yet, I think I owe something to the safety of these people, who have followed my fortune: I think I am bound in duty to prevent their ruin, as much as in my power, which I think inevitable if they proceed farther; therefore I propose that we return to *Carlisle*, and attempt to possess that city; the taking of it may give some reputation to our arms, and encourage the *English* to join us, if they have any such intention; if they have not, we must then make the best retreat back to the Highlands while we can, there disperse our unhappy followers, and shift for ourselves in some foreign country, where there is more faith than in either *France* or *England*.

REMARKS by M. BELLIN, in relation to his Maps drawn for P. CHARLEVOIX's History of New France, &c. (see the chart given with the Mag. of last month.)

GEOGRAPHY is so necessary to illustrate history, that they ought to be

be inseparably connected. The History of *New France* seems to verify this assertion. The author has treated it in such a manner, that the *Geography* of this vast country is laid down in a method as clear and just, as it is agreeable and entertaining. P. Charlevoix had one great advantage, that he saw things with his own eyes: He travelled these wide regions, by order of his court, and examin'd them with an attention and curiosity requisite to acquire a full knowledge of them, and impart that knowledge to the publick. His papers have therefore afforded me many lights in forming these maps, which I had in vain sought elsewhere, and enabled me to give a better geographical view of those considerable parts of *North America*, call'd *New France*, or *Canada*, and *Louisiana*, than have yet appear'd to the world.

I owe to the treasure of charts, plans, and sea journals lodged in the office of the marine, my taste for this kind of study. Here lie register'd a great number of maps, and MSS plans, taken on the spot, and sent to our ministry by skilful engineers, and able sailors. Here are also exact and circumstantial accounts of all our new discoveries, and, particularly, a great number of sea journals, fill'd with remarks and observations; by the review and comparison of which *geography* and *hydrography* may receive great improvements. By the aid of these, and the pleasure I took in the work, it is no wonder if I have been able to set the geography of this part of the world in a clearer light than it has hitherto been seen.

My intention is not to criticise former performances of this sort. They are few, and both on so small a scale, and so distant from truth, that they merit no attention. I cannot omit, however, taking notice of the large *English* map of *North America*, publish'd some years ago by Mr *Popple*, by the title of the *British empire in America*. As this map is of a greater compass, and more circumstantial, than any other, many have been led to regard it as a good performance, which might be depended on; but that the case is quite otherwise, I shall easily make appear in the sequel, after I have first premised some account of the construction of my maps, and shewn the reader the principal remarks I have made use of, and the alterations they have produced.

Let the lovers of *geography* view attentively my map intitled, 'The Eastern

part of *New France* or *Canada*, which comprehends, *Newfoundland*, part of *Labrador*, the gulph of *St Lawrence*, *Isle Royal*, or *Cape Breton*, *Acadia*, or *Novas Scotia*, and the course of the river *St Lawrence*, and the rivers which fall into it, from its mouth to the entry of the lake *Ontario* (with the countries lying North of it to *Hudson's Bay*, and those to the South, as far as *New England*) I can affirm, they will find it entirely new, and fill'd with particular discoveries unknown till now.

B 1°. The isle of *Newfoundland* is reduced to its just proportion, and the due and exact configuration of its coasts. I have found in several journals, observations of latitude taken in sight of *Cape Raz*, which is the Southermost point of the isle, and which all agree to lay it down in $46^{\circ} 50'$ N. Lat. The map of Mr *Popple* places it $46^{\circ} 30'$ which is $20'$ too much S. I find other observations * taken in the straits of *Belle Isle*, and near the Northermost point of *Newfoundland*, which place it in $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. whereas Mr *Popple's* map makes it lie in $52^{\circ} 10'$, that is, $40'$ too much N. So that from the best evidence I have given the true length of this isle, which the *English* map makes a degree too long. Its breadth from E. to W. is determin'd by all navigators, who agree that from *Cape Raz* to *Cape Raye*, is about 80 leagues, and that *Cape Raye* lies in Lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$, or $35'$, whereas Mr *Popple's* map allows but 50 leagues distance, and places the latter $20'$ minutes too far N. so that by this there is between *Cape Raz* and *Cape Raye*, $1^{\circ} 20'$ for the difference of latitude, whereas it is but $40'$. Now if to this error in latitude, we join that of 300 leagues in longitude, which amounts here to $2^{\circ} 30'$, there results a prodigious difference in the position of the coast. If this part only be examin'd, it will introduce a number of defects. For example: Between *Cape Raz*, and *Cape St Mary's*, which is only 20 leagues, the difference of latitude is only 9 minutes. This is a point known to all sailors: Mr *Popple's* map makes it $30'$. The opening of the bay of *Placentia*, between *Cape St Mary's*, and the *Chapeau Rouge*, is at least 15 leagues, and we have laid it down so; whereas Mr *Popple's*

* This I owe to the journal of the pilot of the king's ship *Queen Mary*, sent from *Quebeck*, 1735, to visit the coasts and discover the straits of *Belle Isle*.

s map it is but 8. This may be seen comparing our draughts.

The North part of *Newfoundland*, the parts of *Belle Isle*, and the coast of *Labrador* appear much more distinctly and early in mine, than in any other maps, especially that of Mr *Popple*. I owe this precision to several MSS, from whence I have formed a particular map of *Newfoundland*, on a scale large enough to admit the names of all its capes, ports and harbours, tho' it is not particular enough to give the exact bearings of the coast, necessary for sailors, that being not the present question.

2°. *Isle Royal*, or *Cape Breton*, and the Gulf of *St Laurence*, I have endeavoured to lay down with accuracy, founded on latitudes observed, the distances as computed by skilful navigators, and confirm'd by their journals, the bearings of the coast, and authorities of a like kind. By these it appears that the North Cape of *Isle Royal* lies $47^{\circ} 5'$, that the Lat. of *Bird Isle* is 48° , and that of *Cape Rosiers* 49° ; that between the isles of *St Paul* and *Cape Raye* is but 14 or 15 leagues, and their bearing from each other N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ D and S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

Let us now see how these ports are placed in the *English* map. The distance there between the *Isle of St Paul* and *Cape Raye* is 25 leagues, and their bearing N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. That a prodigious difference, even 4 E parts of the compass at one bearing, and an excess of 10 leagues in the space 14! What is yet more surprising is to see *Cape Rosiers*, which we have shew'd to be in 49° , plac'd in $50^{\circ} 20'$; by which, according to this map, the distance between it and *Bird Isle* is 60 leagues, whereas at most it is but 42, or 43. F or are *Isle Royal*, *St John's Isle*, and the adjacent coast to the mouth of the river *St Laurence*, more correctly plac'd in the *English* map, which wants the measures necessary to give an idea of the coast, as may be seen by comparing it with mine.

I have made the particular map of *Isle Royal* from several MSS and journals in the marine office, so that I believe it may be depended upon. I have also added a plan of the port and town of *Misibourg* its capital, and one of *Port au Loup* and its road, whose situation is very commodious.*

The readers will perhaps wonder I

have not in these plans mark'd the soundings, the fathoms or depth of water; a point of great use, and which I could easily have ascertain'd, but particular reasons †, foreign to geography, prevented me. With regard to such ports as do not belong to *France*, I have been very exact in this particular.

3°. I have been equally careful with regard to *Acadia*, the latitudes of its E. and W. points being taken from different journals belonging to his majesty's ships station'd there. By their reckonings I find its length from E. to W. to be 80 leagues, and by this help the bearings and true position of its coast are determin'd. I have also given the interior parts of this country, which were wanting in all former maps, and try'd to preserve the real figure of its bays and ports, for which end I have given a particular map of it; but have made the distance 15 leagues too much between *Cape Sable* and *Cape Canso*. The dwelling too minutely on particulars has produced this error, and will always have the same effect: For by attending too nicely to express the form of the ports, and the windings of the capes and islands, it is scarce possible, if the scale be small, but they must appear larger than they are in reality. This was my case, since my scale allow'd at most but a line (or the tenth part of an inch) to the great *French* league of 2853 toises; but I have corrected this fault in my map of the E. part of *Canada*, in which the peninsula of *Acadia* is reduc'd to its true position. And to satisfy the curiosity of the publick, I have join'd particular plans of its principal ports, such as the bay of *Cheboudou*, now call'd *Milford Haven*, the bay of *Chiboudou*, *Port La Heve*, and *Port Royal*, now *Annapolis*, all taken from MSS in the office of marine, which has plans of all parts of the world, especially those possess'd by the *French*.

As to *Acadia*, the latitudes and length of it are pretty exact in Mr *Popple's* map, tho' it places *Cape Canso* 20' too far N. But it is no way correct as to the figure of the ports and bays, and the particular windings of the coast. As to the inland parts, they are not the subject of our examination; but the courses of its rivers and lakes, which bound the several districts of that peninsula, are not marked in that map, nor indeed in any other that I have seen.

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* See these plans in the map in our last.

(February 1746.)

† Reasons of state, that foreigners might not know how to attack their ports.

4. The course of the river *St Laurence*, and the countries to the north and south of it, would require a particular dissertation, beyond the compass allowed me. I could have wished to have given a particular map of this great river, and show its whole course, which is 250 leagues from its issue from the lake *Ontario* to its disemboguing itself into the gulph of *St Laurence*, half of which length it is navigable for large vessels; to have mark'd the prodigious number of isles of all sizes which adorn its channel, its ports and roads, its shoals and dangerous ports, the rivers it receives, the lakes it forms, its cataracts or falls, and the places where canoes are carried over land from one part of it to the other: these afford room for a thousand particulars, equally curious and instructive, and wholly unknown. But this design was too great and expensive for the work of *P. Charlevoix*, as I intended not solely to confine myself to this river, but also to give the course of the *Mississippi* for 400 leagues, &c.

However, in part to supply this defect, as my map of the east part of *Canada* makes the river of *St Laurence* small, I have given particular charts of several parts of it, or relating to it; such as of the isle of *Orleans*, the basin of *Quebec*, a map of that city, a chart of the isle of *Mont Real* and its adjacent isles, a chart of the river *Richlieu*, and lake *Champlain*, and one of the course of the river *Saguenay* from *Cbecoutimi* to its entrance into that of *St Laurence* (near *Tadoussac*); all these are circumstantial, and taken from the best memoirs and authorities. The journals of the king's vessels, which yearly go to, or return from *Quebec*, furnish me with materials for the construction of a map of the river *St Laurence*, from that city to the sea; I have their latitudes, courses, weighings and anchorages. The most judicious pilots, with whom I am acquainted, have communicated their observations to me: such are my materials for this work.

Let my draught of this famous river be now compared with *Mr Popple's*, and the difference will appear surprising between us. For example, the breadth of the river at *Matane*, in mine, is 12 leagues, in his it is 28. In his the seven isles lie to the north of *Matane*, whereas they lie to the north east. The whole course of the river is equally defective in the *English* map. The one half of the islands are omitted, and the rest have neither their just proportions or situation. Most of the rivers are also

left out, and the others inserted incorrectly and at random. For instance, let the reader see, in my draught, the vast number of lakes and rivers between the river *Saguenay*, and the lake of *Mistassins*, all which have particular names. There are near 80 lakes, some of which are between five and six leagues in compass, others much more; and have all either *French* or *Indian* denominations: neither the *English*, nor any other map, have any thing of this. The lake of *Mistassins* is there indeed, but erroneously drawn. In my map it forms three different lakes, communicating by channels with each other; the largest of these is called the lake of *Mistassins*; the second, the lake *Albanel*; and the smallest, the lake *Dauphin*. To the north and west of *St John's* lake, there are many rivers, remarkable and singular for the number of their cataracts, and some lakes; all wholly omitted in *Mr Popple's* map.

I shall only add a few things as to the *Longitudes*: The astronomical observations taken at *Boston* and *Quebec* were my fixed points of direction. I could have greatly wish'd to have procured a good observation at *Newfoundland*, or *Cape Breton*. It is easy to see of what importance it would be to fix the longitude of these places, in a satisfactory and certain manner.

I know some *Geographers*, particularly the *English*, assert, that *Quebec* is more westerly than *Boston*, by 40 or 45', but I see no proof for this opinion. I have examin'd the observation of the moon's eclipse, taken by *Mr Deshayes* at *Quebec*, by which the longitude of this place is determined to be $72^{\circ} 13'$ more westerly than *Paris*; and comparing it with that of *Boston*, which is $72^{\circ} 55'$, I find the difference exactly agrees with the observations of sailors, and the journals of ships bound from *Quebec* to *Boston*, as also with the best geographical accounts. *M. De Lisse*, in his map of *America* publish'd 1722, has followed these longitudes. Notwithstanding this, I shall be ready to alter my opinion with respect to the longitude of *Quebec*, as soon as I see cause; for that of *Boston*, it is universally acknowledged.

It is proper to remark, that leaving *Boston*, and following the coasts of *Acadia* and *Newfoundland*, as far as *Cape Raz*, the distances, as taken from the journals of the best navigators, fix this cape in $53^{\circ} 10'$ west from the meridian of *Paris*, while the *English* map of *Mr Popple* places it 56 degrees west of the meridian

meridian of *London*, which makes it equal to $58^{\circ} 25'$ west of *Paris*; a difference of longitude, of no less than $5^{\circ} 15'$. Yet great as this disproportion is between our maps, it is nothing to the following: Between *Quebec* and fort *Rupert*, which lies on the east side of the bottom of *Hudson's bay*, I find about 6 degrees difference in longitude; Mr *Popple* makes it 14. This surpriz'd me so greatly, that I resolv'd to know on what memoirs he founded it, or what could occasion so great an error. I have examin'd this point with all possible attention; all my manuscripts agree, there is but 6 or 7 degrees of difference between *Quebec* and the bottom of *Hudson's bay* *. The *Sieur Franquelin*, Geographer to the *King*, who has spent his life in *Canada*, and visited several parts of this vast continent, as well as convers'd with those who made discoveries, both in his memoirs and the maps sent the ministry, always makes the difference between *Quebec* and *Hudson's bay* 6 degrees; whence it results that fort *Rupert* at the utmost is in $78^{\circ} 20'$, or $30'$, whereas Mr *Popple* places it in $87^{\circ} 30'$.

Hudson's bay is too considerable to be overlook'd; and as we have no exact charts of it, I have given one, formed on the memoirs and journals of several navigators. To render the islands at the bottom of this bay more distinct, I have given a particular map of them. I shall only observe, that the western side of this bay, extending beyond the 60th degree of north latitude, has been hitherto unknown. It was believ'd a passage might be found this way to the south sea; some late discoveries of the *English* have clear'd up this point, as any chart will show. For this I am indebted to the map and journal of capt. *Middleton*, who was sent on this expedition, Anno 1741.

* I have the remarks of *Lewis Joliet*, who travelled from *Tadoussac* to *Hudson's bay* in 1678, by the lake of *Mistassins* and *Rupert's river*, and has left a chart of his route; as also the journey of *Peter Allamand*, who went over land from *Quebec* to *Hudson's bay* in 1688, and left a chart to M. *Seignelay*. The same person made two voyages from *Quebec* to *Hudson's bay* by sea.

GEOGRAPHICAL REMARKS relating to the Map in our last, from the 2d Letter of P. Charlevoix;

1. On the great Bank and South End of Newfoundland.
2. On the Gulph of St Laurence, Anti-

colle Isle, and the river St Laurence to Quebec.

THE great bank of *Newfoundland* is, properly speaking, a vast mountain conceal'd under water, lying about 600 leagues W. of *France*. Tho' M. *Denys* (author of a useful description of *North America*, and a treatise on the cod-fishery) gives this bank 150 leagues from N. to S. but, according to the best sea charts, it begins S. in 41° N. Lat. and ends N. $49^{\circ} 25'$.

The truth is, that the two extremities are so pointed, that it is not easy to mark its limits this way. Its greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 90 marine leagues of *France* or *England*; between 40° and 49° of longitude. Some sailors have affirmed to me, they have anchor'd in 5 fathom, which is contrary to the *Sieur Denys*, who says the least depth is 25; it is certain in some places it has 60 fathom. About the middle of its length, on the side of *Europe*, is a kind of bay call'd *La Fosse*, which is the reason that of two ships in one line, even in sight of each other, one shall find ground, and the other not.

Before you reach the great bank, you meet a smaller, call'd the *Jacquet Bank*; it lies opposite to the bay beforementioned. Some even place a third before this, in form of a cone; but I have seen pilots who say these are all one shoal or bank, and assert the mistake arises from the cavities in the *Great Bank*, which have deceiv'd those who reckon three, only because they did not let down cable enough to reach ground. But whatever be the dimensions or figure of this bank, which it is impossible to know exactly, it is cover'd with a vast quantity of shells, and several kinds of fish of all sizes, most of which serve as food to the cod-fish, whose number here seems to equal the grains of sand on the bank itself. For two centuries between 2 and 300 vessels have loaded here annually, and yet this vast consumption has produced no alteration in their plenty. It would, I think, however, be proper to discontinue this fishery from time to time, especially as the gulph and river of *St Laurence* for 60 leagues, and the coasts of *Acadia*, *Cape Breton*, and *Newfoundland*, abound with cod, as well as the great bank. These are true mines, of greater value, as well as cheaper wrought, than those of *Mexico* and *Pernu*.

There is one remarkable phenomenon, which this bank discovers. The sun scarce ever appears on it. The air is con-

constantly cover'd w'th a cold thick fog, by which sailors know when they arrive at it, so as never to be mistaken. By what can this appearance be produced? Not surely by the neighbouring coasts and forests; for besides that Cape Raz, A the nearest part of *Newfoundland*, is 35 leagues distant from hence, only that side of this island which lies opposite to the bank is subject to fogs, all the coast elsewhere is clear, and enjoys a serene air. My conjecture is this, which I submit to the learned:

I begin with observing that there is another sign of our approaching the great bank. This is, that on its edges, or extremities, the sea is always tempestuous, and the winds high. May we not to this impute the fogs that cover it, by saying that the agitation of the water, on a sandy or slimy bottom, contributes to thicken and darken the air? And that the sun here only attracts such gross vapours, as he cannot dissipate? If it be demanded, why this agitation is found on the extremities of the bank, while all the rest of its surface enjoys a profound calm: To this I answer, that these seas abound with currents, which run sometimes one way, and sometimes another. The sea impetuously driven by these irregular tides, and forcibly beating on the edges of the bank, which are steep and perpendicular, is repuls'd with violence, and produces the agitation in question.

If this phenomenon does not appear on other banks or shoals, it is because they are not so large, or have no currents near them, or these currents are not so strong, nor their edges so steep. As to the rest, it is certain that the agitation of the sea, and the slime it raises, contribute greatly to thicken the air, and feed the winds. But when the winds have no other cause, they do not extend far; so that on the great bank, at some distance from its edge, you are calm as in a road, unless the wind blows very strong from some particular quarter.

Cape Raz is the S. E. point of *Newfoundland*, and is situated in $46^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lat. From hence the coast runs 100 leagues W. a little inclining to the N. and ends at Cape Raye in 47° . About midway is the great bay of *Placentia*, one of the noblest ports in *America*; W. S. W. of this bay is a hill seen at a great distance, and easily known. It is call'd *Chapeau Rouge*, or the *Red Hat*, because afar off it has that form, and is of a reddish colour. A little farther W. lie the islands of *St Peter*, three in num-

ber, of which the two easternmost are high, and from sea appear like hills cover'd with moss, beneath which, as some say, is found excellent porphyry. Towards *Newfoundland* there are some good grounds, and a good port, where the *French* had once a settlement. The largest and westernmost of the isles, call'd *Maguelon*, is not so high, and the land appears level; it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league in length.

The gulph of *St Laurence* is about 88 leagues in length. About midway across you meet *Bird Islands*, which are two small steep rocks about 60 foot high, the largest of which is not 300 paces in circumference. They appear like sugar-loaves, and are so near each other that a large boat cannot well pass. It is impossible to tell what colour they are of, for they are wholly covered with the dung of fowls; in some places however appear veins of a reddish hue.----Whole boats have been loaded with eggs here, and the stench, they say, is scarce supportable. The wonder is, in this feather'd republick, form'd of such a variety of birds, how every one finds its own nest; on firing a cannon, there appeared over the islands a cloud of birds for 2 or 3 leagues round.

Cape *Rosiers* forms the S. point of the entrance into the river of *St Laurence*, and from hence its mouth should be measur'd, which is here 30 leagues over. A little to the S. are the bay and point of *Gaspe* or *Gachepe*. Those who make it 40 leagues probably measure it from hence. Above this bay is a sort of isle, which is really only a steep kind of a broken rock, about 30 toises long, 10 high, and 4 broad, and resembles a piece of an old wall. There is a report that it once join'd *Mount Joli* on the North side of the river. This rock has in the midst an opening like an arch, thro' which a small sloop might sail, whence it is call'd the *Pierc'd Island*. Sailors know when they are near it, by a flat mountain, which appears over several others, and is call'd *Roland's Table*. A league beyond the *Pierc'd Isle* lies that of *Bonaventure*, and at the same distance beyond this the isle of *Miscan*, 3 leagues in circumference, and has a good harbour. A little wide of this isle rises from the sea a fountain of fresh water, which bubbles up, and springs to a considerable height.

Just at the mouth of the river *St Laurence* is the isle of *Anticoste*, extending 40 leagues, from S. E. to N. E. but its breadth is not considerable. It was grant-

granted to the Sieur Joliel at his return from his discovery at *Mississippi*; but the present was not great, for it is good for little. It has no good timber, the soil is barren, and it has not even a creek to shelter a cock-boat; but the coasts abound with fish.

After passing this isle, you enter the river *St Laurence*, and have the pleasure of seeing the land on both sides, and knowing where you go; but it is necessary to proceed with caution in this channel.

To the left lie the hills of *Notre Dame* and *Mont Louis*. These are a very high range of mountains, with some valleys interspersed, formerly inhabited by savages. In the neighbourhood of *Mont Louis* are some good lands, and some French settlements; a little higher, on the opposite side, is *Trinity Point*. Advancing still, on the S. side, are the *Mamelles de Matane*, or two heads of the same mountain, about two leagues from the river. The country appears frightfully wild and desert, being only scrubby woods, rocks, sands, without an inch of good ground. There are however fine springs, and wild fowl in plenty, but hunting is impracticable here to all but savages or *Canadians*.

Proceeding, on the north side, you meet the river *Saguenay*, which is navigable for the largest vessels 25 miles. In entering it you leave the port of *Tadoussac* on the right. Most geographers have placed a town here, tho' there never was but one French house, and a few Indian huts for the savages, who come here at the fair time, and carry away their booths with them, when it is over.

Tadoussac has a safe port, where 25 men of war may ride secure from all winds. Its form is round, and encircled with steep rocks on all sides but the entry, which is easy, and the anchorage good. There is a small rivulet that runs into it, capable of watering a fleet. The country abounds in marble, and has a good whale-fishery.

Half way between *Tadoussac* and *Quebec*, i. e. 15 leagues from each, lies the *Isle de Coudres*. The channel lies on the N. side, and is dangerous, if the wind be not fair, the river here for a quarter of a league being rapid and narrow. In the time of *Champlain* it was easy, but in 1663 an earthquake overturned a mountain, and threw it on this isle, which it increased by one half, and in the place of the mountain was sunk a dangerous gulph. The channel to the S. of the isle is not so dangerous, and is called the

pass of *Ibberville*, from the general of that name; but it is neglected, because it is the custom to go to the N. side, and custom often over-rules reason.

Beyond this gulph is *St Paul's Bay*, where the settlements on the north side of the river begin; here are many plantations of pine trees, and a good lead mine has lately been discovered. This lordship belongs to the *seminary* at *Quebec*. Six leagues higher is a very high promontory, which terminates a chain of mountains that runs 400 leagues to the westward; it is called *cape Torment*, probably because the person who christen'd it met with contrary winds here. The anchorage is good, and surrounded with several isles great and small, which secure it. Amongst these the chief is the isle of *Orleans*, whose lands, all cultivated, rise like an amphitheatre, and agreeably bound the view. The channel for vessels from hence to *Quebec* is on the S. side of the isle of *Orleans*; for the north channel is impassable, even to shallows, when the tide is out. They are obliged therefore to cross the river to go to *Quebec*, and this passage is not without difficulty, for you meet with shoals of loose sands, where the water is too shallow for ships of great burden, unless at high tide. At *cape Torment*, which is the usual passage, though 110 leagues from the sea, the water is still brackish; it is not fit to drink even at the beginning of the two channels which form the isle of *Orleans*. This brackishness is a phenomenon not easy to be explained, especially considering the great rapidity, notwithstanding the largeness, of the river. The isle of *Orleans* is well peopled, and the inhabitants live at their ease. When *James Cartier* discovered this isle, he found it overgrown with vines, and called it the *Isle of Bacchus*. The *Normans*, who settled here, displac'd this deity to substitute *Ceres* and *Pomona* in his room, and it now produces wheat, and excellent fruits. Tobacco has been lately planted, and thrives well.

G DIRECTIONS for preparing and administering Mrs STEPHENS's Medicine for the Stone, in a solid Form.

1. TAKE of Alicant or Castile soap eight ounces, of powdered quick-lime one ounce, of salt of tartar a dram. Shave the soap, mix it with the lime and salt, and beat all into a soft mass, by adding thereto as much water as is necessary for this purpose.

2. The

2. The weights here intended are the apothecaries weights. But the medicine may be prepared by any others; care being taken to preserve the proportion of the ingredients here directed; that is, to make the lime an eighth part of the soap, and the salt an eighth part of the lime.

3. Quick-lime may be reduced to powder for the purpose of this medicine, either by dipping it in water for a few moments, or by exposing it to the air for some days. This powder is to be passed thro' a fine sieve.

4. The lime which is made from lime-stone is stronger than that made from chalk, or the shells of eggs, oysters, &c. However, this last is sufficiently strong for the general purposes of this medicine, when highly calcined and fresh. And, on the contrary, the strongest stone-lime may be made weaker at pleasure, by being exposed to the air, or by repeated affusions of fresh water.

5. Strong lime is a more powerful solvent than weak, but then it is more apt to occasion irritation and pain in the urinary passages. New soap appears also to be both more irritating, and more powerful than old.

6. The chief use of the salt of tartar is to preserve the mass soft. This is necessary that the stomach may digest it easily, and the bowels absorb the efficacious part, in its passage along them. If therefore it should at any time grow so hard and dry as to lie heavy on the stomach, or pass thro' the body undissolved, it will be proper to beat it over again, with the addition of a little more water, and salt of tartar. The same purpose may be obtained by using a weaker lime, or a less proportion of a strong one.

7. This medicine must not be prepared in a copper or brass mortar, lest it should corrode the metal, receive a taint from it, and so occasion sickness or vomiting.

8. The method of administering it is as follows: make each ounce of the mass into six rolls, of about two inches in length, and a little taper at each end; and let the person who has a stone in the kidneys or bladder, take from eighteen to twenty-four of these rolls, that is, from three to four ounces of the mass, every day. Less than three ounces every day ought not to be depended upon for the solution of a stone, and I cannot authorise any one from experience to take more than four. Three, four, or five rolls may be taken at once, and at

any hour of the day, according as each person finds his stomach best able to digest them.

9. If one of these rolls be laid lengthways on the tongue, and then a mouthful of water be taken and swallowed, the roll will slip down along with the water, so as scarce to be perceived in its passage.

10. If the patient drinks lime-water and milk for his common drink, during the use of this medicine, the cure will be forwarded thereby: but then it will probably subject him to a greater degree of irritation and pain in the urinary passages; and therefore is not adviseable in cases where these complaints are already considerable. Lime-water is made by pouring a gallon of cold water upon a pound of quick-lime, stirring it about, and after it has stood for two or three hours, passing it thro' filtering-paper.

11. Where the irritation and pain are very great, also where the patient is subject to discharge much blood with his urine, the medicines ought to be prepared with a very mild lime and soap, and even with a less proportion of lime, than according to the foregoing directions. The salt of tartar may also be left out, as the mass will not now be so apt to grow dry. But it seems requisite to give the medicine in due quantity in such cases, lest the stone should happen to be of so brittle a nature, as to fall into fragments with sharp edges and corners from a small quantity; at the same time that, thro' want of a due quantity, the urine is not powerful enough to make these edges and corners grow rotten, and fall off from the fragments; but on the contrary should suffer these fragments to continue rough and hard, and thereby to occasion great irritation, pain and danger. For the same reason the medicine ought not to be intermitted, whilst rotten fragments are voided.

12. Where a person cannot swallow the rolls, nor take a sufficient quantity of the above-mentioned medicine, in any other form, the following may be directed in its stead, *viz.* Mix equal parts of powdered quick-lime and salt of tartar together, and let the patient take a quarter of an ounce of this mixed powder, in half a pint of milk, three or four times every day. This medicine appears to be of about equal efficacy with that before-mentioned, but more apt to increase the pain and irritation. It cannot be taken in due quantity in any other vehicle besides milk, as far as I have been able to discover; and when

not

not taken in due quantity, it appears to me to expose the patient to the hazards mentioned in the last article, in a greater degree than the foregoing medicine. This powder ought to be mixed with the milk only a few moments before it is taken; otherwise it will acquire a great increase of acrimony. Pot-ash purified by solution, filtration and evaporation, or fixed alkaline salt of any kind, may be used instead of salt of tartar, both in this and the foregoing medicine.

13. A sixth or eighth part of either of these medicines, taken every day, seems sufficient to prevent the formation of gravel or gravel-stones. Half an ounce of mere soap, or a pint of strong lime-water, taken every day, may also in general be sufficient for the same purpose. Neither is there any reason to apprehend, that any of these methods will be hurtful to the health, tho' continued for many years. On the contrary, soap, lime, and lime-water appear to be very salutary to most persons in the decline of life, and to be excellent remedies in the gout, in jaundices, and in all such disorders in the first passages, as arise from, or are attended by acidities there. Soap alone, in the quantity of half an ounce or an ounce a day, is very useful in habitual costiveness, and in obstructions of the catamenia, or tendencies thereto, especially if there be previous pains; as is strong lime-water, mixed with an equal quantity of milk, and used for common drink, in habitual loosenesses. I am also inclined to believe, that a diet, consisting of bread, milk and lime-water alone, if rigidly adhered to, and persisted in for a sufficient time, would be of the greatest service in many scorbutic and scrophulous cases.

Nov. 9. 1745. D. HARTLEY.

* * * As another ingenious physician is making accurate experiments with lime-water and soap lees, [qualify'd with a small quantity of starch] the public may expect to know the full efficacy of this medicine.

Of the Cause and Method of Cure of the Distemper among the Horned Cattle.

THE distemper which at present rages among the cattle, and which it is apprehended rather spreads than diminishes, is a matter of such high importance to the public, that it is the duty of every man to contribute, to the utmost of his power, towards putting a stop to so heavy an evil: The following attempt therefore to account for the rise and progress of the malady, with a hint or two of the management

proper to be observed on the occasion, cannot fail of being acceptable to the public.

As this distemper made its appearance in Germany, at least two years before it was known in England, so it may be easily traced thro' the several Northern countries of Europe, where it has since spread: and by an inquiry into the seasons which immediately preceded the distemper, it may afford a considerable light into its nature and rise.

But I shall content myself with observing that, in general, a wet season was known to precede the distemper in every country; and that the severe frost in 1740, it may be supposed, may have greatly contributed toward it: Since the bad effects that winter had upon vegetables in general, are to this day too visible, and may hold for years to come. But I shall confine myself to the effect which that winter, and the following seasons, have had on the herbage.

It is well known to every skilful person, who has with any attention observed the pasture lands (either in this or any other country) that they are stock'd with a great variety of different species of grass, some of which afford a sweeter and more nourishing food than others; and in such pastures where these abound, the cattle are observed to eat them much closer, and to thrive better, than on such pastures where rank, sour species of grass are in the greater proportion.

It was generally observed, even by persons who knew little of agriculture, how much the grass suffered by the severity of the frost in the year 1740; but more skilful and diligent observers know, that the finer and sweeter species of grass suffer'd much more than the coarser, and, in some pastures, was almost destroyed; which occasioned such thin crops of hay the two succeeding summers: Nor was the hay, then made, equal in goodness to such as had been produced on the same land before the frost.

The great drought of the seasons immediately following prevented the coarse grasses from growing very luxuriant; and also rendered the dressings which had been laid on the lands, during those dry seasons, of little service. But the great quantity of rain which has fallen since midsummer, having washed these dressings into the ground, have greatly contributed to the extraordinary rankness of the grass the last season; which, together with the great quantity of wet that continued all the autumn and

and winter, have rendered it very full of moisture, and less nourishing. Moreover, it is observable, that in many of the pastures near *London*, where the distemper first appear'd, and has raged with the greatest fury, the grounds are spread over with chickweed, and other weeds, which were extremely rank and luxuriant. While the cattle on the poorest lands, where the grass was extremely short, either have not been seized at all with the distemper, or been much more favourably visited, than on the richer grounds which bordered on them.

From whence, as also from the distemper's having increased with the frost, it may be presumed, that it proceeds not from any infection in the air, but is produced by a redundancy of crude aliment.

It must follow, therefore, that the methods which have hitherto been offered to the public, will not reach the case.

The only course which has been attended with any success, is by frequent bleeding at the beginning, or before the distemper appear'd, and feeding the cattle with dry meat; giving them once every day warm water-gruel.

Besides this method, it will be of great service to roll the pastures with a very weighty roller, the oftener the better; for this will correct the rankness of the grass, and bring the sward fine and close. Where this has been practised, it has rendered some pastures, in which the cattle would not feed before, so good, that they have eaten it quite close, and have thriven exceedingly upon it.

There should also be great care taken, not to turn the cattle upon such pastures as have been lately dunged: And if the spring should prove cold and moist, they should be constantly fed with dry meat.

LETTER from Adm. V—RN—N to the D— of B—F—D.

My L—d D—e,

YOUR gr—e having from a nobleness of mind, and humanity of temper, becoming of your high birth, espoused the cause of an injured innocent person, and honoured with marks of your generous friendship an officer you thought so deserving of it, so as to become his advocate, and procure his being restored to his rank in the royal navy, and employed in it accordingly at this critical conjuncture; as a testimony of your gr—e's confidence that he had judgment to execute it, and an honest zeal for approving himself a faithful, zealous and diligent officer

and servant to our royal master. And I hope in God, as well as I sincerely believe it to be true, that this officer, in the person of your humble servant the writer, has had that just regard for the discharge of the duty confided to him thro' your gr—e's means, that he may with confidence assert, that he has acted so circumspectly, diligently and assiduously in the execution of that trust, as to have manifested to the world that your gr—e was neither deceived in your judgment of his capacity for the service of the crown, nor his inclination to discharge his duty to our royal master, with a sincere, honest zeal, for approving himself his majesty's faithful subject and servant, which he has had the double incitement to, of his duty to the king, and the just regard he ought to have for justifying your gr—e in the good opinion you had entertained of him. As I am conscious I have done nothing ever justly to forfeit that good opinion that engaged your gr—e to honour me with your patronage and friendship, I entertain too good an opinion of your gr—e to think I have not the continuance of it, notwithstanding the late incident of my being hunted out of my command by the operative malice of some malicious and industrious agent, that is too well screened over, for my being able particularly to discover him, and point out who it is; so that must remain to me a secret, till some happy providence in the course of time may more clearly discover it; not being nevertheless in my own mind doubtful, but I can trace the original cause of it, and guess pretty nearly at who may be the concealed director of it. As the pen of the s—cr—t—ry of the ad—ty conveyed these bitter shafts that were levelled at me, I thought it right to suggest that his pen might be tinged with a gall flowing from his own mind, beyond the direction he might receive for it, from which I thought it my duty to acquit him on a gentleman-like apology in regard to his office, which I was no stranger to its being his duty to obey, and on an assurance of a good will he had always professed, and I well knew I had never given him occasion to alter the sentiments of a professed friendship for me.

And one of the occasions taken to justify this conduct towards me, having been that I had, within the channel of *England*, on a ship's service being immediately wanted for proceeding to sea, and being without a gunner, (certainly a necessary officer for her defence, and which I could not think myself justified in permitting to go to sea without) presumed, as it is called to warrant a gunner to her, for proceeding to sea in her, as I judged it to be absolutely necessary for his majesty's service, and the defence of the ship.

And having now stated the fact, I shall presume to give your gr—e my sentiments in that particular, viz. That it is my opinion, that when the ad—ty is ordered by the crown to fit out a fleet for the service of the government in the channel of *England*, or on foreign service, and the adm—ty had commissioned them out of the sea officers on shore, and appointed the adm—l to command in chief, it

purfuant to his majesty's pleasure, and the fleet were assembled together, that to support the necessary command of the officer the king had appointed, it was the government's interest that the commander in chief should name all officers that fell vacant, and has not been denied while the depending service was essential; but pretences from the ad—ty, that 8 ships were not assembled, or not under orders, and as checks are in their power, they have contradicted it, tho' always to the prejudice of the crown's service. For when the people of the fleet see their commander in chief can neither support their pretensions of merit, nor his own authority over them, they must naturally look after those who are no judges of their service, and renders the commander contemptible to the fleet. This power is known to have been absolute in the commanders in chief in the channel, and in one who has added honours to your gr—ce's family; and when that power has been wanting, has, I believe, been always found prejudicial to the service of the crown, and prosperity of the kingdom.

And having given your gr—ce the trouble of reading my sentiments in this particular, I will now proceed to declare, that it is my opinion that this is the sentiment of Sir J—n N—rr—s likewise, and that your gr—ce has most grossly been imposed upon in the assertion of Sir J—n N—rr—s's being of a contrary opinion; and I thank God that Sir J—n N—rr—s is now living, who can satisfy your gr—ce, his majesty, or the public, what are his sentiments, whenever it be thought proper to take his opinion upon it. Your gr—ce may think I talk with much confidence of Sir J—n N—rr—s's opinion at this distance, but when I inform your gr—ce that I have served immediately under his command as a lieutenant, when he served as first captain under that brave, honest and experienced admiral, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, that was an honour to his country and the service, and whom, I believe, no man knew that did not love and esteem him; and I have on several occasions served as a captain under Sir J—n N—rr—s, whom I know to be a consummately experienced and gallant sea officer, and have lived in an uninterrupted friendship with him; your gr—ce will not be surprized that I venture to assert what is his opinion, as well as my own; and were you to consult ad—l M—ws, or Sir Cb—er O—ke, tho' I don't pretend to give you now my opinion in regard to them, yet I do verily believe this to be their opinion likewise; but of this it is easily your gr—ce's power to satisfy yourself.

I shall now only add, that I am at present detained here, for having my baggage embarked for proceeding to Harwich in one of the armed vessels v—ce adm—l M—n has been so obliging to assign me, to carry to my house on the Ipswich river.

I propose at present being in London by Tuesday or Wednesday night; whenever it is I shall be at your gr—ce's door the next morning after my arrival, in order to pay my duty to your gr—ce, and afterwards, before I set out for Suffolk, (if it has your gr—ce's approbation) to be

presented by you to pay my duty to his majesty. And the favour I shall now desire of your gr—ce is, that your porter may have orders from you to let me in, if such a visit be agreeable to your gr—ce, and if not that I may be told so, not to give an unnecessary trouble to you or myself.

A I have begun with expressing a grateful sense of the testimony of the friendship you have honoured me with, which on all events I shall ever retain, as I may say it is a sort of hereditary inclination in our family to have entertained an honour for your gr—ce, from the memory of that glorious martyr for the liberties of his country, my l—d W—m R—ff—l, the memory of which has in some manner been transmitted to posterity with my father's hand, whom I think was the draughtsman of the ducal patent in your gr—ce's family; and I have heard it much commended for the elegance of the stile, and the just honours done to a nobleman of so many amiable qualities, unfurnished by any vices that ever I heard of.

That your gr—ce may live and die as great an honour to your family, shall ever be the sincere wishes,
My L—d D—ke,

Of your Gr—ce's, &c.

Extract of other Letters from Adm. V—n to the Secretary of the Ad—ty.

I Could not but be under some surprize what could be meant by the expression in your letter, of "having kept all my great ships in the Downs, and employed only my frigates for gaining intelligence, while the enemies ships have passed backwards and forwards between Ostend, Dunkirk, and Calais at their leisure, without hindrance or molestation; and that you mention "the York, Eagle, and Carlisle as privateers acting under their own orders;" whereas ever since the 11th of December they have acted under my orders only; and within that time (I must repeat it now) 5 galliot hoys have been taken coming from Havre de Grace to Boulogne, and sent into Dover; and of those coming from Dunkirk going to Calais, a dogger, laden with 5 pieces of cannon, several field carriages, 100 barrels of gunpowder, and other military stores, has been set fire to, and all seen to blow up in the air by Capt. Gregory, who was with them in a cutter on that service; two of their shallop fishing boats sunk, 12 others of them chased on shore, and 3 with cannon and military stores brought into Dover, and a Calais dogger privateer of 6 guns and 50 men taken, 31 of which I have on board the Princess Louisa, and have desired vice-adm. Martin to give himself the trouble of examining some of them, to try if better intelligence cannot be procur'd from them, than what Capt. Hill has been able to gather from them, which you had inclosed in my yesterday's letters, as you have had of the 12 sail of ships chased from within two leagues of Calais back into Dunkirk road by the Sapphire and Folksone, one of which they chased on shore upon the sands, and the pilot would not venture so near as the captain took upon himself to do.—Surely these are instances of the enemies having been watch'd

watch'd much closer than could have been expected in this winter season: And what are the large ships I have kept in the *Downs*? The *Norwich* and *Ruby*, two 50 gun ships; for till the arrival of the *Monmouth* and *Falkland* I have had no other. I thank god, by a prudent conduct, the enemy have been prevented from sailing either from *Dunkirk* or *Ostend* for this month past, and none of his majesty's ships have been shipwreck'd, by any imprudent disposition of them, and that I think I have acted prudently and successfully in his majesty's service, tho' in many of your letters I have been treated as if I had done neither. As to my reasons for mentioning the counties of *Kent* and *Suffex* to be my province, I have some letters of yours that mention it to be as such. I shall always serve my royal master with a sincere zeal for his service, and with the utmost diligence, resolution and capacity that I am capable of, and while my services are approv'd of, I shall always continue them with pleasure; but if I am judged not to have a capacity for it, as by the stile of your letter seems to be insinuated, if you have thought of any one you judge more proper for it, all that I desire is, that his majesty may be most effectually serv'd, and I shall with pleasure resign any command I have to him.

Dec. 25. Capt. *Knewles* has brought another letter of yours of the 23d and that he is come to serve with me as a volunteer, which as I well know his zeal and activity gives me a particular pleasure, as I shall be glad to advise with him for defeating the enemies intentions for invading his majesty's dominions. And their L——s will see by my orders to vice admiral M——n, I have strengthened his command with all the force their l——ps have ordered for watching the enemies motions from *Ostend* and *Dunkirk*. As to the 4 ships lately arriv'd from *Cape Breton*, which, by their l——ps orders of the 23d I am to take under my command, those I hope to meet withal in their passage here, and shall incorporate into my division, or detach a part of them to join vice-adm. M——n, as subsequent intelligence shall make necessary, and nothing either has or shall be omitted for his majesty's service, that I can think of, or any one can suggest to me. You have always had copies of the orders I have issued for that purpose sent for their l——s approbation.

Jan. 1. This morning Capt. *Scot* of the *Badger* came on board me with a letter from vice adm. *Martin*, and two * letters inclosed

* *Extract of a Letter from Holland in December.*

SOME of the *Irish* troops were to be embarked in large ships, but the *French* national troops were to land somewhere very near in *England*; and, in order to transport them, the fishing boats along the whole coast are taken up to the number of 130, the poor fishermen lamenting; that, by the king's order, they were to leave their daily business, and go they did not know where; that these troops were said to be

from *Holland*. And tho' the vice admiral has, as he says, sent you copies of them, yet as the advice was sent to me, I chuse to do the same.

It could not but give me great pleasure to find the gentleman's letters from *Holland* intirely confirm the † intelligence I have given their l——ps,

be not less than 12,000. The common report at *Dunkirk* was, that they were all going for *Scotland*, but many of their vessels being so small, I cannot but be of the opinion I was first informed, that the greatest part is for *England*, somewhere to the westward of *Dover*; especially if the people of the smuggling cutters which trade to *Boulogne* are, as it is said, all taken up to serve for pilots; it is pity such pernicious villains cannot be destroyed, their villainous trade is the least thing I think of at at this time, for it keeps up, to my certain knowledge, a daily correspondence betwixt *England* and *France*, so that there is not the least thing done or ordered but the enemy immediately knows it by their means.

On the 22d some small vessels went from *Dunkirk* to *Calais*, and every day, or rather every night since, they have been going from *Ostend* and *Newport* to the same place; and now the talk is of their landing near *Dover*, and so marching directly to *London*.

† The intelligence here spoken of seems to be grounded on the following *Deposition*, and is confirm'd by a *Letter* from on board the *Weasel* sloop, which likewise follows.

The confession of *Geo. Harrison* of *Hastings* declares, that on *Thursday* or *Friday* 7-night last, he saw about 50 sail of transports of about 100 tons and under in *Boulogne* harbour, intended for an embarkation of troops, that about 6 or 7000 were designed to embark there; but he was informed the whole number was to be 23,000 from different places; that they work night and day, and even employ'd women to fit their vessels; that as soon as convenient they intended to push for *Dungeness*, run their vessels on shore, and land their men; that he believes they intend to take the opportunity of sailing the next spring tide in the night; that their sails were not bent when he was there, and the whole number of troops in *Boulogne* at that time was not more than 4000, but the rest were ready to join immediately; and it was publicly said they intended for *England* to join the pretender, if possible.

That when he goes to *Boulogne* in the day time, his signal is a white jack on the gall's head, and in the night a lanthorn hoisted and lowered three times, and when hailed by the centinel, his watch-word was *ami*, then he is admitted on shore; that one Mr *Fermain*, a merchant at *Boulogne*, told him the pretender's second son was taken by one of our men of war, and asked him if he thought they would hang him. Dec. 17, 1745.

SIR, *Weasel* sloop, *Downs*, Jan. 88
Standing in on the 6th Inst. within cannon shot of *Boulogne*, saw in the harbour above

I—ps, and to find that he thinks with me likewise, that my diligent exertion of my duty, has even been said there to have frustrated their intention of invading this part of the kingdom this last full moon, of which nothing could give me greater pleasure than the having rendered such effectual service to his majesty and my country, tho' I have been treated in that contemptuous manner in your letters.

I have given Capt. H— the orders for making a fresh inspection at *Calais* this evening or to morrow morning. As soon as the windward tide makes I shall weigh with the squadron, and keep plying and exercising my ships in line of battle, and for being ready at hand on any advice of the enemies motions, till I have but barely time for anchoring in the *Downs* before it is night, when I shall obey their I—ps commands, consign the command of the fleet to Vice-Adm. M—n, then strike my flag, and go on shore, pursuant to their I—ps orders. *I am, &c.*

100 masts of small vessels and boats, at the same time 5 *Englishmen*, who had been taken prisoners in merchant ships, and one soldier at *Fontenoy*, who had entered into their service, as thousands have been forced to do, thro' the ill treatment they meet with in their prisons, deserted to us; these men informed us of there being 15 battalions at *Boulogne*, and 3 squadrons of horse with their accoutrements put on board the vessels, and all their warlike stores; and that there is a person who styles himself duke of *York*, and several more with *English* titles; most of the forces are *English*, *Scotch* and *Irish*, of which great numbers want only opportunities to desert. They say their numbers are about 11,100, and as many at *Calais*, and were to have made their attempt the last full moon, had they not met with information that Adm. *Vernon* was off *Dungeness*; their intended place of landing, with several men of war. They have expected the *French* fleet of 30 sail of the line all this month, with several transports, which, if they are disappointed at the *Nefs*, are to make an attempt in *Ireland*: Col. *Lalley* went over to *England* in a smuggling boat, dress'd in a sailor's habit, where I hope he will meet with his deserts.

* * Agreeable to the foregoing accounts, published by Adm. V—n, one *Charles Henderson*, a sailor (who, with four more, were taken in the *May-Flower* on the 4th of *Jan.* by the *Trinity* privateer, and carried into *Boulogne*, where they were forced into the *French* service, in lord *Clare's* brigade there, having made his escape, and got to *York* on *Jan.* 24,) affirm'd, that there were ten brigades of foot at *Boulogne*, six of them *Irish* and *Scotch*, and four *French*; that he was himself of Capt. *Macguire's* company, who was continually endeavouring to spirit up his men, by telling them, *They should all soon be landed at Romney-marsh in Kent, that the English were a rich people, and every man of them might make his fortune by the plunder.*

From the Westminster Journal, Feb. 8.

A Specimen of Authentic News.

In the Style of the L—n G—tte.

Wb—b—ll, February 7.

A THE chimney-sweepers of *Westminster* being in arms against the shoe-blackers of this neighbourhood, early yesterday morning were in motion to attack them. Our people had not at first any advice of the enemy's motions, and tho' scouts were sent out to *Totbill-street*, *Mill-bank*, and several other ways, they were not perceived till the front of them appear'd at the bottom of *King-street*. Upon this the shoe-blackers form'd with all expedition, and mov'd on to get the advantage of the ground: but parties of the chimney-sweepers coming round by *Channel-Row* and the *Park*, in spite of our teeth got to the windward of our friends, the wind being then north-east. Just as the armies engag'd a violent gust arose, which blew the soot from the chimney-sweepers so strongly into the eyes of our people, that they could not see at all, and thought proper to retreat in good order into the *Mews*. The enemies loss was judg'd to be very considerable: but no particulars can be given, as it is believed they carried off their dead and wounded in their sacks. The battle was fought in the *Broad-way*, just over-against the *Horse Guards*. Our friends kept the field: (especially the kill'd and wounded;) we found, when we came to our quarters, that several stools, baskets, brushes, and blacking-pots, were missing. This was owing to the behaviour of *Jack Linklight* and *Tom Scrubit*, who being left in charge of the stores; abandon'd them at the beginning of the action: but some accounts say, that what they could not carry off, they threw into the fire of a neighbouring gin-shop. *Joe Sixeum* and *Will Japan* behav'd well, the enemy not daring to come near them. The shoe-blackers are getting up a new set of tools, and design to attack the chimney-sweepers, who are now quiet in their cellars.

N.B. *The above article bears no allusion to the Gazette of last Wednesday.*

To the Author of the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL. Feb. 15.

S I R,

I Remember it was some time ago I said, that a certain wily old *Scotish* L—d,* who had been for many years oblig'd

* L—d Low-st.

oblig'd to the government, and whose son hath since appeared in the rebellion at the head of his clan, had † insinuated in a letter to a very great officer, that for the sum of 25,000*l.* he would engage to keep all quiet in his parts, which he could not promise to do without such a sum to distribute among the chiefs. This insinuation was then treated with great contempt, and bitter reflections upon the man that made it, who was thought to have been wicked enough to employ this money, had it been granted, in raising men for the pretender, against the government, which in this case would have condescended to bribe him. The event prov'd that his insinuation was not greatly wrong'd in the opinion form'd of him, since he found means, while his son was in open arms, to elope from a noble peer, ‡ to whom he had delivered up his person for a security of his loyalty.

A report that has been propagated within a few days past (I know not from whence it took its rise) occasions me to take notice of this fact. It has been given, out that the sudden extinction of the rebellion is owing to something else than the bravery of our troops, under their gallant and royal leader: That means have been taken to buy off some of the leaders, whose desertion of the rest has proved the utter ruin of their cause.—I hope, and am inclined to believe, that the whole story is a calumny and invention: for I think the promise of a pardon would, under the late circumstances of the rebels, have been a sufficient motive, without money, to make every man of sense among them submit: but lest there should be any truth in this tale, I cannot help making these reflections.

1st, Can more honour be expected from men who have been actually in arms, than from a man who more modestly only conniv'd at his son? If money was a thing so much wanted among the chiefs of the rebels, that for a supply of it they would outwardly consent to sacrifice their friends, the furnishing them with it is the only way of restoring their spirits, and enabling them to make another attempt when they see opportunity.

Especially, 2dly, as the consenting to treat with them upon such terms must represent us as under some kind of terror for the event of the rebellion, which I believe no man has in fact been for at least six or seven weeks past. Would

† See p. 87. A

‡ See p. 22. F

it be less than saying, ‘Gentlemen, we perceive we cannot subdue you by strength, or not under a long course of time; and you by this time see, that the resolution you attempted is impracticable to bring about. The wealth is in our hands: we will give you a part of it to let us be easy, and as an equivalent for the places and honours you expected.’

Miserable indeed would be our state, if we had no art of supporting, as some already say we have none of administering, our government, but corruption: and yet I really believe there are men so weak or corrupt as to think this art sufficient for all purposes, because I have heard some plead for the necessity of it in this case of the rebellion.

Have we not, over and above the reasons already given, the words of his royal highness himself, in his letter to the duke of Newcastle, to overthrow the suggestion of bribery? That brave prince, whose words came directly from his heart, calls the flight of the rebels a *strange flight*. Now could it have been strange to him, if he had known it to have been brought about by corruption?

Lastly, can any thing be more injurious to the character of this young hero, whom we already look upon as another *Alexander*, than to attribute that to bribery, which was owing alone to his indefatigable vigilance, courage, and conduct?

I am, &c.

The following are the Letters alluded to in the foregoing.

The Copy of a Letter from Lord P—d—t to Lord L—v—t, Oct. 28, 1745.

My LORD,

AS I have now the honour of being charg'd with the public affairs in this part of the kingdom, I can no longer remain a spectator of your lordship's conduct, and see the double game you have play'd for some time past, without betraying the trust reposed in me, and at once risking my reputation, and the fidelity I owe to his majesty as a good subject. Your lordship's actions now discover evidently your inclinations, and leave us no further in the dark about what side you are to choose in the present unhappy insurrection: you have now so far pull'd off the mask, that we can see the mark you aim at, tho', on former occasions, you have had the skill and address to disguise your intentions in matters of far less importance.

And

And, indeed, methinks a little more of your lordship's wonted artifice would not have been amiss, whatever had been your private sentiments with respect to this unnatural rebellion. You shou'd, my lord, have duly considered and estimated the advantages that would arise to your lordship from its success, and ballanced them with the risques you run if it should happen to miscarry; and above all things you ought to have consulted your own safety, and allow'd that the chief place in your system of politics; which, I persuade myself, would have induc'd your lordship to have play'd the game after quite a different manner, and with a much greater degree of caution and policy. But so far has your lordship been from acting with your ordinary *finesse* and circumspection on this occasion, that you sent away your son and the best part of your clan to join the pretender, with as little concern as if no danger had attended such a step: I say, sent them away; for we are not to imagine they went of themselves, or would have ventured to take arms without your lordship's concurrence and approbation: this, however, you are pretty sure can't be easily prov'd, which, I believe indeed, may be true. But I can't think it will be a difficult matter to make it appear, that the whole strain of your lordship's conversation in every company where you have appeared, since the pretender's arrival, has tended to pervert the minds of his majesty's subjects, and seduce them from their allegiance: and give me leave to tell you, my lord, even this falls under the construction of treason, and is no less liable to punishment than open rebellion, as I am afraid, your lordship will find when once this insurrection is crush'd, and the government at leisure to examine into the affair. And I am sorry to tell you, my lord, that I could sooner undertake to plead the cause of any one of these unhappy gentlemen, who are just now actually in arms against his majesty, and I could say more in defence of their conduct, than I could in defence of your lordship's. The duke of *Pertb* and lord *Ogilvy* never qualify'd, nor did they ever receive the smallest favour from the present government; but, on the contrary, were both stripp'd of their titles and honours, and from men of the first quality reduced to the state of private gentlemen, since the revolution, and may both be supposed to act from a principle of resentment, and only took up arms to recover what they thought

themselves unjustly depriv'd of. Lord *George Murray* never had any place or pension from the public, and was, no doubt, drawn in by the influence of the marquis of *Tullibardin*, perhaps, touch'd with pity and commiseration for his eldest brother, who has spent the best part of his life in exile, and undoubtedly upon an allowance much inferior to his dignity. These, and such like apologies, may be offer'd in defence of most of the leading men in the present rebellion; but what shall I say in favour of you, my lord? You, who have flourish'd under the present happy establishment? You, who, in the beginning of your days, forfeited both your life and fortune, and yet, by the benignity of the government, was not only indulg'd the liberty of living at home, but even restor'd to all you could lay claim to: nay, his majesty's goodness went so far as to employ your lordship in his service, and was pleased to honour you with the command of one of the independent companies that were raised some years ago in the Highlands, which you enjoy'd for a very long time: so that both duty and gratitude ought to have influenced your lordship's conduct, at this critical juncture, and disposed you to have acted a part quite different from what you have done. But there are some men whom no duty can bind, nor no favour can oblige; and, I'm afraid, if a timely repentance don't prevent it, your lordship will, not unjustly, be rank'd among that number. You now see, my lord, how unanimous the people of *England* are against the pretender, and what forces they are mustering up to oppose him. The king has ordered home his troops; several noblemen have raised regiments at their own expences; and every county and corporation throughout the kingdom are entering into associations in defence of the present establishment: so that these few unhappy gentlemen who are engaged in this rebellion, will have armies after armies to encounter, and if your lordship entertains any hopes of their success, you'll find your mistake, when 'tis too late to amend it. What I would therefore propose to your lordship, as the only expedient left to rescue you from the hazard of a rigorous prosecution, is, to recall your son and his men immediately. This step, I'm persuaded, would produce several good consequences, for, on the one hand, it would prevent numbers from joining the rebels, who now hang in suspense, and, on the other,

occa-

occasion a great many of those already engaged to desert and retire to their respective habitations, and, perhaps, may be the means of crushing the rebellion without further bloodshed, which would do your lordship a great deal of honour, and such a remarkable piece of service would be amply rewarded by the government. If you shall judge it proper, my lord, to follow this advice it will give me a great deal of pleasure, as it will contribute to stop the progress of an unhappy civil war, that threatens us with endless calamities; but if your lordship continues obstinate, and will not order your men to disband and return home, I shall be obliged to take you into custody be the event what it will: and then your lordship will run the risque of having your family extirpate as well as other of the Highland chiefs, when the rebellion is once quelled. Now, my lord, I have told your lordship my sentiments pretty freely, and no less out of friendship to your lordship than duty to the public. I might have advanced many other arguments, to induce your lordship to follow my advice, but, methinks what I have already said, is sufficient; and so I shall only further add, that I am,

My Lord,

I—s, Oct. 28, 1745. Yours, &c.

A Copy of Lord I.—v—ts Letter, in answer to Lord P—d—i's Letter, October 29, 1745.

My Dear LORD,

I Received the honour of your lordship's letter late last night, of yesterday's date; and I own I never receiv'd one like it since I was born; and I give your lordship ten thousand thanks for the kind freedom you use with me in it: for I see by it, that for my misfortune, in having an obstinate stubborn son, and an ungrateful kindred; my family must go to destruction, and I must lose my life in my old age. Such usage looks rather like a *Turkish* or *Persian* government, than like a *British*. Am I, my lord, the first father that has had an undutiful and unnatural son? Or am I the first man that has made a good estate, and saw it destroyed in his own time, by the mad foolish actions of an unnatural son, who prefers his own extravagant fancies to the solid advice of an affectionate old father? I have seen instances of this in my own time, but never heard till now, that the foolishness of a son would take away the life and liberty of a father that liv'd peaceably,

and was an honest man, and well-inclined to the rest of mankind. But I find, the longer a man lives, the more wonders and extraordinary things he sees. Now, my dear lord, I beg leave to tell you my mind freely in my turn. I thank God I was born with very little fear in the greatest difficulties and dangers by sea and land, and, by God's assistance, I often sav'd my life by the firmness and steadiness of my resolutions; and though I have now but a little remains of a life that is clogged with infirmities and pain, yet by God's help I am resolved to preserve it as long as I can. And though my son should give way with the young people of his clan, yet I will have six hundred brave *Fr—s—rs* at home, many of them about my own age, that will lose the last drop of their blood to preserve my person; and I do assure your lordship, if I am attack'd, that I will sell my life as dear as I can. For since I am as peaceable a subject as any in the kingdom, and as ready to pay the king's taxes, and to do every thing else that a faithful subject ought to do, I know no law or reason that my person should not be in safety. I did use, and will use, the strongest arguments that my reason can suggest to me by my cousin *Gort-l-ge*, that he may repeat them to my son; and if they should not prevail, is it any ways just or equitable that I should be punished for the faults of my son? Now, my dear lord, as to the unhappy civil war that occasions my misfortunes, and in which almost the whole kingdom is involv'd, on one side or the other, I humbly think, that men should be moderate on both sides, since it is morally impossible to know the event; for thousands, ten-thousands, on both sides, are positive that their own party will carry. And suppose that this venturous prince should be utterly defeat, and that the government should carry all in triumph, no man can think that any king upon the throne would destroy so many ancient good families, for engaging in a cause that was always their principle, and what they thought their duty to support. King *William* was as great a king, as to his knowledge of government and politicks, as late for many hundred years upon the throne of *England*; and when his general, who was one of the best in *Europe*, was defeat, and forced to run to save his life, and all his army routed at * *Killicranky* by a handful of

High-

* In 1689, between K. *William's* forces com-

Highlanders, not full two thousand in number, king *William* was so far from desiring to extirpate them, that he sent the earl of *Breadalbine* with twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, and sought no other conditions from them, than that they should live peaceably at home. So, my lord, we cannot imagine, that though the *Highlanders* should be defeated this time, and most of them killed, and the government full master of the kingdom, that any administration would be so cruel, as to endeavour to extirpate the whole remains of the *Highlanders*. Besides, it would be a dangerous enterprize, which we nor our children would see at an end.

I pray God we may never see such a scene in our country, as subjects killing and destroying their fellow-subjects. For my part, my lord, I am resolved to live a peaceable subject in my own house, and do nothing against the king or government. And if I am attack'd by the king's guards, and his captain-general at their head, I will defend myself as long as I have breath in me: and if I am kill'd here, 'tis not far to my burial-place; and I will have, after I am dead, what I always wish'd, the Coronach of all the women in my country, to convey my body to my grave; and that was my ambition, when I was in my happiest situation in the world.

B--refort, I am, My Lord,
Oct. 30, 1745. *Your Lordship's, &c.*

commanded by Gen. *Mackay*, and those of the late *K. James*, who remained masters of the field, tho' with the loss of their general, viscount *Dundee*, a brave soldier, which prov'd fatal to their party, that dwindled away for want of a good leader.

Explanation of the Basso-Relievo over the grand Pediment of the MANSION-HOUSE.

THE principal figure represents the genius of the city of LONDON in the dress of the goddess *Cybele*, cloathed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head, in her right hand holding the prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars or columns, to express the stability of her condition; and on her right side stands a naked boy, with the *Fasces* and *Axe* in one arm, and the *Sword* with the *Cap of Liberty* upon it, in his other hand, to shew that *Authority* and *Justice* are the true supports of

Liberty. At her feet lies *Faction*, as it were, in agony, with snakes twining round his head, intimating, that the exact government of this city, not only preserves herself, but retorts just Punishment on such as envy her happy Condition.

A In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure represents an ancient *River God*; his head crowned with *Flags* and *Rushes*, his beard long, a *Rudder* in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an *Urn*, which pours forth a copious stream; the *Swan* at his feet shews this to be the *Thames*; the *Ship* behind him, and the *Anchor* and *Cable* below him, express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the *Commerce* of the river to this City, to which it belongs. On the left hand appears the figure of a beautiful woman in an humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a *Cornucopia*, or *Horn of Plenty*, with the other, signifying that *Abundance* which flows from the union of *Domestick Industry*, and *Foreign Trade*. Behind her we see a *Stork*, to signify, that *Piety*, *Brotherly Love*, and mutual Affection, produce and secure that vast stock of wealth of various kinds, which appears near them in *Bales*, *Bags*, and *Hogheads*.

Peterborough, Feb. 2, 1745-6.

E AS the common methods now in use have been found of little effect for preserving the cattle; I beg leave to lay before the public the substance of what has been said by *Lancisi* and *Ramazzini*, two of the most celebrated *Italian* physicians, who wrote upon the subject in the year 1711, when the distemper had swept away the greatest part of the cattle in their respective countries.*

It seems of little moment to perplex ourselves with enquiries into the nature and causes of this distemper; we may however conclude, that it was owing to no taint in the air, † because the season (they tell us) was not sickly for any other creature; nor occasion'd by badness of food, because there had been no blights or mildews among the herbs and corn, to afford any suspicion of their being unwholesome: it appears then to have been a pest peculiar to the ox-kind only, and by tracing it to its first beginning, they find it brought into the country from *Hungary*, and spreading far and wide by contagion.

With
* See Vol. XIV. p. 585. † See Vol. XV. p. 631. And see Vol. XVI. p. 79.

With respect to a cure, the two gentlemen are greatly divided in the affair of bleeding; and, indeed, nothing has occasioned more controversy amongst some of our best writers, than the expediency of that in pestilential fevers: on comparing however the different accounts, it seems a safe and necessary means, if done immediately; and probably the miscarriages which the adversaries to this practice have attributed to it, may be in a great measure owing to its being too long deferr'd: perhaps, in cattle, some regard should be had to their condition, whether fleshy or otherwise; as likewise to the mildness or inclemency of the season.

Burning also with a hot iron on each side the neck, and rowelling the dewlap, will answer all the purposes of blistering; for nature requires an outlet, whereby the peccant matter ought to be discharg'd; seeing that no beasts have been found to escape, without having pustules break out on the skin, affording thick and foetid matter.

The tongue and palate should be often wash'd likewise with vinegar and salt; and the frequent use of a cury-comb would occasion a more free and plentiful perspiration, and lead the morbid matter to the glands of the skin, where a crisis has been shew'd to be always salutary.

For internal medicines, vinegar made cordial with mint, rue, sage, and such like herbs (increasing the warmth of them according to the stage of the distemper) will be most easy and effectual. ‡

As to the preventive part, nothing will contribute more than cleanliness, with frequent fumigations of pitch and tar: || it might be proper also to bleed such as are of a full habit, and to keep a rowel constantly discharging under the throat, that the impurities of the contagion may go off insensibly, which usually gather about the head.

BUCOLICUS.

† See Vol. XV. p. 574. || See Vol. XV. p. 528.

A Short Description of the City of BRUSSELS.

Brusseles, one of the greatest, most beautiful, and best peopled cities in the Netherlands, is the capital of the dutchy of Brabant, the seat of the chancellery and court of Brabant, of the councils of state, of the revenues, and the ordinary residence of the prince or governor, whom the king of Spain formerly kept, and the empress-queen of

Hungary now keeps in the Low Countries. It is situated upon the small river *Sinne*, or *Senne*, which discharges itself into the *Scheld* by a canal of the length of five leagues that was made in 1561. Its avenues are fine, and its circumference about seven miles. It is built part in the plain, and part upon a hill, extremely pleasant, environed with a double brick wall, having a pretty large interval, and small ditches. The town is divided into upper and lower: The latter is much more agreeable and beautiful than the other, having several fountains, and the two branches of the great canal border'd with broad keys, and fill'd with a prodigious number of boats that come thither from the sea by the *Scheld*. The palace is in the upper town: it has many rich apartments, spacious enough to lodge several kings at once; to which belong a very fine mall, a park full of deer, and very curious gardens near it, with fine water-works, grottos, and a square wilderness. The town house, the tower of *St Nicholas*, which has the town clock, the church of the jesuits, and the prince of *Orange's* house, deserve to be seen by strangers. Among the churches, the collegiate, dedicated to *St Gudula*, is the chief and the most antient, where they pretend to have a *host stabb'd by a Jew*, which shed blood out of the wound; whereupon, they say, the Jew was immediately struck with death. Here you find some footsteps of the ancients fancy for the number seven; for there are seven parish churches, seven principal streets, in which are seven stately houses rented by the publick, seven gates of dorick work, seven considerable families, seven sheriffs who have the care of affairs, and seven licensed midwives, &c. *Brussels* is a trading town, and has several manufactures. There are 52 trades, divided into nine guilds or companies, called the *nine nations*, among which the cutlers and armour-makers are chief. The streets of the city are broad and handsome, and the buildings, both publick and private, uniform and elegant. Among their hospitals there is one for penitent whores and another for foundling children. Adjoining to the palace is a large circuit of enclosed ground, containing whatever can contribute to the diversions of the court. Over the stadthouse, which is a noble building, is a brazen statue of *St Michael*, the guardian angel of the city, 15 feet in height. Here are also many fine paintings, by the best masters.

As the *French* know how tender the *Austrian* princes have ever been of the curiosities of this fine city, they have made it a barbarous rule to damage them, when they have been hardly pressed elsewhere, in order to draw off the confederate army to their protection. Thus, in 1695, it was bombarded by marshal *Villeroy*, who came before it with 100,000 men, while king *William* was carrying on the siege of *Namur*. Though prince *Vaudemont* lay then within the walls with 30,000 men, he could not prevent the enemy's beating down 2000 houses, several churches and abbeys, and the old stadt-house. In short, what with the bombs and red-hot balls, the city lying exposed on the side of a hill, in 48 hours it was reduced almost to a heap of rubbish. But it emerg'd more stately and beautiful out of these ruins, though with immense loss to the inhabitants. In 1708, while the confederates were employed in the siege of *Lisle*, the elector of *Bavaria*, who had formerly resided in *Brussels* as governor, came before it, and made several furious attacks: but the duke of *Marlborough* marching with great expedition to its relief, upon his passing the *Scheld* the enemy withdrew precipitately. *Brussels* was in the hands of the *French* from 1700 to 1706, when it surrender'd to the duke of *Marlborough* after the battle of *Ramillies*, and has been ever since in the possession of the *Austrians*. This capital stands 30 miles S. E. of *Ghent*, 24 S. of *Antwerp*, 96 S. of *Amsterdam*, 150 N. E. of *Paris*, and 190 almost E. of *London*.

P.S. This capital of the *Austrian* netherlands was invested by the *French* on the 29th of last month, the trenches were open'd on the 3d instant, and the place surrender'd on the 19th, and the garrison was made prisoners of war.

An Example to our Sea Commanders.

AS I think every instance of *British* virtue and generosity, in our degenerate age, ought to be honourably remembered, and transmitted to posterity; so I doubt not but the following relation will give pleasure to most of your readers, and consequently merit a place in your collection. This you may be assured of, that it is matter of fact without any disguise.

A year or two since his majesty's ship the *Dursley* galley of 20 guns, capt. *De L'A*—, commander, cruising to the eastward of *Alicant* bay, made a small. (February 1746.)

fail, to which she gave chase, and towards evening coming up with it, and firing a gun, the bark struck, and the boat going off to take possession of her, found her a small xebecque, bound from *Malaga* to *Yvica*,* with provisions and some passengers of both sexes, whom our sailors, without much ceremony, plundered of what money or things of value they had on board.

The surgeon of the man of war, (from whom I have this narrative) soon after going on board the prize, it being almost dark, could just perceive a *Romish* clergyman (for such he appear'd by his dress) leaning in a disconsolate manner over the side of the vessel, with a young girl just by him, all in tears. On this he took occasion to speak to him in *Latin*, which brought on a conversation in that language, by which he understood this prelate was bishop of *Yvica*, and on his passage from *Spain* to that island, and that the young girl was a relation left under his care. The surgeon, after a few compliments of condolence, return'd to his ship, and gave capt. *De L'A*— an account of what had pass'd. This worthy commander immediately sent his pinnace for the bishop and his fair kinswoman, for whom he had provided an elegant supper, during which they were placed at the head of the table, and treated by him and his officers with all the politeness and respect due to their rank and quality. In the mean while the captain had taken such proper measures, that as soon as supper was ended, he caused to be restored to these distressed prisoners, all the little money, jewels, plate, cloaths, &c. which they had lost, excepting a silver chalice which could not be recovered. Imagine, Sir, to yourself, the sentiments of this honest prelate, at such unexpected treatment from those, whom, no doubt, he had been taught to regard as cruel hereticks, and from whom he pro-

* *Yvica* is an island lying between *Spain* and *Africa*, a little E. of the straits of *Gibraltar*. It is poor and produces little, and is chiefly inhabited by *Spanish* criminals banish'd hither, or their descendants. The *See* is of no great value, and therefore not much sought after; the adjacent isle of *Formentera* is inhabited by persons exil'd from *Yvica*, who are consequently a most wretched race. At this last mention'd isle our men of war often wood and water, and get such provisions as it affords, viz. fowls and fruits, for old cloaths and rags, of which the natives are very greedy. Both these isles abound in cork-trees, and have plenty of fresh water.

M

probably apprehended the worst usage both for himself and his young relation. The simplicity and goodness of his heart discovered itself by a flood of tears, more expressive than the rhetoric of a Jesuit, or the wit of a Cardinal. Capt. A De L'A—, pleased with the sincerity of his joy, assur'd him of his being safe and free, and that next morning he should be at full liberty to pursue his voyage, without any fears of future danger. Accordingly, after an agreeable breakfast, he was reconducted on board his own bark with some kind presents, and arrived soon after safe at Yvica.

I am well informed, that this bishop has so lasting a sense of this obligation, that, whenever (tho' the war yet subsists) an English man of war appears off the port of Yvica, he never fails to send out a boat with such refreshments as the island affords, and his compliments to the captain, in acknowledgment for the favours shown him on board the *Durley* galley; and, therefore, this ought to recommend a generous behaviour even to our enemies.

I know not which your readers will most admire, the politeness of the English commander, or the gratitude of the Spanish prelate; but this I think is evident, that the Spaniards, especially the merchants and gentlemen, are not such monsters as our common people too generally conceive them to be. I am fully satisfied from good authority, that they are for the most part men of good sense, honour and politeness, and highly agreeable in conversation, provided you forbear to touch on the points of loyalty, religion, and love, on all which articles, especially the two first, they are impatient of contradiction.

Your constant reader,

PHILEMON. F

ACCOUNTS of the Motions of the REBELS and of the KING'S FORCES, from the London Gazette, with some Remarks. Continued from p. 29 and 44.

From the London Gazette, February 1.

Edinburgh, Jan. 28. WE have received here, with the greatest joy, the news of the D. of Cumberland's intended journey hither; we are now every day in expectation of his royal highness, and the army will be ready to march at an hour's warning after his arrival. By our last accounts from Stirling, the cannon from the castle continued to do good execution upon the rebels, who have not yet, by what we can learn, fired a single shot from their

batteries upon it, neither has Gen. Blakeney lost a man of his garrison. By the best accounts we have, they continue in great want of provisions. We have distressed them all we can, by sending out parties towards the west; and our sloops have burnt several of their boats which are employed in bringing over meal, &c. from Allowa. This morning another sloop went up the *Forth with some cannon and foot on board, to be employ'd upon the same service. We have advice, that the Hazard sloop, which was some time ago taken by the rebels in the river Tay, is refitted, and sailed for France as is supposed. The following are the particulars of the advices received from Stirling: The rebels had yesterday erected two batteries against the castle, one at Garwan Hill, within 40 yards of the castle, and one at Lady's Hill, upon which they gave out they should have their cannon mounted this day, consisting of two pieces of 18 pounders, two of 16, and three of 12. A drum had been sent round the town, with notice, that every person that was taken near the castle should be shot; and that if any of the town's people entertained any of the wives or children of the soldiers who were in the castle, they should be punished with military execution. Upon the 26th they fired several platoons of small arms against the castle, but without doing any harm; whereas the loss which they have sustained by the firing from it is very considerable. Seven French officers are said to have been killed. The principal part of their army remains about Falkirk. All the prisoners (except officers) taken by them in the late action, were sent from Stirling on the 25th to Down Castle, and upon the same day the baggage of the pretender's son was sent to Leckie house. They were securing all the meal that they could get in the country.

* Having received, from a subaltern officer in Battereau's regiment, a draught of this river, and a plan of the late battle, it has given us a much clearer idea of it; and tho' we are concerned in the publication, for his benefit, we may, without favour, say, it far exceeds all others, and is well performed by the engraver, who has added to it a view of Stirling castle, and an ornamented bordure of the Highlanders flying from the duke.

From the London Gazette, February 4. Edinburgh, Jan. 30. THIS morning, about three o'clock, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived here in perfect health,† and having found the army in readiness to move, his R. H. proposes to march as far as Linlithgow to-morrow with fourteen battalions, and Cobham's and Mark Kerr's dragoons.

† Other accounts add, that the rebels were under such a perplexity and concern at the arrival of his royal highness, that they published a proclamation at Stirling, offering a reward to any who would discover the author of that damnable lye that the person called the duke of Cumberland was arrived in Scotland;—That a fellow had been brought thither as a spy, who confessed

testified that he had been hired to assassinate the duke:—That the rebels sent a messenger to the duke, to crave mercy; but received for answer, “That they might expect all the mercy that perfidious rebels, and disturbers of the peace of their country deserved.

There will be left here our own regiment, and many of the country militia, besides the garrison of the castle, and the dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Ligonier*; and on *Saturday* *Bligh*'s regiment of foot will arrive.

By advices from *Stirling*, the rebels had on the 28th mounted three pieces of cannon on a battery against the castle, and yesterday morning a continual firing was heard.

The London Gazette extraordinary, Feb. 5.

Published by Authority. Price 2d.

Whitehall, Feb. 5. **T**HIS day at twelve o'clock at noon, an express arrived from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following letters.

Copy of a letter from his royal highness the D. of Cumberland to the D. of Newcastle.

Falkirk, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Lord Duke of Newcastle,

IN my last of the 30th of last month, I inform'd you of our intention to march to the relief of *Stirling* castle. When I wrote that, I hoped that the rebels, flush'd with their late success, would have given us an opportunity of finishing this affair at once, which, I am morally sure, would have been in our favour, as the troops in general shew'd all the spirit that I could wish, and would have retrieved whatever slips are past: but, to my great astonishment, the rebels have blown up their powder magazine, and are retired over the *Forth* at *Frew*, leaving their cannon behind them, and a number of their sick and wounded, besides 20 of our wounded prisoners, taken at the late affair, which I have found here. I hope to be at *Stirling* to-morrow, from whence I shall be better able to inform you of all this strange flight.

Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with the two regiments of dragoons, and Lieut. Col. *Campbell*, with the Highlanders, are in pursuit of them.

I am, your affectionate friend,

WILLIAM.

This moment comes in from *Stirling* a man, who says, *Blakeney* had put troops in the town, and that all the rebels had crossed the *Forth*. I enclose the best account for the present I could draw up.

Copy of a letter from his R. H. the D. of Cumberland to the Ld Justice Clerk.

Camp at *Falkirk*, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Ld Justice Clerk,

I Thought it proper to give you an account of what has happened since I left *Edinburgh*.

Yesterday I marched from *Edinburgh*, with the army, in two columns, consisting of 14 battalions, the *Argyllshire* men, and the two regiments of dragoons of *Cobham* and *Mark Kerr*, and quarter'd myself at *Linlithgow* with eight

battalions; and brigadier *Mordaunt* with six battalions at *Burrowslounness*. The dragoons quartered in the adjacent villages, and Col. *Campbell*, with the *Argyllshire* men, in the front, towards the *Avon*. A considerable body of the rebels were then at *Falkirk*, and some few of them appeared on the hills between that place and *Linlithgow*. They gave it out, that they intended to stand another action with the king's forces, but at the same time seem'd very uneasy for their baggage, which they were endeavouring to secure on the other side of the *Forth*. They were very much disappointed at the defence Gen. *Blakeney* had made in *Stirling* castle, and said, it was impossible for man to take it.

|| See the map mentioned p. 90, E F.

This morning early word was brought, that the rebels had retired to the *Torwood*, and intended to make a stand there; and that the rest of them from *Stirling* would join them at that place.

I reviewed the whole army this morning, before we march'd, who were in the highest spirits. The advanc'd parties of the rebels retir'd with precipitation on the approach of ours, and our foremost scouts brought in some stragglers, who said the rebels were repassing the *Forth* in a good deal of confusion, being afraid, as they said, of another battle, because of the increase of our strength, and the great desertion there had been amongst the clans, which had much diminished their numbers. On our march we heard two great reports, like the blowing up of some magazine, and it was soon confirm'd to us; for the rebels had blown up a very large quantity of powder in the church of *St Ninians* before they went off.

On my arrival here I found all our wounded men, whom they had made prisoners in the late action, and in their retreat had been obliged to leave behind them. And I hear they have left their artillery at *Stirling* spiked up.

As soon as I came here, I detach'd immediately brigadier *Mordaunt* with the *Argyllshire* men, and all the dragoons, in pursuit of them, tho' it is imagin'd, that most of them will have escaped at the ford of *Frew*, as they generally make a good deal of haste when they are going off. They have lost a great many men at *Stirling*, and say it is all over with them, and they shall make to *Montrose*. One circumstance is particular, that lady *Kilmarnock*, who 'till last night had always staid at *Callenden* house, went off with them.

|| Four miles above *Stirling*.

I propose to march to-morrow morning to *Stirling*, and there take measures for further quieting these parts of his majesty's dominions.

I am, &c.

Copy of Lord Chief Justice Clerk's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle.

Edinburgh, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Lord Duke,

THE arrival of his R. H. the duke has done the business, animated our army, and struck the rebels with terror and confusion. He lost no time to improve these advantages

ges, march'd the whole army yesterday to *Linlithgow* and the adjacent places, and continued his march this morning to *Falkirk*, the rebels always flying before him. This morning the rebels renew'd their firing against *Stirling* castle; but Gen. *Blakeney* continuing to make a good defence, they raised the siege, and have blown up their magazine of powder, and, as believed, have spiked their cannon, and the whole army of the rebels have fled with precipitation, and crossing the *Forth* at the ford of *Frew*; and his R. H. has sent on the dragoons and *Argyllshire* men to take possession of *Stirling*, and remains with the foot this night at *Falkirk*. Wishing your grace joy of this great and good news.

I am, &c. AND. FLETCHER.

|| *Stirling* bridge being broke (See Col. 2. A.)

From the Gazette extraordinary, Feb. 6.

Whiteball, LATE last night another express arrived from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with letters dated *Stirling*, Feb. 2. giving an account, that his R. H. arrived there at one o'clock that afternoon, without meeting the least obstacle or resistance, as brigadier *Mordaunt* had also done the night before, but too late to pursue the rebels. Their precipitate flight is not to be described: they were all to be at *Perth* the 2d; where, as their own men declare, they would not stay for his R. H. to come up to them. When the rebels heard that his R. H. was got to *Linlithgow*, they held a council, and drew out their men, declaring that they would meet him; but as soon as the baggage and the cannon they lately took were mov'd off, they told the country-people that they were going to meet a reinforcement; but that, as they could not carry away all their plunder, they would give it to them, and that it was in *St Ninian's* church, where they had made a magazine of powder and ball; and when the country people came to fetch it away, the rebels attempted to set fire to the magazine, but fortunately the first train miss'd, so that several escap'd; but the second was so soon fir'd, that many poor people were blown up, and buried in the ruins. [and, as other accounts say, the two rebels that fired the train.]

After the rebels had cross'd the *Forth*, many of the leaders told their men to shift for themselves. They talk publicly of going from *Perth* to *Dundee*, and so on to *Montrose*; and his R. H. has sent proper orders to Rear-Adm. *Byng* to prevent their getting off.

As soon as his R. H. can get the bridge at *Stirling* mended, he will follow to *Perth*, and so on whilst the rebels remain in a body. About twenty of their sick have been taken at *Stirling*; and Capt. *Fitzgerald*, of *Monro's* regiment, and an ensign of *Lee's*, are retaken.

His R. H. is pleased to commend extremely the behaviour of Maj. Gen. *Blakeney*, who, by his conduct, as well as courage, has sav'd the castle of *Stirling*, which is a place of the greatest importance, from falling into the hands of the rebels. The castle would have held out, but the provisions and firing were almost consumed.

The London Gazette extraordinary, Feb. 10.

Published by authority. Price 2d.

Edinburgh, THE arch of *Stirling* bridge, Feb. 5. which had been broke down by Gen. *Blakeney's* order, was repair'd by six o'clock yesterday morning, with timber, (mostly provided by the rebels for the same purpose) and that day the army pass'd over the bridge. The advanced guard, consisting of the *Argyllshire* Highlanders, and the dragoons, went on to *Crief*, and the foot were canton'd at and about *Dumblain*, where his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland* lay last night, and this night his R. H. intended to lie at *Crief*, and to order his advanced guard to take possession of *Perth*, where he intends to be to-morrow.

The rebels, in their retreat, or rather flight, divided, part of them, supposed to be the clans with the pretender's son, took the road by *Taybridge*, and it is said, are to retire to *Lochabar*; the other part of them, consisting of lord *Lewis Gordon's* men, the remains of the *French*, *Ld Ogilvie's* men, their *Low Country* foot, with all their horse, got to *Perth* on Sunday. On Monday they began their march from thence further north, and on Tuesday they had all evacuated *Perth*, and are said to have taken the road to *Montrose*, and to have carried along with them four pieces of small brass cannon. Before the rebels left *Perth*, they set at liberty the sailors of the *Hazard* sloop, who were prisoners there; but it is believed they carried Capt. *Hill*, the commander of the said sloop, and the other prisoners of distinction they had at *Stirling*, along with them.

† Some arrived at *Newcastle*, relate, that, during their confinement, lord *Elcho* came into the jail, and offer'd them 3 guineas a man to enlist in the pretender's service.

The *Hazard* sloop sail'd from *Montrose* on the 27th of last month, and is supposed to be gone northwards, to take up the pretender's son, possibly, about the place he landed.

It is reported, that one or two more *French* ships, have lately arrived, with money and military stores, at *Peterhead*: of which, and the flight of the rebels towards the east coast, intelligence has been sent to Adm. *Byng*.

A letter just received from Gen. *Hawley*, dated this morning at *Dumblain*, contains the following advice; 'We are just going to march, and shall proceed to day to *Perth*, or not, according to what intelligence we receive, tho' I believe our *Argyll* Highlanders, and some dragoons, are there by this time.'

From the London Gazette, Feb. 11.

**Crief*, THIS day his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland* arrived here, and will march to-morrow for *Perth*; the further motions of his army will depend upon accounts of those of the rebels. At this place the whole of the rebel army disbanded, and march'd in three separate corps; the clans over the *Taybridge* towards their hills again; the Lowlanders of *Bamff* and *Angusshire*, are gone towards *Dunkeld* with four cover'd waggons, and seven pieces of cannon, (which are all they have re-

* 12 miles N. of *Stirling*.

main-

remaining, as they have left fifteen pieces of cannon nail'd up at *Perth*, and have also destroy'd there what ammunition they had) and the person call'd *Lord John Drummond*, with all the *Irish* and other troops that came from *France*, is gone for *Aberdeen*, as they gave out. To amuse us, they pretend they are to join again, and to attack lord *Loudoun* or *Inverness*. This day we began marching thro' some of the *Drummond's*, *Strathallan's*, and other disaffected persons estates.

From the Gazette extraordinary, Feb. 13.
Narrative of the Rebels Retreat by the way of *Perth*.

Perth, Feb. 5. UPON Sunday the 2d Inst. the rebels came hither, in straggling parties on horseback, from 9 in the morning to 7 at night, when lord *Lewis Gordon's*, lord *Ogilvy's*, and Sir *James Kinloch's* men, came in a body, as did the *French* picquets about nine: these last consisted of not above 100 men, and the whole amounted to about 1500. About 200 stragglers follow'd on Monday; and the same day came in from *Crief* 140 men, commanded by Mr *Robertson* of *Faskilly*, and *Blairfitty*, and brought in with them seven pieces of brass cannon, and four cover'd waggons; nineteen carts with ammunition came in also on the 2d. The persons of greatest distinction, who came in with them, were, lord *Pitsligo*, the person call'd lord *John Drummond*, lord *Ogilvy*, lord *Kilmarnock*, lord *Elcho*, lord *Lewis Gordon*, Sir *John Macleod* and his brother, brigadier *Stapleton*, majors *Nairn* and *Kennedy*, secretary *Murray*, Mr *Mitchell*, the person who stiles himself the *French* ambassador, and lord *George Murray*. On Monday the 3d, there went for *Dunkeld*, seven pieces of brass cannon, four cover'd waggons, and 14 carts with ammunition, escorted by lord *Lewis Gordon's* men: the same day the main body of horse and foot crossed the river *Tay* in a straggling manner, and took their route for § *Coupar of Angus*, viz. those called the life-guards, *Pitsligo's*, lord *Ogilvy's*, and Sir *James Kinloch's*; and several of the above gentlemen went with them. On Tuesday the 4th, the *French* picquets, about 100 men, who lay in garrison here, commanded by Col. *Creighton*, and Mr *Robertson* of *Faskilly*, and *Blairfitty*, with their 140 men, accompanied by Ld *Strathallan*, *Gask*, lord *Geo. Murray*, and the remaining part of the gentlemen before-mentioned, passed likewise the said river, excepting secretary *Murray*, who went on Monday afternoon to lord *John Drummond's* at *Fairnton*, where it is alledg'd the pretender's son was, and lord *Kilmarnock*, the *French* ambassador so called, *Macleod* of *Raza*, and another gentleman, who went in a coach for *Dunkeld*.

§ About 14 miles N. E. from *Perth*.

This town was evacuated on Tuesday the 4th, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon; about an hour after marched thro' the town a small party from *Crief*, and cross'd the said river. The rebels left here thirteen pieces of iron cannon, about 8 and 12 pounders, nail'd up; and threw into the river fourteen swivel guns lately belonging to his majesty's sloop the

Hazard, which were taken out again this morning: they also threw a great quantity of cannon-balls into the river.

Perth, Feb. 8. His royal highness has been here ever since the 6th instant, and we are employ'd in laying in our magazines of bread and forage. Two detachments of 500 foot each have been sent forward, one to || *Dunkeld*, under the command of Lieut. Col. Sir *Andrew Agnew*, with 120 *Argyllshire* men added thereto; the other, under the command of Lieut. Col. *Leighton*, to *Castle Menzie*, a mile on the other side *Taybridge*. The rest of the army remains here, in order to rest the regiments of foot, after the great fatigue they have undergone.

|| About 14 miles N. from *Perth*.

All the *Irish* and *Scotch*, who came from *France*, are gone off to *Montrose*, under the command of the person stiling himself Ld *John Drummond*. The *Hazard* sloop is gone north about, in order, as is suppos'd, to carry off the pretender's son; who, according to our best informations, lay on Thursday night last at *Blair of Athol*, with a body of the rebels, not amounting, by their own account, to 1500 men, tho' it be the greatest number they have any where together.

Edinburgh, Feb. 8. Five in the afternoon. This moment the prince of *Hesse*, and the E. of *Craufurd*, with the *Hessians*, are safe arriv'd in the road of *Leith*. They came from *Williamburg* on Tuesday last, and have had a very good passage. The troops will remain on board till his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland's* pleasure is known, to whom an express has been dispatch'd to *Perth*, where his highness was on the 6th, with notice of their arrival. In the mean while preparations are making for the reception of the prince of *Hesse*, and bread and forage are providing for the troops. Adm. *Byng* is cruising off *Montrose* with some men of war, as is Capt. *Balfour* off *Peterhead*. About 14 days ago a *Spanish* privateer arriv'd in the port of this last place, with about nine tons of gunpowder, three chests of money, and several chests of small-arms on board; all which were presently after landed, and the money and powder were conducted to *Montrose* by a party of the rebels. Capt. *Balfour* has since taken the above privateer; but not being able to get her out of the said port, on account of her being nipp'd there by the tides, he proposes to burn her.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 18.

Montrose, Feb. 9. THE last of the rebel army left this place yesterday at noon; it is judged their route is for *Aberdeen*. All to the southward of this place is now clear of them. It is generally thought the pretender's son was here, a person having been brought into this town, and kept very privately all Friday night last, and having moved off before day-light on Saturday morning. The party here consisted of about 100 gentlemen, 50 of what they call the life-guards, 20 hussars, about 150 private men, with lord *Elcho*. Lord *Geo. Murray* lodg'd three miles from this place on Thursday night last, and the same day Lord *Pitsligo*

Pitligo passed by *Brechin*, and most of the common men, excepting those of the clans, went that road. There were not above 25 of the men which came from *France*, that return'd from *Stirling*, and ten of those remain here in order to throw themselves at the feet of his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*. This afternoon, at four o'clock, two ships came to an anchor at about the distance of half a league from this place, one of which is supposed to be *Adm. Byng*.

Dunkeld, Feb. 9. at night. By a countryman just now return'd from † *Dalnacardoch*, who had been carrying baggage for the rebels, there is an account, that on Friday night last about 1000 of the clans, with about 40 gentlemen on horseback, 40 baggage-horses, together with all the prisoners carried from *Falkirk*, who were in a miserable condition, some wanting shoes and stockings, arriv'd at *Dalnacardoch*, in their way towards the north: that yesterday their artillery, with about 80 cart-load of baggage, was carried off from *Blair*, and that it was given out that they were driving them to § *Ruthven* in *Baddenoch*: that yesterday in the afternoon *Lochiel*, and some other gentlemen, march'd northwards: that very few men remain'd about *Blair* but what belong'd to lord *Lewis Gordon's* regiment: that the pretended prince, and a number of gentlemen, continu'd at * *Blair* this morning, when the said countryman left that place. All the men press'd out of this country have already made their escapes, and are return'd home. The rebels as yet continue to keep out-guards as far as the pass of *Killycranky*.

‡ 7 miles westward from *Blair*.

§ 20 miles north from *Blair*.

* Near 30 miles N. from *Perth*.

Perth, Feb. 10. By advices from *Montrose*, the *French*, and a number of rebels, making together 700, upon seeing the impossibility of getting from thence by sea, as *Adm. Byng* watch'd them so closely, after nailing and spoiling some cannon which they could not carry from thence by land, march'd to *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*. It is not quite certain whether the pretender's son is actually at *Blair*, or incognito with his other party that is gone from *Montrose*, but whatever the reason of it is, the rebels give out that he is every day hunting and hawking at *Blair*. The duke of *Attol* has publish'd a declaration, requiring all his vassals to come to *Dunkeld* and *Kirk Mibael*, and join the troops that are to be sent thither to disarm and apprehend the rebels, on pain of their being proceeded against with the utmost severity in case of refusal. Yesterday general *Campbell* came hither to meet his R. H. the duke, and brought with him four companies of western Highlanders. Since writing the above, certain intelligence is come in, that the rebels had retir'd from *Blair*, upon our two detachments taking post at *Castle Menzie* and *Dunkeld*. It is now to be hop'd, that they are fully prevented from forming a corps any more, as we shall have possession of *Blair*, which is the first place where they can rendezvous. *Maj. Gen. Campbell* is to be sent to the western high-

lands, whilst his son remains here with about 600 Highlanders to go upon parties. As soon as we can lay up our magazines of bread, we shall march northwards by the coast, to be more at hand to send detachments into the hills, as it will be impossible for the whole body to go that way.

The London Gazette extraordinary, Feb. 20.

Published by authority, Price 2d.

Gloucester, at anchor off THE Hazard sloop
Montrose, Feb. 10. fail'd from *Mont-*

trose the 27th of last month, about three in the afternoon, and by what we have been told from the shore since our being here, we are inclined to think that some body of note went off in her; for it is well known, that between two and three on Monday morning the 27th, there came to *Montrose* from *Dundee* a close chaise with two gentlemen in it, one of them much muffled up, and embark'd immediately on board the *Hazard*, and no body was afterwards suffer'd to go on shore from her, or to go on board her; and great preparations were made of provisions of all kinds, and laid in before she fail'd; and from the wind she fail'd with, we imagine she went directly for *France*, for it was contrary for her going to the northwards; and the day after she fail'd, we had a violent storm at north and north-west, which must have driven her away to the southward, if she had not been bound that way. *Capt. Balfour*, of the *Bridgewater*, has burnt the *Spanish* privateer which he found some time ago in the small port of *Peterhead*, having first taken out the captain and thirty-five men. The captain of her reports, that there are 4 or 5 sail more on their passage, with arms and ammunition, that are to go to some port on the west coast of *Scotland*, where he should have gone, but the weather proved so very bad, as to oblige him to come north-about, and his pilot brought him to *Peterhead*.

Gloucester, at anchor off Montrose, Feb. 12.

We have received advice from *Montrose*, that all the rebels have left that town, and are marched northward to *Aberdeen*, except some small parties that haunt about in the neighbourhood, particularly at *Stonchive*, a fishing town 14 miles to the northward of *Montrose*. Before they left this place they spik'd up all their cannon, except four, which they embark'd on board of two boats, to be carried to *Aberdeen*, to fortify the bridge of the river *Dee*, where they give out they will make a stand against the king's troops. One of the boats fail'd with two of them on Saturday last, the day before we came here; and the other, upon our anchoring off the port, finding it impossible to get out, landed them again upon the beach: and as the town is every night alarmed with the return of these vagabonds, and being uncertain of the time when his royal highness's troops would march this way, it has been thought most adviseable, for preventing disturbances, to order *Capt. Gore* on shore, with 50 of his marines, to take possession of the town till such time as his royal highness shall think proper to send a detachment from his army to relieve

relieve him. Our admiral will send likewise into the harbour, as soon as the wind and weather will permit, his majesty's sloop the *Saltafb*, which will not only secure a retreat to Capt. Gore, if the rebels should return in any numbers, but prevent any landing from the French in that harbour, if we should be blown off by bad weather, or be drawn off by chance.

Last night we sent in both our tenders mann'd and arm'd, with our first lieutenant, with orders to spike up those two guns that lay on the shore, and two more that were at the cross, and to dismantle all the ships and vessels that lay in the port, in such a manner, as to render them incapable of going to sea; which is now all compleated.

Montrose, Feb. 12. Just now we are informed, that the body of the rebels that was at *Aberdeen*, march'd from thence yesterday in three divisions, and took three different roads, all leading northwards. They had no artillery with them. The two great guns they sent from this place by sea, were not come to *Aberdeen* when they went off. Their baggage was sent away the 10th. Lord *Elcho*, who seem'd to be indisposed, marched, with six horsemen in company, southwards, and passed at the bridge of *Dee*, two miles on this side *Aberdeen*, but whither is not known. All the artillery and ammunition, landed out of the Spanish ship at *Peterhead* some time ago has been sent northwards, and the town of *Aberdeen* has been obliged to pay them 500*l*. The number of rebels at *Aberdeen* did not exceed 2000, but it was impossible to get it exactly.

Perth, Feb. 14. His R. H. the duke of Cumberland, who is still here, has sent forward a brigade, consisting of three battalions of foot, and a regiment of dragoons, the former to *Coupar of Angus*, and the latter to *Dundee*.

Our army is in good health and spirits. The duke of *Athol* is gone to take possession of *Blair*, where Sir *Andrew Agnew* is already with 500 men. We know not where the pretender's son is; but we have a report of his passing thro' *Ruthven*.

This moment we hear from *Aberdeen*, that the rebels are gone from thence northwards.

(See the other Gazettes, Hist. Chron.)

Mr URBAN,
YOU had in Vol. VIII. and IX. a very entertaining account of Lapland, and the extraordinary phænomena observable so near the North pole, taken from the journal of M. Maupertuis. The following is an extract from a journal of one of his companions, which I think no less curious, as relating many passages omitted by the other, and setting some in a different and no less agreeable light. I send it you now early in the year, tho' writ out some months, that you may bring it into one volume, the not observing of which method is an inconvenience to your readers.

Yours, &c.

S.B.

Extract of M. OUTHIER's Journal of a Voyage to the North, 1736.

THE occasion of so difficult a journey, and which was so expensive to the court of France, was to determine whether the figure of the earth towards the poles was oblong or flat. (See Vol. VIII. p. 577.) This famous query had been long debated amongst the learned, to settle which it was judged necessary to measure beneath the equator, and towards the polar circle, one or more degrees of a meridian, by trigonometrical and astronomical observations, taken with the utmost exactness.

In order to this the Count de *Maurepas*, by the king's command, furnished the members of the academy of sciences with all necessaries for the enterprise. Proper instruments were made, and in May 1735 several academicians set out for that part of *Peru*, which lies beneath the line. M. *Maupertuis* at the same time offer'd himself for the journey to the polar circle. Neither the length of the way, nor the fatigues or hazards attending it, were sufficient to discourage his zeal. Mess. *Clairaux*, *la Monnier*, and *Camus*, were appointed his associates; and at his desire M. *Outhier* accompany'd him. Mr *Sommereux* was secretary, and Mr *Herbelot* drawer.

Every thing being ready they left *Paris*, April 20, 1736, and at *Dunkirk* were joined by M. *Celsius*, professor of astronomy of *Upsal*, who had been at *London* to procure some instruments; at *Dunkirk* they all embarked May 2, and arrived at *Stockholm* on the 21st. M. *Casteja* the French ambassador presented them to the king, who receiv'd them graciously. This prince was pleas'd to tell M. *Maupertuis* that they were about to undertake a terrible journey, and that tho' he had been engag'd in bloody battles, he had rather venture himself in the most cruel of them all, than be his companion; that however they would find good hunting. Accordingly he presented M. *Maupertuis* with a fowling piece, which he used himself.

During M. *Outhier*'s short stay at *Stockholm*, he visited whatever was remarkable in that city. In the church of *St Clara*, during the Lutheran service, he observed a sexton, who with a long rod, waked such as slept. A pleasant method of obliging the people to hear the word of God. In the Greek *Majscovite* chapel he saw only about 15 persons, whose way of singing seem'd very

odd, for they repeated certain words with precipitation, till they were out of breath. They performed their ceremonies very carelessly, and the priest who officiated sometimes blew his nose with his fingers.

There is at *Stockholm* an office for geography, in which several persons are employ'd all the year round in composing maps of the country. During the winter they make their surveys on the ice, and in summer they reduce their measures, and form very neat and correct draughts. The king ordered them to furnish the academicians with those which described the coasts of the *Bothnick* gulph, where they intended to make their observations.

June 5th and 6th they set out from *Stockholm* in two coaches, to go by land to *Tornea*. From *Stockholm* to *Upsal* they reckon seven miles*. This city is pretty large, and the streets regular and straight. Excepting the cathedral and 7 or eight houses, which are stone, all the rest are of wood, cover'd with bark of birch, and turf at top. Only those of the governor and archbishop are cover'd with shingles of birch, and so those are which lie on the rest of the road Northward. On an eminence to the South lies the castle in ruins, but the garden is yet neat. The city is travers'd by a river, whose waters are quite red.

I shall omit the fatigues our academicians sustain'd in their journey to *Tornea*, where they all arriv'd June 21. The most part of the time, they were reduced to live on bread and cheese. At *Yffetell* they could meet with nothing but eggs, which they boil'd hard for their supper. In other places they could get neither milk nor eggs, and what milk they had was generally sour, it being the custom here to turn it as soon as it is milked. The midges, a kind of small flies, were very troublesome. They often wanted horses, there being but one at each stage. The roads were also bad, being interrupted by lakes, marshes, rivers, woods and mountains, which rendered them very difficult.

Mr *Outhier* greatly praises the natives, as a good honest sort of people, who, though very poor, are no way selfish or greedy. The academicians were often obliged to press them to take payment

* The *Swedish* mile is 18,000 *Swedish* yards, each one foot ten inches *French* measure, so that their mile is equal to two *French* leagues.

for the necessaries which they furnished. It is a settled rule to pay for a horse but 8 sols each mile, and their guides are yet cheaper. Our travellers gave them often double, and sometimes triple their demands. When they had six sols for 2 or 3 miles, they seem'd surprized at their generosity, and shaking them by the hand, with a look of satisfaction and gratitude, would cry, *For mijab, tank min her*, that is, too much, thanks to you, Sir. There are no countries where people serve with more affection and sincerity, than in those where money is scarcest.

At *Tornea* our travellers first began seriously to deliberate on the method of succeeding in their observations, and resolved to visit the coasts of *Ostro-Bothnia*, and the adjacent islands. Mess. *Camus*, *Sommereux*, and *Outhier* were appointed for this survey. On the other hand, Messrs *Maupertuis*, *Clairaux*, *le Monnier*, and *Celsius* took their rout along a part of the same coast, East of the gulph. As they could not find means to form, in these places, a series of triangles, they resolv'd to make the operations in the mountains. Accordingly they set out for the mountains July 6, taking with them their biscuit, bottles of wine, rein-deer skins to lie upon, four tents each capable of holding 7 people, two astrolabes, two quadrants, a plain table, a pendulum, thermometers and all the instruments, which were judged necessary for their design. They were obliged to climb high mountains, by frightful paths. (See this described Vol. VIII. p. 577.)

To the tops of these mountains, all rugged with rocks, were they forced to carry their victuals, instruments, and even wood for firing, to drive away the midges. These rocks are composed of broad thin layers, so intermixed that it is difficult to tread. On the top of the mountain *Nuza*, M. *Maupertuis* caused a pyramid of trees to be plac'd, stript of their branches, and fastened together at the top with cords. These served for a mark, whose point might be exactly seen, to make their observations. In the centre of this they placed the instrument to take the observation of the angles. Northward of this they planted other like pyramids, on the highest and best situated places there could be found for making good triangles.

Besides the midges, they were in these mountains infested with other flies of various kinds, in great numbers,

to prevent whose attacks they were obliged to wear a veil of gauze, which if it chanced to slip from their faces, or was not exactly close, these insects made them all bloody. At meals, when they were obliged to uncover, their only remedy was to eat in the smoke.

There are in this country a great number of cataracts, which they dare not venture to pass with a boat, especially that of *Wuo Jenna*, which is the strongest and longest of all that lie between *Tornea* and *Pello*. The *Finlanders* who row these boats take great care to come ashore here, to preserve their boat as well as their passengers. Their design is to lighten it so, as scarcely to let it touch the surface of the water, and so to shun the stones against which it risks being beat every minute to pieces. To keep it from sinking, and to avoid the fury of the waves, of the three men who manage the boat, two row stoutly, while the third, by means of the rudder, dextrously avoids the rocks. You sometimes may see them in the air lifted above the waves, and the moment after as if they were swallowed up in the waters.

These *Finland* boats, even the largest, are extremely light, and of a singular contexture. They are made of fir boards, very thin, fastened to a frame consisting of a keel and some ribs, on which only they are nail'd; for they are fix'd to the keel and each other lengthways, by thread made of the nerves of rein-deer, which is like catgut, and the whole is well paid with tar. These slight shallops have two peculiar advantages, 1st, Their flexibility, which prevents their breaking, even though they strike against the rocks. 2^d, Their lightness, by which they not only draw little water, but also, when you disembark, you have no need of cordage to fasten them, but quickly draw them ashore on dry ground. They have generally masts, which are fastened with three ropes, to sail with when the wind is fair. Sometimes for want of sails, they erect a small fir with its branches on. The danger of passing the cataracts in these skiffs did not terrify *M. Maupertuis*, who took a pleasure to try the effects of the rapidity of these water-falls.

What *M. Oubier* relates of the sagacity of the horses of this country is worthy attention. Perhaps it may be thought to border a little on the marvellous, if it were not now generally agreed, that it is not our interest to re-

(February 1746.)

gard animals as mere machines; and that what we call *instinct* in them is often superior to what we call *understanding* in mankind.

In *May*, when the snows are melted, the horses leave their masters, and go to certain parts of the forests, where it seems they hold a general rendezvous. There they form themselves into different companies, which never mix with others, or separate, and each company chuses a particular place of pasture, which department they never quit, to encroach on the territory of others. When they have consumed the grass here, they decamp with the same order to another part. The policy of these societies is so well regulated, and their marches so uniform, that their masters know always where to find them in case of need, and after their work is done, the horses return to their companions in the woods. But in *September* when the season sets in, they quit the forests in troops, and each returns to his master's stable.

These horses are small, but sure and brisk, and no way vicious. Tho' they are commonly gentle, yet some are difficult to be catch'd, or harnessed to the carriages. They are usually in good plight, when they come from their forest expedition; but the continual labour they are put to in winter, and the little nourishment given them, soon bring them down again. They roll themselves on the snow as our horses do on the grass, and in the bitterest colds stand night after night in the yard, as well as in the stable.

(To be continued.)

MR URBAN, Feb. 11, 1745-6.

IT has often given me great concern to hear the growth of popery in *England* attributed to the negligence of the established clergy, (See Vol. XV. p. 547). As I am myself a deacon of the church of *England*, it would be a criminal insensibility in me not to be affected with so heavy and indiscriminate a charge. It will therefore be needless to make any apology for the following proposal, which is intended to remove that supposed neglect.

—Let every minister, or resident curate, be obliged to give to his respective bishop an annual account of the number of papists in his parish.

Such a method will have but little trouble in it, and will probably lessen the number of papists: as every clergyman will have it in his power to make his diligence appear; and as he must, in a manner, accuse himself, if he be wanting in his duty, it will be a glory to every true pastor, to give in yearly a decreasing number; and in others, sense of shame may perhaps supply the place of natural inclination.

N

Mr

Mr URBAN,

I Have perused with pleasure your poetical collection for last month, and think you are much obliged to your friends. Your *parish clerk* has (as his recommender justly observes) really *out-cibber'd Cibber*. The lady's answer to your *Scarborough* poetaster is gay and lively, and the *Yorkshire* clergyman's simile finely apply'd to the D. of *Cumberland*. The imitation of *Horace*, address'd also to his R. H. has its particular beauties, tho' I should not have attempted an imitation in that manner. The Latin verses on the death of Dr *Broome* are elegant and moving, tho' there wants a real character, which might have been included in a *Tetrasich*, like that of Mr *Warburton*, p. 35, where a passing likeness is given, and pleases me the more, as I prefer a profile to a full face. In particular, notice might have been taken of his assisting Mr *Pope*, by furnishing notes to all *Homer*, and translating 8 books of the *Odyssy*, as that great poet hints in this line,

And *Pope* translating three whole years with
Broome.

Also of the great *Triumvirate* of learning, including *Swift*, dying almost within the compass of the year.

But the poem in this Magazine, most distinguish'd to me, is that address'd to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, intitled *the first performance of a journeyman bricklayer*. This little piece has so many beauties, that I cannot persuade myself it is a first essay. I rather chuse to consider it as the production of a masterly hand, who, either to screen himself from envy, or excite curiosity, assumes a borrow'd name. But as there is no suppressing the marks of Genius, these betray the author, and his sentiments and diction prove he is no stranger to polite learning or easy versification, or, as he calls himself,

a muse

Untaught in Latin lays, or Grecian style.

He has, however, this to plead, that it is no new or uncommon thing for eminent writers to assume feigned characters. Dr *Swift* (the ornament of his country) not only personated the *Draper*, but a *new Draper* since his death rose to personate the old (See Vol. XV. p. 531.) The late ingenious Dr *Broome* veil'd himself, as I am told, under the merry title of a * *Wagstaff*; and the immortal Mr *Addison* asserted the rights of his country, and of the present royal family, by the name of a *Freeholder*. To go no farther than your Mag. Dec. 1745, there appear some *Bout Rimez* in praise of signora *Domitilla*, call'd Dr *Swift's*, in which the author seems to be well acquainted with our late theatrical history, whereas it is well known, the dean never saw either signora *Domitilla*, or signor *Brilla*, or any of the new tribe of pantomimes, who have at once diverted and enervated the nation, and therefore it is doubly improbable that he should be the author of that piece,

But there is a little poem in the same page,

* See *Truth asserted*; or, a defence of *Gulliver*, Vol. IX. p. 55. also the same enlarged in Misc. Correspondence, N^o I.

which I cannot pass by without notice; it is to the memory of Mr *Savage*, whose character it so justly describes, and whose failings it so tenderly touches, and with such a delicacy of sentiment, as shews equal sympathy and humanity; so that we may well pardon the error of the double rhyme *shade* and *shade*: for, as master *Byshe* saith, and that rightly well, a word in *English* poetry, tho' it may in *French*, cannot rhyme to itself, tho' the signification be different. But the author certainly did not design it; and it might easily happen thro' the fire of composing, or by an alteration, to avoid some other inconvenience; for I did not perceive it myself till a third reading, and that not till ten days after the second.

But to return from this digression—

I think the *Bricklayer's* piece, to which I shall confine the rest of this *epistle*, furnishes incontestable proofs to every reader of understanding, that it is not, what it is call'd, either a first essay, or the work of an unletter'd hand.

The introductory lines to his noble patron are delicately touch'd. The praise is correct and chaste. The subsequent lines from

Tho' ne'er great Brunswick,

to the end of the paragraph, are really beautiful, and the simile little inferior to that celebrated one of Mr *Addison* in his Campaign,

So when an angel by divine command, &c.

The remainder abounds with masterly strokes, and the reflexion on the late Dr *Swift's* disorder is very elegant and just; I only think the two last lines fall short and languish. Perhaps the author, who forgot his assumed character thro' the poem, had a mind to resume it here; which is a new argument for me to believe he designs to lie conceal'd.

I shall only mention a few blemishes which appear to me in the poem, tho' they are more than compensated by its beauties. The first is in these two lines:

Titles and pomp, which gazing crowds adore,
The wise will rev'rence—but thy virtues more.

The *wise* indeed may reverence these trappings of power, but it is doubtful if they always will do so. The word *more* renders this yet obscurer, for it may either relate to the degree of reverence paid, or the numbers who pay it.

There is another error follows this: for the poet, after comparing his patron to the Moon, who *shines the silver substitute of day*, immediately after, on the approach of the poets to congratulate his arrival, makes him the Sun itself.

To greet the Sun, and bless the genial ray.

However, these are little *maculæ* or foils, which only set off much higher beauties. I therefore hope we shall have more of the ingenious author's essays.

I am, Sir,
Your constant reader,

MUSOPHILUS.

*** According to our correspondent's wish, follows another poem by the journeyman bricklayer, whose name is Jones.

On the Countess of CHESTERFIELD's getting a pardon for two deserters, who were carried to Oxmantown-green in Dublin to be shot.

Inscribed to the said COUNTESS, by a Journeyman Bricklayer, whose first performance see, p. 38.

WHAT means this dismal sound? this march so slow?
This solemn sadness, and this pomp of woe?
Why hangs that horror on the soldier's mien?
Why droops the multitude? What means the scene?

Behold two victims pale and trembling led,
Already number'd with the mould'ring dead!
What ghastly terrors on each brow we trace!
See death imprinted on each dying face!
Frail nature bends beneath the pond'rous woe,
And prone to death, would fain prevent the blow;
Yet love of life asserts its eager claim,
But, oh alas! affords no flatt'ring gleam.
Now the pale king in horrid pomp appears,
What cruel eye could then refrain from tears?
What heart relentless then forbore to melt?
Who saw their sorrows, but like sorrows felt?
How sad the conflict, how severe the strife,
Of wretches clinging to the verge of life!
When angry justice claim'd her destin'd prey,
And frown'd vindictive on the kind delay,
Thy gracious mercy in that moment flew,
The darling attribute of heav'n and you;
To soft compassion won; thy willing lord,
His justice temp'ring, sheath'd th' uplifted sword;
And in that fearful, that tremendous hour,
Snatch'd the pale victims from offended power.
As when by adverse stars or chance misled,
Entic'd by lucre, or pursu'd by dread,
A wretch, from some high rock's stupendous brow,
Hangs o'er the waves and dreadful depths below,
The slender bough he grasps, his only stay,
Yields to his weight, and more, and more gives way;
Of hope abandon'd, as the branch he tears,
He views th' abyss, and, as he views, despairs:
Till some unhop'd for hand prevents his doom,
Lifts him to life, and lengthen'd years to come.

Redeem'd from fate, not yet restor'd to life,
They wond'ring pause, and feel a double strife;
If still on earth they breathe with human race,
Or mix with shades in death's obscure embrace;
Till dawning hope the dubious horror clears,
Confirms their safety, and dispels their fears.
Loud shouts of triumph waft thy name on high,
And STANHOPE's goodness fills the vaulted sky;
Oh! hadst thou power afflicted realms to spare,
And rescue Europe from the waste of war,
Fell rage and discord at thy nod should cease,
And all mankind enjoy the sweets of peace.
Then human blood should deluge earth no more,
But leagues of commerce join each distant shore:
You, like the dove, the friendly branch would bring,

And blooming olives in each climate spring;
A golden age the guilty globe would see,
And Scotia faithful as Hibernia be;
No feuds intestine in her bosom jar,
No breath rebellious wake the trump of war;
Her martial tribe a loyal fervour feels,
And virtue's strength each manly bosom steels;

For truth and freedom firmly they unite,
And stand-resolv'd to tempt the hardy fight.
Thy STANHOPE's presence shall each breast inspire,
And GEORGE's glory set their souls on fire.

On a young LADY of Canterbury.

MY Cælia's neck, more white than snow,
With transport I descry;
Eternal sunshine on her brow,
And pleasure in her eye.

What tho' she yields in charms of face
To part of womankind?
Her's is the soul's attracting grace,
And beauty of the mind.

Let others feast their ravish'd sight,
On charms that soon decay;
Poor, empty phantom of delight,
And pageant of a day!

From her, the Virtues, heav'nly train!
Their influence mild dispense;
While, willing, I embrace the chain,
A captive to good sense!

Let ideots, sunk below mankind!
Their bliss in beauty place;
Preferring, by dark error blind,
A Venus to a Grace.

But me, the good, the chaste, yet kind,
Wounds more than beauty's dart;
Unbias'd rectitude of mind,
And honesty of heart.

Thus while, in Hymen's sacred bands,
By charms of person led,
The vulgar join their plighted hands,
Of two, one flesh is made.

But us, one common wish shall bound,
One mutual fear controul;
And of two hearts the strings shall sound
An Unison of soul.

EXTEMPORE To a Friend, who was surpriz'd at the Flight of the Rebels.

NO,—wonder not, I say—
—It's but a nat'ral thing
For vermin to take wing,
And, frighten'd, fly away—!

The same re-consider'd by a FRIEND.

OH! marvel no more at the news of the day,
That the Highlanders flew so swiftly away;
Think but well and you'll find it a nat'ral thing,
For vermine to cast off their coats and take wing.

The same carry'd on by Another.

NO wonder, my friend, if this wild highland
rabble, [ble
At the news of our duke scamper off as they're a-
Like locusts a while they on property prey'd,
For rebellion's their nature, and plunder their trade.
But great Cumberland's presence the business has
done,

For vermine take flight on th' approach of the

To the Rev. Mr LIONEL SEAMAN, M. A. on
his building a new Vicarage House at Froom,
on the Ruins of the Old one.

Vetustis dare novitatem, obsoletis nitorem, &c.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra. Virg.

W Here late an old monastic structure stood,
In ruins clad, and silent solitude ;
Where superstition once its empire spread,
And learning lurkt in cobweb, and in shade ;
When monks in pious ignorance were nurs'd,
And tomes immortal lay conceal'd in dust,
A finish'd fabric now salutes the day,
With pleasing pomp, magnificently gay :
Where tott'ring arches nodded all around,
The fair creation rises from the ground,
In beauteous elegance attracts the sight,
Smiles o'er the ruins, and dispels the night.

As when the anxious trav'ler with surprize,
Sees flow'ry verdures in the desert rise,
Triumphant thus the edifice appears,
O'er all the spoils of time, and wreck of years,
Admiring eyes the pleasing change adore,
While Order rules, where Discord reign'd before.

Still Order pleases each judicious eye,
E'en dunces worship Art, they know not why :
Beauty and Harmony strike every mind,
In brutes and savages a taste we find.
That eye, or organ must have some disease ;
Which sounds can't touch, or beauty cannot
please.

Thus when you charm the list'ning croud a-
With pious precept, and pathetic sound, [round,
Each tuneful period still attention draws,
And sullen Envy whispers out applause.
Or when relax'd the softer hours you spend,
To banish sadness, or delight your friend,
The conscious nerves feel each transporting string,
And birds to hear your notes, forget to sing.

Others of prouder palaces may boast,
Of blundering labor, and unmeaning cost,
Where the rude plans absurdity confess,
In Gothic ornaments, and barbarous dress,
And stone and timber lie in chaos more,
Than in the quarry, or the wood before :
Like Babel's tow'r, such piles blaspheme the skies,
And mock the more, the more sublime they rise.

Here sense and symmetry in every part,
Command the eye, and captivate the heart.
Now in a cornice, or a light we trace
Romano's style, and here Vitruvius' grace :
O'er all a grand simplicity is seen,
A modest beauty, and majestic mien.
Here Attic windows welcome in the day,
Fair without state, and without splendor gay.
No glaring rays with wanton lustre shine,
The light looks solemn, and the room divine.
If some fair villa, or saloon we raise,
Corinthian wreaths, and fluted columns please,
With checquer'd art, mosaic shews its face,
And swoln festoons the gaudy pillars grace ;
But when Religion bids the structure rise,
No flow'ry sculptures shou'd enchant our eyes,
The plan, like Epic, shou'd be grand, and one,
And no unhallow'd chissel mark the stone.

From hence a landscape opens to the view,
That with variety seems always new ;
Deep in the vale, below, the river glides,
And with its wand'ring path the fields divides :

Peaceful it glides the busy town along,
Calm, and unmindful of the noisy throng ;
As some lone pilgrim bent on his abode,
With steady steps pursues his silent road.—
The hills, the dales, the gardens, and the trees,
With mingled beauties all conspire to please :
While tufted cott's, and farms embower'd in green,
With miscellaneous charms relieve the scene.

Close by the pile, where stood the antient hall,
A new Gymnasium rears its humbler wall.
Religion thus, with learning in its eye,
Together rise,* and shall together die :
One fate attends the rostrum, and the rod,
And Pallas trembles, when her temples nod ;
Still in one orb, like sister stars they shine,
Move in one track, and in one shade decline.

The Muse inspir'd, sees brighter days roll down,
And shed new beams of learning o'er the town,
With eyes prophetic sees her sages rule,
And wave the birchen sceptre o'er the school.
Sees youths unborn confess the classic ground,
And Grecian accents from the roof rebound ;
While factious ignorance, with jealous eyes,
Far from the dawning seminary flies.

Long may you live, to grace the happy seat,
And every pleasure bless the sweet retreat.
While drooping Science here revives once more,
And laurels bloom ; where ivy creep'd before ;
Arts long neglected all around you smile,
And exil'd Muses hover o'er the pile.

Froom, Jan. 23, 1746.

S. B.—

* The vicarage and school-houses were erect-
ed together.

MARTIAL. L. II. Ep. 39.

Coccina formosæ donas & janthina mæchæ.
Vis dare quæ meruit munera ? mitte tæam.

YOU give to Alba hoods, and scarves, and lace,
Give her a mask—to hide her whorish face.

L. II. Ep. 58.

PExatus pulcre, rides mea, Zoile, trita.
Sunt hæc trita quidem, Zoile, sed mea sunt.

EMBroider'd Rufus sneers my threadbare vest.
'Tis paid for, Rufus : Now where lies the jest ?

L. II. Ep. 78.

ÆStivo serves ubi piscem tempore, quæris ?
In thermis serva, Ceciliæ, tuis.

WHERE keep my fish in summer ? Helluo cries.
Your kitchen's cool ; that grotto I advise.

L. I. Ep. 65.

Bella es, novimus : & puella, verum est :
Et dives, quis enim potest negare ?
Sed dum te nimium, Fabulla, laudas,
Nec dives, neque bella, nec puella es.

GEnteel, 'tis true, O nymph, you are,
You're rich, and beauteous to a hair.
But while too much you praise yourself,
You've neither air, nor charms, nor pelf.

L. X. Ep. 43.

SEptima jam, Phileros, tibi conditur uxor in agro ;
Plus nulli, Phileros, quam tibi reddit ager.

SIR Gripe has buried here five nuptial queans.
The vault has paid him more than his demerits.

The ROMISH SAINTS.

From the learned Mr WARBURTON's Faithful
Portrait, page 11, 12, 13.

When Rome's mad priests the paths of Ignorance trod,
And deem'd grave Dulness the best guide to God,
Virtue no more on reason's basis stood,
"But to be blind was constru'd to be good :
When men no more on Nature's tests rely'd,
Scorn'd as a friend, distrust'd as a guide :
Then Legend dar'd, Truth's birthright, Faith to claim,
First stole her portion, then usurp'd her name.
New virtues too appear'd, unknown before,
Which brain-sick Fancy to wild Error bore :
These scorn'd by Reason, and by Wisdom scorn'd,
Foster'd by Rome, her tinsel saints adorn'd ;
Nature forsook, and spurn'd fair Wisdom's shore,
'Twas their's beyond the sphere of Sense to soar,
In Sorrow's gloom to hide Religion's shine,
And deem themselves, when not like men, divine.
Self-love no more, refin'd by wisdom's art,
Durst to the soul her generous aid impart ;
Self-love, which rul'd, and to due bounds confin'd,
"Makes and maintains the balance of the mind :"
For, hence the saint perceiving casual ill,
Dreamt 'twas the fault of Nature not of Will ;
First fear'd its pow'r, and next, in blind disgust,
Stil'd it the parent and the nurse of Lust.
And still this friend, mistaken for a foe,
Strove not to soften, but to overthrow.
All then was sad, all joy in moping lost,
Ev'n ease was sin, and mis'ry all their boast.
Who thought in reason's, in their saviour's spight
"His yoke not easy, nor his burthen light."
Nature no longer cou'd their rage sustain,
With watchings wasted, and worn out with pain,
She sunk oppress'd, all aid too long deny'd,
All comforts spurn'd, which heav'n in vain
supply'd.
Then dy'd the wretch a victim to restraint,
And ev'n for suicide was deem'd a saint ;
The wretch who ne'er the sacred sense had known,
Which feels, and melts at sorrows not its own,
Which grasps the gladd'ning universe of sense,
In one large bond of warm benevolence ;
But far from man, tho' man his presence su'd,
Spent in some cave a life obscure and rude.
But Rome has saints, who tho', with sober face,
They own that starving is a christian grace,
Yet from their bulk, if we may form our creed,
The saints themselves are reprobates indeed.
These in a cloyster's dark recess immur'd,
From the black sin of doing good secur'd,
Doze out their days, by no kind virtue blest,
Ease—all their aim, and all their study rest.
There, foes to ev'ry useful end of life,
They sooth no anguish, and compose no strife ;
Steel'd to the pangs compassion should impart,
They gaze on mis'ry with an easy heart,
And while their wealth is by some abbey fed
Careless they fatten, tho' the world wants bread :
Torn from mankind, divested of the ties
Which found society, and thence arise,
To Popes unlimited obedience vow,
Cling to their chair, and to their agents bow ;
To kings no more the debt of homage pay,
But brave their pow'r, and with their anger play:

To shun the friend's, the patriot's, worldly name,
And to withhold what all might justly claim,
By vows of poverty the world they blind,
And live the curse, not succour, of their kind.

PHILARGYRUS.

On the precipitate Retreat of a REGIMENT of
Foot from M——ld, to W——op, on the
7th of December last.

—Cur Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus,
Putrescit, toties servatis clarus Achivis ? [sem
Mille ovium insanus morti dedit, inclutum Ulys-
Et Menelaum una metum se occidere clamans.
HOR. Sat. III. Book iii

A Thousand sheep (if bards say true)
Stout Ajax in his madness slew ;
Down-drops (he cried) Ulysses there !
"See prostrate each Atreides here !"
Thus, C——b ! L——e, thy trusty spy,
Cries—"Fly, my lord, from M——field fly !"
"Methinks I like not, o'er the down,
"Yon' herd, advancing to the town ;
"Another too steals up that lane,
"Like Birnam wood to Dunfinane.
"What numbers, pouring down the hill !
"What crowds in ambush by the mill !
"Snugly they wait the bagpipe's call ;
"Disguis'd, by G——d, they're rebels all !
"Too late he'll rue, whoever scorns,
"Nor dreads in time, those hydes and horns ;
"Not arms more keen, not mischiefs worse
"Lay hid within the Trojan horse.
"How sourly lows that brindled pair !
"I see 'em, Perth and Elko, there ;
"And Charles, close-follow'd by his trull,
"Comes tossing forward, like a bull.
"Behind them hungry thousands creep,
"All Highland wolves disguis'd like sheep."
Then, waiting not my lord's reply,
He fled, and sure 'twas wise to fly.

Ajax, the Muse, with weeping eye,
Beholds thy breathless carcase lie,
Naked, untomb'd, in open air,
A prey to dogs and vultures there ;
Pities thy erring hand and head,
Thy fortitude, by rage miss-led ;
Grateful thy nobler deeds shall sing,
And curse thy unforgiving king. †
But L——e ! expect whene'er you die,
Within a peaceful tomb to lye,
Inscrib'd with truth in terms like these,
"Here mighty NEB now lies at ease,
"Who lately wing'd with panick dread,
"From sheep, and cows, and oxen fled."

* See Mackbeth ; Shakespear.

† Agamemnon, who would not suffer the body
of Ajax to be buried, because, in his madness, he
had express'd some resentment against him.

EPIGRAM on the DUKE.

More great than Cæsar's arm is William's
name,
Him *veni, vidi, vici* gave to fame :
He came, he saw ; our prince, with equal ease,
Still conquers coming, and before he sees.

The nocturnal Excursion of FANCY.
A RHAPSODY.

ΚΑΥΤΕ, ΦΙΛΟΙ, ΘΕΙΟΣ ΜΟΙ ΕΝΥΠΝΙΟΝ ἦλθεν
Αμυροσιν δια νυκτα. [Ονειρος

Ιλιάδ. Β. v. 8.

STILL night inclos'd the world in gentle shade,
Grateful to man and beast; when sacred
With purple pinions waving o'er my head [Sleep
Shed sweet oblivion from his dewy wing.
Now FANCY loves, with imitation wild,
To mock the labours of the busy day;
And oft forsaking the low ground, ascends
Aloft, and wanton plays in distant worlds.
The goddess rested on a shadowy cloud,
Whose lap the moon with ever-changing forms
Joy'd to diversify. With easy course
Sublime she glided thro' the quiet sky,
Wide o'er the subject globe no sound was heard,
But the soft lapse of murm'ring waters down
The lonely thicket, where the wakeful bird
Sings to the list'ning grove her mournful strain.
Now rocky *Taurus* rears his shaggy head,
White with eternal snow; and far below,
Thro' Spring's mild realms, *Euphrates* rolls his
And like an arrow from a *Parthian* bow [flood;
Impatient *Tygris* rushing from the hills
Shoots his swift stream sonorous to the north.
The goddess turns her cloudy car, and views
Th' inhospitable deep, and, on the shore,
Th' imperial city, whose aspiring * tow'rs
Shine with the fav'ring † moon. Thy sacred groves,
Parnassus, o'er the spring of *Helicon*
Then wave aloft their everlasting green.
Next high *Olympus* tow'rs above the storms,
And *Oeta*'s rocks frown on the foaming waves.
Then, from the realms of science, o'er the flood
Resounding on the hoarse *Calabrian* shore,
She, hov'ring, counts the haughty hills
Where tow'r'd the nurse of heroes, lofty *Rome*.
From *Tuscan Tyber*, and the fruitful plains
Of *Latium*, o'er the *Middle Sea* she soars.
The light wave trembles to the moon; the gales
Fan with soft wings the brow of careless *Sleep*;
Beneath her flight the goddess leaves the fields
Of *Agypt*, where the stream of bounteous *Nile*
Revives the sacred glebe; the dreary waste
Of *Lybia*, and the dry *Getulian* sands,
Where *Atlas* rears his lofty brow, and sees
All *Afric* burning underneath his feet.
Here the tall mountain lifts its secret top
Amidst the stars, and props th' incumbent sky.
Around his head incessant roars the storm;
Still swells the pile of undissolving snow.
The middle, woods adorn, whose lofty shade
Darkens, with everlasting night, the realms
Where Silence dreams secure, and widely spreads
Gorgonian horror thro' the black profound.
Below, the gushing torrents from the rock,
Or thro' the windings of the hollow cave,
Impetuous rush, or down the craggy steep
Foam furious, and awake the whirlwind's ire.
Now thunder roars, and the red lightning flames;
Now the sapp'd rock with hideous ruin falls.

* Constantinople.

† The standard of the Ottomans.

But from the hanging steep the Goddess view'd
Fortunate isles, and happy fields, like gems,
That grace the bosom of the boundless deep.
As when a star, when moist *Arcturus* sets,
Shoots thro' the liquid air the lengthening blaze,
And draws a trail of brightness thro' the sky;
The Goddess so, smooth gliding thro' the air,
Drop'd swiftly down into the nether world.
Fruitful it bloom'd with every tree and flow'r
That decks the sunny bank, or wat'ry dale,
Which sacred Nature, with indulgent hand,
Bounteous had planted in the grateful soil;
Hesperian garden fair. The swelling buds,
On the same bough, where op'ning blossoms
breath'd,

Hasten'd the fruit mature. The downy plum,
And purple fig on unprun'd branches smil'd.
Of juice nectareous hung the clust'ring grape
On slender twig, and, clasping round the stem,
Ambitious climbs the friendly elm; the peach
And golden orange, with their fragrant load,
Bended the trees delicious: not more fair
† The fatal apple, with temptation fond,
Which the first *Venus* gave the cred'ulous man,
Deceiving and deceiv'd. Thro' groves to light
Impenetrable, down the hollow stone
The torrent flows unwearied, and awhile
Roars down the steep, but soon remits his course,
And softly gliding thro' the painted lawn,
O'er golden sands, plays slow, with wanton waves.
Here, from her verdant lap, the fruitful earth
Display'd her flow'ry pomp. The lilly chaste,
The od'rous violet, and the blushing rose;
The proud carnation, and the pale-ey'd pink;
And, intermingled in the meadow's green,
Soft daisies sprinkled o'er the grassy vale,
As scatter'd stars adorn the vary'd sky.
On either side a grove aerial wav'd.
The poplar tall, that fears the wand'ring sun;
The spiring fir, with silver-verdure crown'd;
The flow'ry lime, that feeds th' industrious bee;
The genial platan, friend to social joy; [loves;
The spreading beech, whose shade the shepherd
The palm victorious rear'd her lofty head;
And, nodding pompous o'er th' inferior wood,
The stately cedar, and the lasting oak.
In the thick shade innumerable birds
Tun'd their soft notes, with native joy inspir'd,
While thro' the trembling branches Zephyr mild,
With pleasing force unfolding ev'ry flow'r,
Spreads the fresh odour of reviving spring.
Here in the secret grove, where woodbine sweet,
And jessmin intermingling, twin'd a bow'r,
A lovely form appear'd; and, as she mov'd
Her graceful steps, and turn'd her rosy neck, ||
Shining refulgent, her ambrosial hair
Drop'd heav'nly fragrance o'er the flow'ry vale;
Beneath her feet the crocus, and the rose
Mix'd their bright hues o'er all the smiling ground.
One of the naked sisters, or the queen

† Apples were consecrated to VENUS. She
appears on coins with her left hand holding by a
tree, and proffering an apple with her right.
VENUS S. C. or VENUS FELIX.

SANDYS.

|| Dixit, & avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiæq; comæ divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere.

Of charms and smiles, she seem'd, and in her hair
Soft Pleasure clap'd her many-colour'd wings.
Her chearful presence gladden'd every heart;
The birds their songs redoubled, and, with joy
Unbounded, pour'd their rapt'rous strains, and
hail'd

The Goddess, who reveals the chearful day.
Awak'd I join'd the grateful choir, and hail'd
Aurora, who reveals the chearful day.
She rising slow her heavenly road began,
And with chaste blushes ting'd the rosy sky.

Hail, GODDESS! always let me meet thy
smile

With eager eyes, nor rush with tim'rous guilt
To shun the light, and linger in the gloom.

Mr URBAN,

I desire a place for the following *Love-letter*,
which is an original, and may serve as a pattern
to other young inamoratoes.

To Miss * * * * *

MADAM,

MUSICK's soft pow'rs may calm the trou-
bled breast,

And sooth distraction into peaceful rest.

REASON a cure for lighter ills may prove,
But cannot ease the heart that's sick of *Love*.

LOVE poisons deep; it sinks into the heart,
Infects the soul, and baffles ev'ry art.

Since only you, who did th' infection give,
The pleasing, painful evil can relieve,

Exert your pow'r, and kindly ease my pain,
Restore lost comfort to your love-sick swain. 1!

GALEN.

On the DEATH of the Rev. Dr BROOME.
Translated from Jan. Mag. p. 39.

Calentem

Debita spargam lacrymis favillam

Vatis amici. HOR.

IF human sorrows heavenly minds can move,
Or mortal sufferings touch the pow'rs above,
In solemn grief, *Pierian* maids, appear,
Read your fair locks, and drop the pearly tear!
For BROOME no more shall raise th' enchanting
Pale lies your bard, a lump of lifeless clay! [lay;
What boasts his sacred lyre, whose mystic sound
Could stop the streams, and call the rocks around,
The blameless bosom, or the laurell'd brow,
If rigid *Proserpine* no pity show?
Tho' *Homer* equal with *Apollo* sung,
The fatal sisters stopp'd his tuneful tongue:
Unrivall'd *Virgil* perish'd in his bloom,
Nor *Ovid*'s muse could save him from the tomb!
Where art thou fled?—one fortune let us share!
Give me with thee to wing the realms of air!
For, oh! what pleasure—(now my friend is lost)
Can wretched life present, or fortune boast?
Depriv'd of thee, ambition shines in vain,
And wealth is comfortless, and honours mean.
To *Virtue*'s potent aid I fly alone,
Since thy example and advice are gone!
See wild *Bellona* shake her ruddy brand,
Alas! what dangers threat my native land!
Mark vengeful *Gallia*, from her hostile shore,
The destin'd storm of black invasion pour!
While proud *Iberia*, of her treasures vain,
Forms new armadas to disturb the main!

Lo! from their highland dens a ruffian crew
Desp'rate descend, and, with rebellious view,
O'er fertile *Britain* urge their lawless way,
And taste the sweets of meditated prey.
And is it now a time for us to part?
Now must I lose the partner of my heart!
Alas, I err!—'twas *Britain*'s mournful fate
Abridg'd thy life, and hurry'd on its date;
Thy patriot bosom sunk beneath the blow,
Broome fell the martyr of his country's woe!
Yet fled to happier climes, to realms of rest,
Where troubles reach not, nor alarms molest.
In groves *elysian* may thy gentle mind
Sequester'd joys, and blameless raptures find!
Light lie the earth, in which thy dust is bound,
Peace guard thy spot, and flourets bloom around!

Mr URBAN,

Your kinsman URBAN SYLVANUS sent you
the following distich from Lavenham church-
yard, in Suffolk, so long ago as the year 1735,
and yet neither you, nor any of your correspond-
ents, have given us the meaning. I have found
the same distich inscribed on a board in Horsham
church in Suffex, and another distich accompany-
ing it, as follows:

In Mortem GEORGII ALLEN.

Quod fuit esse, quod est, quod non fuit esse quod
esse,
Esse quod est, non esse quod est, non est, erit, esse.
Vita malis plena est, pia mors pretiosa corona est,
Post vitam mors est, post mortem vita beata est.

The latter having no difficulty, your readers
need not be troubled with the English, but the first
distich one of your Sylvan friends has attempted
to explain, in eight lines, I wish it were done in
fewer. Yours, T. F.

The first DISTICH paraphrased.

WHAT we have been, and what we are,
The present, and the time that's past,
We cannot properly compare
With what we are to be at last.

Tho' we ourselves have fancied forms
And beings that have never been,
We into something shall be turn'd
Which we have not conceiv'd nor seen.

To the Author of the VERSES in praise of OLI-
VER CROMWELL. (See p. 39.)

Curse on his virtues, they enslav'd his country.

CATO.

WHEN mad Rebellion waves her ruddy
brand,
And Faction stalks gigantic thro' the land,
Is this a time the impious strain to raise,
And string the lyre to an Usurper's praise?
CROMWELL had parts—this e'en his foes allow;
His virtues never did I hear till now.
His courage often in the field was try'd,
Thrice happy, had it ne'er been misapply'd!
Sublime his genius, his conceptions great,
But wanting virtue, he betray'd the state.
Ambition burning with too fierce a flame,
His laurels blasted, tarnish'd all his fame!
And now, like *Cæsar*, fix'd on Time's record,
His memory stands exalted—and abhorr'd!

REGIUS.

VERSES upon the late D[—]ss of M[—].

From Mr Pope's characters of women. Ed. priv.

RUT what are these to great Atossa's mind,
Scarce once herself, by turns all womankind?
Who with herself, and others from her birth,
Finds all her life one warfare upon earth;
Shines in exposing knaves, and painting fools,
Yet is whate'er she hates or ridicules.
No thought advances, but her eddy brain
Whirls it about, and down it goes again.
Full sixty years the world has been her trade,
The wisest fool much time has ever made:
From loveless youth to unrespected age,
No passion gratify'd except her rage;
So much the fury still out-ran the wit,
The pleasure miss'd her, and the scandal hit;
Who breaks with her, provokes revenge from
But he's a bolder man, who dares be well; [hell,
Her ev'ry turn with violence pursu'd,
Nor more a storm her hate, than gratitude:
To that each passion turns, or soon or late;
Love, if it make her yield, must make her hate.
Superior's death! an equal, what a curse!
But an inferior, not dependant, worse.
Offend her, and she knows not to forgive,
Oblige her, and she'll hate you while you live.
But die, and she'll adore you *—then the bust
And temple rise,—then fall again to dust.
Last night her lord was all that's good and great;
A knave this morning, and his will a cheat.
Strange! by the means defeated of the ends.
By spirit, robb'd of power; by warmth of friends;
By wealth, of followers; without one distress,
Sick of herself thro' very selfishness.

Atossa's curs'd with ev'ry granted prayer,
Childless with all her children, wants an heir:
To heirs unknown descends th' unnumber'd store,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.

* Alludes to a temple she erected with a bust of
Q. Anne, which moulder'd away in a few years.

To Doctor YOUNG, on reading his
NIGHT THOUGHTS.

PREST by a weight of woe, with weeping eye,
Britannia saw her fav'rite genius die,
Mad with despair, abandon'd ev'ry hope,
And fondly thought that verse expir'd with Pope;
Till taught to sooth e'en sorrow, in thy page,
She check'd th' immoderate transports of her rage,
Fir'd with thy strength of thought her grief re-
sign'd,

And found superior charms to elevate the mind.

Fain would my Muse (but oh how vast the aim!)
Swell with thy numbers, kindle with thy flame,
Death's vanquish'd pow'rs in lays triumphant
brave,

And sing, unmov'd, the horrors of the grave.
Then, nobly wild, describe the blissful scenes,
Where pleasure revels, and th' immortal reigns;
Where souls unfetter'd circling joys pursue,
And prove untir'd delights forever new.

Exalted subjects! worthy seraphs' songs,
Too grand for ev'ry Muse, excepting YOUNG's.
Long may thy lyre indulge the pleasing theme,
And list'ning angels catch the sacred flame!

Long be thy genius Britain's darling boast,
And late thy journey to the well-known coast!

There shall thy raptures aid the general choir,
And saints applauding emulate thy fire.

C. B.

The STAGE. A POEM.

I Have heard, how learned sages,
Whilom have been heard to say,
That this merry world a stage is,
Life, a tragi-comic play.
On this antient law presuming,
Soft, behind the scene I went,
Where I spy'd the crowd assuming
Parts, that nature never meant.
Solemn nonsense pass'd for wisdom,
Pert scurrility for wit!
Were men wealthy, nothing miss'd em,
Ev'ry taste and talent hit.
Gods! how did some sights alarm me!
To be told, I ween, unmeet;
Cowards press'd to head an army,
Fops, to trim the dainty fleet.
Vice and Dulness masqueraded,
Think you what their habits were?
*** and ****—: You have said it,
And well purchas'd, we may swear.
Heirs, for joy of the departed,
Put the cloak of mourning on;
Weeds adorn'd the broken-hearted,
Pity, that the veil was lawn.
Pride was cringing, Atheists canting,
Envy smiling, Treach'ry kind;
Ev'ry human creature haunting
Functions, foreign to the mind.
While I stood the sad spectator
Of a farce so vilely main'd;
Wholly turn'd to spleen and satyr,
Nature! Goddess! I exclaim'd,
Tell me, thou informing power,
Tell me where the diff'rence lies,
'Twixt the actor of an hour,
And of life.—The dame replies,
In the force, the fire, the feature,
Usher'd from a feeling heart:
GARRICK is the child of Nature,
Mankind ---- only acts a part.
Dublin, Feb. 14, 1746.

The following were sent from Venice.

Translation of Mr D—d—y's, Ep. p. 50. V. VII.

ANNA sacerdoti dixit, ' cur pellitur ordo
' Conjugii Caelo, si sacer est, ut ais?
Respondit, ' quod ibi non intrant feminae inanes.'
' Dic quia presbytero, reddidit illa, caret.

On a Company of bad Dancers to good Musick.

TRANSLATION.

Quam male tam suaves sonitus hi motus adae-
quant!

Sic Orpheus lusit, sic saliere feræ.

Excusatur ALEXANDER POPE, celeberrimus
poeta Anglus, qui dolore capitis semper affici-
tur, dum versus effingit.

Sustinuit * similem quia Jupiter ipse dolorem,
Exiit cerebro quando Minerva suo.

* Translation from Mag. Vol. VI. p. 158.

Historical Chronicle, February 1746.

MONDAY 3.



AS held a general court of the bank of *England*, when the resolution of several late courts (see our last) for lending the government one million on the land and malt taxes was unanimously agreed to.

A cartel ship arrived at *Plymouth* from *St Maloes* with 200 *English* prisoners; who said that she left about 800 more behind, among them 20 commanders of ships; eight privateers of 36 guns, and two of 28, with a man of war of 54 guns, were sailed from thence, with a design to intercept our *Portugal* fleet.

TUESDAY 4.

Orders were sent to all his majesty's yards, to fit out, with all expedition, such ships as are repairing, and for the artificers to work double tides.

WEDNESDAY 5.

The contributions to the *Guildhall* subscription begun by the lord mayor and others, for the better relief, support, and encouragement of the soldiers employ'd in suppressing the present unnatural rebellion, amounted to the sum of 18,435 l. of which 17,256 l. 16 s. 2 d. had been disposed of in the following manner

	l.	s.	d.
For rewards to the maim'd and wounded	5000	0	0
For rewards to such private soldiers and non-commission officers, whose bravery shall merit it	5000	0	0
Sent to <i>Newcastle</i> for the benefit of the sick	300	0	0
For 12,000 shirts	2105	0	0
15,000 pair of breeches	2468	15	0
16,500 pair of stockings	825	0	0
10,000 woollen caps	208	6	8
12,000 pair of gloves	289	18	8
9,100 pair of woollen ankle spatterdashes	322	5	10
1,000 blankets	337	10	0
By sundry imprests, to answer the expence of insurance and freight to <i>Scotland</i> , carriage and other contingent expences	400	0	0
Undisposed of	1178	3	10

And the subscription was kept open, and a list of the subscribers to be publish'd.

FRIDAY 7.

Were committed to *Lancaster* goal, *James Reiley*, *Samuel Newman*, and *Martin Eades*, three *Irish* roman catholic priests. It appeared on oath that they had collected several sums of money for the pretender, which were transmitted to him while he was at *Derby* and *Manchester*.

SATURDAY 8.

The *Hessian* troops, under prince *Frederick of Hesse*, landed at *Leith*.

MONDAY 10.

The rebel officers taken at *Carlisle*, being 39, besides a *French* colonel engineer, and 4 others, were brought to town in 4 waggon and a coach, under a strong guard of soldiers; part of them were carried to *New Prison*, and the rest, among whom was *Hamilton* governor of *Carlisle*, to *Newgate*, except the *Frenchmen* who were conducted, the engineer in a coach, and the others in a waggon, to the *Marshalsea* prison; (the pretender's bishop of *Carlisle*, *Cap-puch*, had been committed to *Chester* castle.) They were very rudely treated by the populace, who pelted them with dirt, and shew'd all other marks of abhorrence of their black designs.

His grace the duke of *Newcastle*, and the right hon. the earl of *Harrington*, resigned into his majesty's hands the seals of their respective offices of principal secretaries of state. —The king was pleased to appoint the right hon. *John* earl of *Granville*, to be one of his majesty's two principal secretaries of state. *Gaz.*

TUESDAY 11.

The Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq; resigned his place of chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer; and the right hon. the earl of *Pembroke*, groom of the stole to his majesty, surrender'd the gold key of his office.

The Hon. *Geo. Grenville*, and *Henry Legge*, Esqs; resign'd their posts as lords of the admiralty. —And next day the lord chancellor was to resign the seals, and several other great officers of state and army, their posts, among them nine dukes; also the earl of *Chesterfield*, on his return from *Ireland*.

WEDNESDAY 12.

The D. of *Newcastle* had a great levee at his house at *Lincoln's-inn-fields*. —As had also the Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq; at his house in *Arlington-street*, on account of their resignations.

THURSDAY 13.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to —An act to establish an agreement between the governor and company of the bank of *England*, to advance the sum of one million, at 4 per cent. to the government.

—An act to empower his majesty to make rules and directions to prevent the distemper spreading among the horned cattle.

—An act to indemnify the court of sessions in *Scotland* for not meeting on the 1st of *November* last. —And to some naturalization and private bills.

The

The merchants of *London* met to consider of a proper application to the government, concerning the numerous captures of ships of late, and the prevention of the same for the future, (*see p. 111*). They chose a committee as follows.

<i>Sir ROBERT WILLIMOT, Chairman.</i>	
<i>North America.</i>	<i>Italian and Streights.</i>
James Buchanan	Thomas Godfrey
James Crockatt	John Charlton
John Tomlinson	Goddard Hagen
— Hunt	George Prescott
<i>South America</i>	Jos. Watkins
Thomas Truman	<i>Insurers</i>
R. Parish	Ald. Winterbottom
W. Beckford	Thomas King,
S. Martin	George Newland,
<i>East Country</i>	James Bourdieu
G. Thornton	A Director of the
James Brogden	Royal Assurance
John Blydesteyn	A Director of the
Peter Muillan	London Assurance
	Mr Jasper Mauduit.

FRIDAY 14.

The right hon. the earl of *Granville* resigned the seals into his majesty's hands, which his majesty was pleased to re-deliver to his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, and the right hon. the earl of *Harrington*, his majesty's principal secretaries of state. *Gaz.*—The right hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq; and others who had resigned, were also reinstated.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh.
February 15.

I Had the pleasure of seeing, the beginning of this week, our sovereign's son-in-law, the prince of *Hesse*, who is a jolly well looking man; likewise the prince of *Hessburgh*, the duke of *Wolfenbuttle*'s son; who with many German officers of distinction, stay in our abbey. The rebels are still flying, and are now thought to be in *Aberdeen*; and it is rumour'd, that they have burnt old *Mel-drum*, for refusing them their lawless demands. Our harbour of *Leith* was never so full of fine ships; and there is a great deal of money circulating in it, and in several parts of this poor kingdom. There are several people of the scullion kind of the rebels brought to *Leith* prison this week, and some of the *French*, who curse the person called the duke of *Perth*, and his brother, for bringing them to *Scotland*. Part of the *Hessians* march'd for *Lithgow*-this day. This corporation is to present his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of this town, in a gold box; and the mariners with the freedom of their company in another gold box.

Mr PINCHBECK having struck a Medal of the Duke of *CUMBERLAND*, some friend of his struck out the following lines.

TO me 'tis quite plain, tho' some folks seem amaz'd,
Why the duke should by *Pinchbeck* on medals be rais'd;
For who is more proper, all wonder to smother,
Than one man of metal to strike up another?

MONDAY 17.

James Crane, a romish priest, was committed to *Guilford* goal; there were found in his pocket several commissions to enlist men for the pretender's service.

FRIDAY 21.

Was tried at the common pleas an action of false imprisonment, brought by lieut. *Geo. Fry*, against *Sir Chalonier Ogle*, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 1000 *l.* damages, and he has the same cause of action against all the court martial.—His case is briefly thus. In 1740 he went volunteer to *Carthagena*, and for his gallant behaviour general *Wentworth* made him first lieut. of marines, but for refusing to apprehend another lieut. without a written order, he was confined 14 months, debarred pen, ink and paper, and so cruelly treated, that it threw him into an epileptic disorder and convulsions; after this he was tried by a court martial for refusing to obey orders, and was, on the evidence of illiterate people, whom he had never seen, nor was suffered to cross-examine, sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and to be incapable of his majesty's service; he was accordingly brought to the *Marshalsea*, but on his petition to the king, was, with the advice of the privy council, restored to his commission.

FRIDAY 28.

The court martial for the trial of the admirals was adjourn'd from the 18th to the 24th, and thence to *March* the 3d next, on account of the absence of adm. *Byng*, and some other assistants.

A scheme for raising 3 millions for the service of the current year, proposes two millions and a half annuities at 4 per cent; and half a million by way of lottery, the blanks and prizes to carry 4 per cent. The subscribers for 100 tickets, with the proportion of annuities, are to have a life annuity of 90 *l.* per annum, and so in proportion to a greater or lesser number of tickets.

Two ships of 40 guns, and two of 20, are order'd to cruise off the west part of *Scotland*, near the isle of *Mull*, to watch the motions of the rebels.

The committee of the *Guildhall* subscription order'd 150 *l.* to be paid into the hands of *Mr Paterson*, agent to coll. *Murray's* regiment, to be paid immediately, at 20 *s.* per man, to 150 soldiers wounded at the battle of *Presdon-pars.*

The lord lieuts. of *Yorkshire* issued 2500 *l.* towards recruiting the army of the duke of *Cumberland*.

GAZETTE ACCOUNT of the REBELS.

Continued from p. 95.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 25.
Edinburgh, **T**HE rebel clans, who took the
Feb. 19. road to *Inverness*, are much
diminished in their numbers, occasioned, as
they pretend, by their having detach'd away
parties to bring back their deserters, and levy
more men. Eight hundred of them were seen
at *Ruthven* with the pretender's son, where
they blew up the barracks, and then proceeded
towards *Inverness*. By letters from *Inverness*
of the 11th Inst. lord *Loudoun* had got together
2000 men there, and was fortifying that town
with a ditch, placing ship cannon at proper
places, and laying in provisions. He was daily
expecting more men from the E. of *Sutherland*,
lord *Fortrose*, lord *Reay*, the *Monroes*, and Sir
Alexander Mac Donald. The lord president
had taken up his quarters at fort *St George*.
One of his majesty's ships was lying off *Inver-*
ness. Our army is thought to be moving by
this time towards *Montrose*, and probably part
of it is already there, where they will find plen-
ty of provisions and coals, which were sent by
sea. Since writing the above we have intelli-
gence, that the pretender's son has been joined
again by those parties of the clans who had
been separated from him on the march, and
had marched with them into *Strath Spey*, the
county of the *Grants*, there to wait till joined
by the other rebels coming from *Aberdeen*. 200
Argyllshire men are sent to fort *William* to
strengthen the garrison of that place.

Perth, Feb. 20. By the last and best ac-
counts we have concerning the proceedings of
the rebels, we are informed, that the small par-
ty of them which accompanied the pretender's
son in his flight, and who had burnt the bar-
racks of *Ruthven*, had proceeded to *Burmont*,
but were stopt from going any farther by the
river *Findorn*, and had given over their threats
against lord *Loudoun* and *Inverness*.—They
were starving with cold and hunger, and
not more than 600 in number, tho' they gave
out they were above 3000. They talk'd of
going into *Grant* of *Grant's* country, to re-
venge themselves of that clan, for taking up
arms for the king. The other party of the re-
bels that coasted along, have all quitted *Aber-*
deen, but about 200, who are left there only
to prevent intelligence, and have sixty of their
hussars out before them at *Stonehive*. The
main body are all gone up the river *Spray*, and
have found it so swell'd by the rains and the
thaw, that there are no fords for them to pass;
and the earl of *Loudoun* has, as we hear, drawn
all the boats to the north shore; so that we
have some hopes of hemming in that part of
them. These last are not in so bad a condition
as the others, as they have been able to live
well in the countries they have gone through.

SHERIFFS Postponed.

Devonshire, Thomas Benson of Northam, Esq;
Derbyshire, Robert Newton, Esq;
Gloucestershire, Wm Baghott Delaberre, Esq;
Staffordshire, Cha. Bosville of Biana, Esq;
Appointed by the Prince of Wales.
Cornwall, John Tremayne of Helgum, Esq;

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

FEB. 2. **L**ady of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Rt,
sister to the E. of *Halifax*,
deliver'd of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

FEB. 5. **E**dward Mosyn of Huntington, Esq;
marry'd to Miss Burnet of Wal-
thamstow, Essex.

12. Edward Mayne of Northamptonshire, Esq;
—to Miss Sutton of Brook-str. Grosvenor-sq.
Christ. Fortescue, Esq; of the isle of Wight,
—to Miss Sally Colerain, with 20,000 l.

Hon. Charles Churchill, Esq; son of late
Gen. Churchill, —to Lady Maria Walpole,
daughter of late Rt Hon. Robert E. of Orford.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

Jan. 25. **C**ol. Ligonier (brother to the ge-
neral) very much regretted. Being
ill of a pleurisy, for which he was blooded and
blister'd on the 14th, he would nevertheless,
contrary to advice, march with the army to
Falkirk on the 16th, and command the bri-
gade of dragoons at the attack of the rebel ar-
my's two lines, where he broke the first, and
did great execution; when Lieut. Col. Whitney
and several other officers were kill'd in the
midst of the rebels, Col. Jordan and others
wounded, and the squadron repulsed by their
second line, Col. Ligonier rally'd them, and
made the rear guard of the army to *Linlithgow*,
where he arrived at one in the morning, his
cloaths wet through; this brought on a quinsy,
which soon carry'd him off.

FEB. 6. Hon. Charles Fielding, Esq; Col.
in the first regiment of guards, equerry to his
majesty, and brother to the E. of *Denbigh*.

Sam. Longuet, Esq; a merchant of London.

9. Rich. Plympton, Esq; first commissioner
of the wine licence office, a place of 500l. p.A.

10. Capt. James Saunderson of Battereau's
foot, of the wounds he receiv'd at *Falkirk*.

14. Martin Bladen of Albury Hatch, Essex,
Esq; member for *Potsmouth*, and one of the
commissioners for trade and plantations.

15. Rev. Dr Creswick, dean of *Bristol*, of
an apoplexy.

20. The Dutchess's dowager of *Cleveland*.

21. Mr Howard Yonge, son of Sr Win, aged 12.

26. E. of *Rockingham*, of the small pox.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE King has been pleased to
Feb. 1. constitute and appoint Abra-
ham Hume, Esq; to be a commissary general of
stores, provisions and forage, to all his majesty's
forces at home and abroad.

(See Hist. Chron. Monday 10 to Friday 14.)

Whitehall, Feb. 18. The king has been
pleased to constitute and appoint Col. Robinson
Sowle, to be Col. of his majesty's marine Reg.
of foot, late under the command of Major
Gen. Lowther, dec.

Col. Wm Graham, to be Col. of a Reg. of
foot, late under the command of Col. Sowle.

Lieut. Col. *James Kennedy*, to be Col. of the Reg. of foot, late under the command of Col. *Wm Graham*. And,

Major Gen. *Wm Blakeney*,—to be Lieut. Gov. of his majesty's town and citadel of *Plymouth*, in room of Lieut. Gov. *Gylbon*, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. *John E. of Portsmouth*, the several offices of Gov. and captain of the isle of *Wight*, and governor of *Carisbrook* castle, and of constable and door-keeper of the said castle of *Carisbrook*, and of steward, surveyor, receiver and bailiff of all manors, lands, tenements, woods, hereditaments, and other revenues within the said island, in the room of his grace *Charles*, Duke of *Bolton*.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace *John Duke of Bedford* to be warden and keeper of the New Forest in the County of *Southampton*, and of the duckoy there; and also the manor and park of *Lindhurst*, and the hundred of *Rudbergh*, in room of his grace *Charles Duke of Bolton*.

The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, for granting unto the Rt Hon. *George E. of Cholmondeley*, and *Wm Pitt*, Esq; the office or offices of vice-treasurer and receiver general, and pay master general of all his majesty's revenues in the said kingdom of *Ireland*, and likewise the office of treasurer at war within the said kingdom.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rt Hon. *Pattce Visc. Torrington* to be Capt. of his majesty's yeomen of the guard,

[In room of *Ld Berkely of Stratton*.]

Hen. Yelverton, the elder, Esq;—to be one of his majesty's commissioners for granting wine licences, in room of *Rich. Plumpton*, d.

Jam. Grenville, Esq;—one of the commissioners for trade and plantations.

Tho. Gore, Esq; Commissary Gen. of the musters, and chief muster-master of all his majesty's forces in *Great Britain*, in room of *Daniel Booue*, Esq;

From other Papers.

John A. Hesse, Esq; appointed first clerk and computer of the muster rolls, in room of *Hump. Portman*, Esq;—ledger-keeper, in room of

Peregrine Furie, Esq;—accountant, in room of *Hatch Moody*, who has res.

James Walter of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq;—by the D. of *Newcastle* clerk of the peace for *Middlesex*, in room of *Peter Walter*, Esq; dec.

John Mill, Esq; son of *Sir Rich. Mill*, Bt, —a clerk in the treasury, in room of *Sir Jn Pennington*, Bart.

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B—K—S from the Gazette.

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 { Femal. 1364 }

Died under 2 Years old--- 895

Between 2 and 5 --- 241

Between 5 and 10 --- 93

Between 10 and 20 --- 63

Between 20 and 30 --- 201

Between 30 and 40 --- 237

Between 40 and 50 --- 288

Between 50 and 60 --- 252

Between 60 and 70 --- 154

Between 70 and 80 --- 151

Between 80 and 90 --- 71

Between 90 and 100 --- 6

Between 100 and 101 --- 2

(Hay 36s. Load.) 2654

Buried { Within the walls 228
 { Without the walls 671
 { In Mid. and Surry 1112
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2654

Weekly Feb. 4 --- 577

11 --- 660

18 --- 708

25 --- 709

2654

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P. S. All our troops, amounting to near 2000, are arrived from Williamstadt.

Substance of the reply of the foreign Roman Catholic ministers, dated Jan. 21.

IF any of their domestics were guilty of treasonable crimes (see p. 12 B) they would not defer one moment to dismiss them, and withdraw their protection, which is practised in all courts; and is the only expedient whereby the prerogatives of the laws of nations, which cannot depend on those of any particular country, are maintained. For by these prerogatives, if there is no exception of particular persons by the law of the state, every one in the service of a foreign minister is deemed to be intirely independant of the jurisdiction of the state in which such minister resides; they therefore quoted the act of 7 Anne to show that all immunities due to a foreign minister by the law of nations, were acknowledged by it, and no exception made but with respect to bankrupts, which, as being contradictory to the law of nations, has never been tacitly allowed by any foreign minister, as appears by the remonstrances made in 1709 by the Prussian ambassador in the name of all the foreign ministers. Whatever may be the number of Roman Catholic priests in London, their instances only relate to the few actually in their service, whose names were given in to the secretaries office, at the beginning of the present troubles, desiring no extension of privilege, but only the exercise of their religion in their own house, for which one priest is not sufficient. There being no foreign priests in England, and having brought none with them, if they may not

make use of natives, the said privilege would be intirely taken from them. They are obliged to wait the orders of their court in this respect, in the mean time they renew their instances that the domestic of the Portugal envoy still in irons, and that those of the Sardinian envoy, since put under an arrest, may be released.

DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Two skins, one a cow's skin and the other a calf's skin, were produced before the Dublin society, by Henry Bond, of the county of Armagh, Esq; which he declared, he had tanned with the bark of the common Scotch fir only, without any other bark; and being examined by several persons well skilled in leather, were judged by them to be very well tanned. As this discovery may be a great benefit to the kingdom, gentlemen who have such fir-trees growing on their estates, are desired to cut down some of those trees in the month of May, June or July next, which is the only time of the year proper to fell such trees, to make them fit for use, and to strip off the bark, and to make tryal of it in tanning all sorts of skins in the way that oak bark is made use of, and to make a report of their success. Mr Bond's skins remained in his bark vat but three months and a half; he put 20 pound weight of the dried bark, free of the outside husky excrescence, in his vat; but for seal leather a greater quantity of bark, and a much longer time for lying in the vat is necessary.

T U R K E Y.

THO' letters from *Venice* mention that the Grand Seigneur has been deposed, and his brother advanced to the throne, we cannot yet give credit to it, because other accounts say nothing of such a change, but only that the offers of peace made by the Sophy had been rejected, and preparations are making to continue the war with *Persia*. This, however, may be only a feint, if what the *Hungarian* minister at the *Hague* gives as a reason for his mistress's delay in sending troops to *Flanders*, be true, viz. that the *Turks* are in motion towards *Hungary*.

R U S S I A.

We are as much at a loss to account for the military preparations which are making by *Russia*, both by land and sea, unless it regards the *Turks*. A great number of *Russians* are assembled at *Smolensko* on the borders of the *Ukrain*, besides an army of 45000 men in *Livonia* and *Courland*, which are still to be augmented, and for whose use a train of artillery is on the road from *Moscow*. It is observed, that the *Prussian* minister, baron *Mardefelt*, is in high favour at this court.

S P A I N.

The *D. de Huesca* is gone extraordinary ambassador to *Paris* to settle some grand affairs, as it is said, relative to a peace with the K. of *Sardinia*.--The 14th Inst. arrived at *Corunna* from the *Havana*, the *Nymph*, the *Holy Ghost*, the *St Michael*, and the *Pearl*. Their cargoes consist of about 12 millions of pieces of eight, a great quantity of unminted silver, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, and brasil wood. These ships bring an account of the great success of their men of war and privateers in the *W. Indies*.

I T A L Y.

The face of affairs in this country is not much alter'd since our last; *M. Gages* has indeed passed the *Tessin* with a good body of his troops, by a feint of a false attack, but we don't find that it has any other consequence than obliging *Pr. Lichtenstein*, who commands the *Austrian* forces, to retire under the cannon of *Novara*, and from thence over the *Sessa*, where his communication is open with the K. of *Sardinia*. The *Spaniards* have not as yet been able to undertake the siege of the citadel of *Milan*, and 'tis much question'd whether they will be able to make themselves masters of that important place, before the arrival of the imperial succours, which may probably cause a revolution in affairs.

The *Genoese* have still some places and interest in *Corfica*, and the male-contentments we are told, differing among themselves, the *English* auxiliaries begin to grow weary of them. 'Tis affirm'd, by the *French* party, that marshal *Maillebois* had concluded a treaty with the K. of *Sardinia*, by which he is to have good part of the *Milaneze*. Such an event must, to all appearance, end in stripping the *Austrians* of all their dominions in *Lombardy*, and leave *Tuscany* exposed to fall as part of a new kingdom for *Don Philip*.

S W E D E N.

This kingdom has made universal rejoicings for the birth of an heir to the crown, a blessing unknown to this nation for more than 60 years; but the joy was lessened by a fire which consumed a third part of *Gottenburg*, the chief port and arsenal of *Sweden*, with a vast quantity of naval stores, and the baggage of the *Swedish* officers engaged in the *French* service, who have met with many misfortunes and impediments, but, 'tis said, are at last sailed for *Scotland*.

D E N M A R K.

The king continues indisposed; the markets for cattle are prohibited throughout the kingdom, in order to prevent the communication of the distemper. The subsidy-treaty with *France* is renew'd for three years, the remonstrances of the *British* ambassador against it having been ineffectual.

G E R M A N Y.

It was expected, after the peace of *Dresden*, that the K. of *Prussia* would have given some repose to himself and his victorious troops. But his regiments are recruiting, and his forces are to be augmented to 150,000 men; a considerable body has been detached for the dutchy of *Cleves*, which the king is to follow, and another is to be sent to *E. Friesland*. The marquis *de Valori*, the *French* ambassador at *Berlin*, having taken notice of the march of these troops to the king, and desired to know what his master had to depend on with regard to them, 'tis said, his majesty replied, *Monsieur le marquis, I have much too high an esteem both for your master and you, to deceive you in the least tittle. While the most christian king is content with his proper dominions, I shall always think an honour to be his ally: but cannot foresee any good to Europe in general, nor in my own dominions in particular, by his extending his power this way. In a word while we are at a distance, we may be friends, and capable of serving each other: which I am pretty sure cannot be the case*

if we become nearer neighbours. Wherefore, in order to preserve our friendship pure, lasting, and inviolate, I shall contribute this campaign all in my power to support the house of Austria in the possession of those dominions, which, by separating of us, are the best bonds of a sincere and lasting friendship.

The empress queen, being near her time, no longer assists at council, but has entrusted all her affairs to her imperial consort, whose ministry, by a heavy capitation tax, from which no rank or order of people, except some begging priests, are exempted, propose to raise such a sum, as shall enable them to carry on a more vigorous war than ever against the house of Bourbon, even tho' they should have no subsidies from any foreign power. Hungary is not included in the capitation, and the Bohemians hope to be excused on paying an additional subsidy of 400,000 crowns. The number of troops destin'd for Italy and the Netherlands are variously reported. Of the Saxons, besides 12,000 in the service of the maritime powers, 6000 are to be sent to Italy, and 25,000 more for the defence of the empire on the Rhine, where the French have already surpris'd some Hussars in their quarters, and plundered the neighbouring villages.—— By the subsidy-treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the king of Sweden, landgrave of Hesse, for 6000 Hessians, the troops are to be in British pay, and to be transported backwards and forwards at British expence; they are not to be sent on board the ships of war, nor to the plantations, but to act only for the defence of Great Britain, or her allies in the Netherlands. They are also to be sent home compleat; if not, 80 crowns are to be paid for every horseman, and 30 for every foot-soldier. (See Vol. XV. p. 20.) The sovereign of these troops is to have for four years (the term of the treaty) a subsidy of 150,000 crowns, and if the troops are discharged before the expiration of that time, 100,000 crowns is to be added for the remaining part, and an augmentation may be had on the same terms.

F R A N C E.

According to a plan projected by M. Machault, the new comptroller general, the ordinary revenues of this kingdom will amount this year to 240 millions of livres, which will amply suffice for executing the plan propos'd, since the war will not be carry'd on far from the frontiers, and vast sums will be saved by not paying the subsidies heretofore paid;

so that instead of 300 millions, 240 will be thus raised, viz. The customs, with the ordinary augmentation in time of war, 118 millions; the general farms 93 Mill. the free gift of the provinces 9 Mill. the tenth penny, and the capitation of Paris 5 Mill. the post duties 5 1 half Mill. the free gift of the clergy 3 mill. the casual income, and the coinage 5 Mill. the woods and forests 1 1 half Mill. Total 240 millions.—— Troops have been embark'd at Dunkirk, &c. for a descent on England or Scotland, this month and last, and disembark'd again, on finding that the English fleet was drawn together on that side; but this had given the French privateers an opportunity to take so many English ships, that since Nov. 1. they have got 160, valued at 660,000 l.. The Brest squadron is said to be join'd by the Spanish from Ferrol, and both together sail'd with troops, arms and ammunition for England or Scotland.

NETHERLANDS.

The French have also made their advantage of the weakness of the allied army; from the absence of the English forces, by reducing the city of Brussels, by which they have cut off the communication between Antwerp, and the garrisons of Mons, Charleroy and Namur. The capitulation for this city agreed to on the 20th, between marshal Saxe and Count Kaunitz, consists of 27 articles: All the Austrians shall be prisoners of war: But Count Langoy the governor, and the general officers shall be at liberty on parole of honour: The British hospital, &c. shall be treated according to the cartel: The domesticks, baggage, &c. belonging to Pr. Charles and the D. of Cumberland be permitted to retire without being search'd: That Count Kaunitz be at liberty to retire with all his domesticks, and all the officers of the publick accounts: The Dutch shall be prisoners of war; the officers shall have their arms, but those of the common men shall be put into magazines, to be return'd them upon the exchange or redemption of prisoners: The garrison shall be conducted to the most convenient places at the smallest distances: The sick and wounded shall remain in the city till their recovery, but prisoners upon the same terms with the rest of the garrison: The republic may ransom their troops as soon as is thought fit, and to facilitate the exchange they shall not be conducted into France, but shall remain in some towns of Flanders.

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M EMOIRS of the late K. of <i>Sardinia</i> , his forces and revenue, with the character of the <i>Piedmontese</i>	115
—Remarkable instances of magnanimity and publick spirit in them	116
Of something extraordinary to happen in 1745	117
Affecting letter from a father, concerning his forcing his daughter to marry against her inclination	118
Proposal for suppressing smugglers	119
Prodigious amount of the goods smuggled in 8 months on the coast of <i>Switzerland</i>	119
Abstract of Dr <i>Brocklesby's</i> essay on the disease among the cattle, with his method of cure	121
Count <i>Wassenaar's</i> speech to the <i>French</i> king	122
Description of <i>Cape Breton</i> and its great importance to the possessors	123 to 126
—Computation of the great advantages which the <i>French</i> made of it with regard to their fishery, &c.	126 to 128
<i>Outbier's</i> voyage to <i>Lapland</i> , continued	129
—Method of travelling in the snow	130
—Strange effects of intense cold	131
—Horrid description of a copper mine	ib.
Proclamation concerning the disease among the horned cattle	132 to 134
A description of <i>Quebec</i> , and the character of its inhabitants	134 to 138
The Farmer's third letter to the protestants of <i>Ireland</i> , (see Supplement 1745)	139 to 142
Letters from the king of <i>Prussia</i> to M. <i>Villiers</i> , the <i>British</i> ambassador at the court of <i>Saxony</i>	142 to 144
Accounts of the motions of the rebels and of the king's forces, from the <i>London Gazette</i> , with notes	145 to 149
D. of <i>North's</i> speech at <i>Derby</i>	149
Of raising the supplies for the present year, and means for further taxes	150
Enthusiasm frequently the cause of victory	152
Poor, irregular, and ill-armed troops, enemies not to be despised, if animated by a spirit of enthusiasm	153
<i>Montrose's</i> exhortation to his soldiers, to furnish themselves with arms from	

the enemy	ib.
The reasons of the miscarriage of the last rebellion, not existing now	1544
Surprising account of the <i>Vine-frettery</i> , which propagates its species without a conjunction of the sexes	1555
Remark on the deacon's letter for preventing the increase of papists	156
LXVIth Canon concerning popish recusants	ib.
<i>Robertus Duns Scotus Urbano suo</i> ; a latin letter concerning the epitaph <i>Quocumque fuit esse</i> , &c.	ib.

P O E T R Y.

Spring; a rural song, written and set by Mr <i>Thomas Brerewood</i>	1577
Lovely <i>Jemmy</i> , a song to the tune of lovely <i>Peggy</i> .—On the death of Mrs <i>Mills</i> of <i>Spalding</i> .—Extract of a latin translation of <i>Pope's</i> pastorals, by <i>S. Barrett</i> .—To the author of the stanzas on tobacco	1588
An ode on fortitude.—On a lady's relieving a soldier who fainted in his march.—To the journeyman bricklayer poet.—On launching an 80 gun ship at <i>Chatham</i> .	1599
<i>Frank Friendly</i> to <i>Annabella</i> .—Nature and fortune at play.—On charity, by <i>Petrus</i> .—On the same, by <i>Johannes</i> .	1600

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
Tryals at Doctors Commons; acts passed	1611
Scheme of the lottery; committee for discovering the northwest passage	1266
Reason for the increase of the rebels in <i>Scotland</i>	163 EE
Experiment in electricity; letters to the young pretender	163-4
Lists of births, marriages, deaths	1644
Promotions, Bankrupts	1655

FOREIGN HISTORY.

Turn of affairs in <i>Italy</i>	166
King of <i>Prussia's</i> order for shortening law-suits	167
Stocks, monthly bill, prices of corn	168
Reasons alleged by the rebels for their retiring from <i>Stirling</i>	ib.
An officer sentenced for running away at the battle of <i>Falkirk</i> .	ib.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For M A R C H 1746.



MEMOIR of the late K. of Sardinia, &c.

S I R,



HAVE just read a book intitled, *The Perseis*. I confess this work, which has so much excited the curiosity of all *Europe*, afforded me a very agreeable entertainment. I am, however, sorry to find some defects in it, * which I am sure the author could easily have supply'd; in particular with respect to the court of *Savoy*, which, by I know not what fate, has been entirely neglected by almost all writers, notwithstanding it now acts so considerable a part among the powers of *Europe*. I have sent you a kind of supplement to p. 41, 42, of the *Perseis*, in this particular, which I flatter myself will not be unacceptable to your readers. I shall begin with the character of the late king *Victor Amadeus*, whom I shall not dress *ala mode de Persee*, because it would be only giving your readers the trouble to strip him, and with respect to this part of the history there is no occasion to pursue the plan that the *French* author thought necessary for his safety. This prince had that air of reservedness and secrecy so common at his court, and such oeconomy, that he used to consult all sorts of tradesmen, to be informed of the lowest price of each commodity, and did not fail to make use of his discoveries, either to reduce the pensions of his officers to the very necessities of life, or to lessen the grants made to the gentlemen of his court, or to raise the revenues. One day, he ordered all the farmers of the mills in his dominions to meet, and raised the rents 300,000 livres.

This spirit of oeconomy however did not hinder him from being generous, as often as there was occasion to reward

virtue. One day as the prince of *Piedmont* (who died before his father) and his brother, who now holds the crown of *Sardinia*, were taking the air in a coach along the *Po*, the horses frightened ran strait towards the river. In this extreme danger the baron of *Valaise*, the prince's gentleman of the horse, took a resolution equally noble and dangerous. He clapp'd spurs to his horse, and rode into the middle of the furious horses, and had the happiness to stop them, but he was dangerously wounded. The court did not appear at first deeply affected with so generous an action; and the baron, after being cured with great difficulty, thought himself sufficiently rewarded with the glory of having saved the life of his sovereigns. The people secretly grumbled at such a flagrant piece of ingratitude, but after some time a fief worth about 100,000 livres was added to the duke's estate. The king had secretly designed it for him, who to save the lives of his two sons had hazarded his own, and the prince of *Piedmont* had the gratitude to represent to his father, that it was proper to furnish the house that was to be the reward of such a faithful subject. The baron of *Valaise* was agreeably surprised to be put, by the prince himself, into the possession of such a valuable present.

The superior knowledge of king *Victor* diffused itself to his people, and even unblinded them about things which the policy of *Roman* priests artfully keeps in the dark. Dr *Richa* had the boldness to accuse of imposture a miserable wretch, whom two jesuits wanted to make the people believe was possessed by the devil, and he gave such convincing proofs of the cheat, that even the vulgar were undeceived. Upon this the king took from that too intriguing order the direction of youth, which has been the true cause of their grandeur, and he kept

* See vol. xv. p. 416. and p. 359.

kept the clergy under, to a degree which has no example in catholic countries.

This prince grew superstitious in his last days, and in 1733 expelled part of the faithful *Vaudois* out of his dominions. But the edict of expulsion only reached those that had been baptised by catholic priests, and relapsed.

Victor Amadeus was far from being insensible to love; of which the following is a remarkable instance: — He carried one day his weakness for a mistress so far, as to oblige his dutchess to take off her neck a jewel, to satisfy the unreasonable desire of the countess of *Veru*, who yet was not faithful to him. One evening the duke going to her apartment, without giving any notice, found *tete a tete* with her a lord, who did not expect such a surprize. The generous prince took his rival with one hand, and a light in the other, and brought him out of the room, telling him, he might boast of having been lighted to the stairs by a monarch; but he warned him not to expect such kind usage a second time.

The king of *Sardinia's* revenues may be computed at twenty millions of *Piedmontese* livres, which make twenty four millions of *French* livres. The good œconomy still prevailing at that court, the improvement in the trade of silks, and the acquisition of part of the *Milanese*, must have encreased them since. The silks, above all, are a very considerable article. Many peasants make up in a year 100 or 125 pounds of raw silks, the best of which are sold for a *Louis d'Or* the pound.

He fixes the number of regular troops to 22000 men in time of peace, besides 6000 armed militia. This army is much more considerable now. Every body knows, that the king of *Sardinia* has 30000 men in pay, besides garrisons.

Victor reduced his officers and soldiers to the smallest pay, and took from the first all those accidental perquisites, which in other nations make a capital article. On the other hand, to encourage the nobility to enter into the army, he received at his court no other of his subjects but gentlemen that had served, and he honoured so much the lowest military degrees, as to make them pass for a mark of distinction, even for the first lords of his dominions.

It might be shewn, by a great number of memorable examples, what influence the attention of a knowing prince has over his subjects. The *Piedmontese*, hardly known a century ago, and who

had been beat by the *Swiss* militia, have given proofs of intrepidity equal to those the *Roman* history affords. What a peasant, a miner, did in the siege of *Turin* is an instance of it. As he was working under ground, he perceived over his head the *French* intrenching themselves. In an instant he took the resolution to save the place with the loss of his life; he caused his comrades to withdraw, desired 'em to recommend his family to his prince's generosity, and blew himself up with 200 *French* grenadiers. * It is a query, whether a *Decius* did so much as this peasant, who had not the same interest as a *Roman* consul in the welfare of his country.

It is a particular policy in the *Turin* academy, that the jesuits have no share in it; it has produc'd perhaps the more men of true learning; among the rest father *Sachieri*, whose prodigious memory is a notable phenomenon in the history of the human mind. He could play at chess with three different persons without looking at one of the games; and to chuse the piece he was to move, he only wanted to know what motion his antagonist had made. He could besides entertain the company very agreeably. He had also the surprizing faculty of resolving in a moment a geometrical problem.

The nobility of this country are much oppressed, being taxed in time of war to a fourth or a sixth part of their income, and the prince has deprived the greatest number of them of part of their estates, by re-uniting to his domains the lands that formerly belong'd to them. They have been forbid to serve in foreign armies, or even to travel without leave. If we add to this the taxes which the subject, even to the very shewboys when abroad, are loaded with, every body will be forced to own that despotism is one of the greatest evils, tho' in the hands of a prince that has many virtues. *Victor*, the wise *Victor* himself, invented all these new ways of raising money. It is true, he made in a manner amends for it; if he loaded his people, he gave them wherewith to bear that load. He took all the pains imaginable to put trade and manufactures in a flourishing condition, especially the silk.

* We have a recent example of the bravery of the *Piedmontese*, in the defence of *Coni*, and in the whole transactions of the last campaign in *Italy*. See also the success of the *Piedmontese* troops p. 168.

Carnarvonshire, March 22, 1745-6.

Mr URBAN,

IT is, I think, very remarkable, that the years of our Lord 48 and 88 have been, for these two last centuries at least, if not longer, noted for either great changes or Revolutions, of some sort or other, in these European kingdoms, particularly in Britain, or else for very great and extraordinary efforts towards such revolutions, and very uncommon dangers at least. Thus in 1548 the reformation was first completely established here in England. In 1588 the famous pretended invincible Spanish Armada made a most powerful attempt and greatly alarmed this kingdom. In 1648 was perpetrated the most impudent and shocking piece of villainy, and consequent upon it was brought about the most amazing revolution that ever happened, even in this nation so very much given to change. In 1688 our last revolution came to pass, and on it was laid the foundation of our present government.

It is also worth observing, that all these four great events, turned out in favour of a further remove from popery in Gr. Britain, and reviving the principles of the reformation. I mean those contained in the 39 articles, the letter of which seems to be all that remains of them at present in the established church.

[The writer, after exemplifying the foregoing observation in several instances, proceeds to offer the following queries or the consideration of serious readers.]

1. Whether there be not something very remarkable and truly extraordinary in the late revival, and great increase [considering their numbers; not only in England, but also in Holland and Germany and America] of what we call the new sect of Moravians, that is, of the very antient Moravian protestant church, which had been long before extinguished, as was thought, by the violent persecutions of the popish royal family now reigning in Hungary, Bohemia, &c. I say, whether there does not seem to be something very well worth attending to, in the revival of these Moravians, very nearly about the same time with the rise of the Methodists in England; of a sect of the same kind in Scotland, by the like field preaching of the mess. Ereskine and others; of exactly the same in Wales, by the same sort of preaching of Mr Rowland, and Howel Harris; and of something of the same nature even in France, from some one or other of the southern parts of which kingdom, I remember, we had an account, in the publick prints, not above two years ago, of the execution of the principal preacher amongst them, by the royal will and pleasure. Is there not something very surprising in all these people's rising, as it were, together like one man, about the same time,

and preaching, all of them, very nearly the very same doctrines, and exactly the same in fundamental points; and yet (as is most infallibly demonstrable) all of them, and all their several intentions of so doing, being previously unknown to each other.

A 2. Whether the present state of things in this kingdom does not look very likely to produce, in no very great distance of time, either some great change in favour of the dissenters in general, by a repeal of the test acts, &c. which perhaps may be the result of the present rebellion; or else in favour of the above mentioned sects of Methodists and Moravians, by a great increase of their numbers, which, it is not impossible, may be the consequence of the blood-shed and desolation which must attend it (if it continues long, and grows to any considerable head) by bringing the people in general to a serious and religious way of thinking?

C 3. Whether it is not highly probable, at least, that the present rebellion in Scotland, if it ends well (as it is to be hoped it will) will end in the entire and absolute extirpation of popery out of the Highlands, if not out of the whole united kingdom?

D 4. Whether it does not also seem to human view, as if the protestant interest in Europe in general stood very fair for being greatly advanced very soon? The new acquisition of the fine province of Silesia by the king of Prussia, the great influence he has very lately gain'd in the north, his present extraordinary great military preparations, and his prodigious talents, which certainly are not given him, as he himself is not raised up, for nothing; here is at least a plausible foundation for such conjecture.

E 5. Whether, all the above considerations duly weighed, the present state of this kingdom in particular, as well as of Europe in general, does not appear extremely like the dawning of either some important religious change, or at least of something very extraordinary, which the sacred womb of providence is big with?

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant, R. B.

F P. S. Your correspondent Mr N. R. in number V. of your Miscellaneous Correspondence, is most humbly desired to explain himself in regard to some things in his dissertation, which either from too great a love of conciseness, or from his believing other people better acquainted with the subject on which he writes, than they really are, he has left, I think, a little obscure.

G 1st. With submission, pray what relation does the epocha of the revolution under Theodorick the Goth bear to the miraculous changes which he thinks may be expected in the ten years next ensuing?

H 2dly, It is certain that if we add to the numbers 59 and 460, as much of the christian æra as will make them up 2300, it will be 1781; but then how is all this to the purpose? The eleventh of Zedekiah, we are told, was 588 years before Christ. Now if we are to begin at this eleventh of Zedekiah, and to reckon from thence till we make up 2300 years, we shall just come down to the year of our Lord

1712, which was 34 years ago, and no less than 69 years short of his computation. As the gentleman is so very sanguine and positive, it is humbly hoped he will be so kind as to clear up these difficulties, which lye in the way of an unlearned man.

An affecting Letter; first published from the TRUE PATRIOT.

S I R,

AS my situation at present admits neither of relief or comfort, I do not trouble you with this on my own account, but in hopes that the picture which I am about to draw, may be the means of preserving fathers from the like calamities.

I am now in the fifty-sixth year of my age. I had the misfortune at forty to lose an excellent wife, who left me one only daughter, four years old.

My love to my wife was such, that I really believe nothing but the violent affection I bore to this little pledge, could have given me resolution to survive her.

Little *Fanny* (for that was her name) was now become my only care and pleasure, and I enjoyed more and more of this latter every day, as she grew more capable of being my companion. I fancied I did not only trace in her the features, but that goodness and sweetness of temper, which had distinguished her mother from the greater part of her sex. She was always a stranger to those severities, which some parents contend for, as necessary in the education of children; and therefore, instead of fear, she contracted for me that reverence which love and gratitude inspire into good and great minds towards superiors. In short, I had in my little *Fanny*, at 14 years old, a companion and a friend.

She was now the mistress of my house, and studied my humour in every thing. She often declared her highest satisfaction was in pleasing me, and all her actions confirmed it. When business permitted me to be with her, no engagement to any company or pleasure could force my *Fanny* from me; nor did she ever disobey me, unless by doing that which she knew would most please me, contrary to my own request, as by sacrificing her innocent diversions abroad to keep me company at home.

On my part, I had no satisfaction but in what my child was concerned. She was the delight of my eyes, and the joy of my heart. I became an absolute slave to a very laborious business, in order to raise her fortune, and aggrandize her in the world. These thoughts made the greatest fatigues not only easy but pleasant; and I have walked a hundred times through the rain with great cheerfulness, comforting myself, that by these means my *Fanny* would hereafter ride in her coach.

She was about 18 years of age, when I began to observe some little alteration in my *Fanny's* temper. Her cheerfulness had now frequent interruptions, and a sigh would sometimes steal from her, which never escaped my observation, though I believe it often escaped her own. I presently guessed the true reason of this change, and was soon after convinced not only that her heart had received some impressions of love, but likewise who was the object of it.

This man, whom I will call *Philander*, was on many accounts so deserving, that I verily believe I should have been prevailed on to favour my child's inclinations, tho' his fortune was greatly unequal to what I had a right to demand for her, had not a young gentleman, with a very large estate, offered himself to my choice. I was unable to resist such an acquisition of fortune and of happiness, as I then thought, to my daughter. I presently agreed to his proposals, and introduced him to her as one whom I intended for her husband.

As soon as his first visit was ended, *Fanny* came to me, prostrated herself at my knees, and begged me, as I tendered her future happiness, never to mention this match to her more, nor to insist on her receiving a second visit from *Leontius* (for so I will call this gentleman) whom would to God I had never heard of.

Now was the first moment I uttered a harsh word to my poor child, who was bathed in tears (as I am while I am writing). I told her, in an angry tone, that I was a better judge of what would contribute to her future happiness than herself; that she made me a very ungrateful return for all the cares and labours I had undergone on her account, to refuse me the first command of importance I had ever laid on her, especially as it was only to give me the satisfaction of seeing her happy, for which I had agreed to leave myself a begger.

I then left her, as I had no reason to expect an immediate answer, to contemplate on what I said: but, at my departure, told her, that if she expected to see me more, the terms must be an absolute compliance with my commands, and then she should never ask me any thing in vain.

I saw her no more that evening; and the next morning early received a message from her, that she could no longer endure my absence, or the apprehension of my anger, and begged leave to attend me in my dressing-room. I immediately sent for her, and when she appeared, began: *Well, Fanny, I hope you have thoroughly considered the matter, and will not make me miserable by denial of this first*———No, papa, answered she, *you shall never be miserable*

If your poor Fanny can prevent it. I have considered, and am resolved to be obedient to you, whatever may be the consequence to me. I then caught her in my arms, in an agony of passion, and floods of tears burst out at once from both our eyes.

The eagerness of *Leontius* soon completed the match, as there remained no obstacle to it, and he became possessed of my all: for, besides my darling child, my little companion, my friend, he carried from me almost every farthing which I was worth.

The ceremony being over, the young couple retired into the country, and I had the pleasure of seeing my *Fanny* run away in a coach and six of her own. Little did I then think, that it was the last unfulfilled pleasure I was to derive from her sight.

They returned at the end of a month, though they had proposed to stay longer; and my child, the moment she arrived in town, immediately sent me word she would visit me early the next morning. I repaired hastily to her husband's house; but guess my surprise, when a servant told me, that neither his master nor lady were at home. I returned, thinking to have met with her at my own house, but in vain. I now began to grow extremely uneasy at my disappointment; I went once more to her husband's house, and received the same answer as before. I then enquired for her maid, who was at last produced to me, with her eyes swollen with tears, and from her I learn'd, that the villain *Leontius* had insisted on her not visiting me, confined her to her room, and order'd all the servants to carry no message or letter from her.

I flew up stairs, and burst open the door of the room, which was locked. I there found my child in a situation which I am not able to describe any more than all the other circumstances of our meeting.

As soon as passion permitted, she spoke to me as follows: "Sir, I am undone; my husband is jealous of me for a man whom I have never seen since our marriage. He found me reading a letter I had formerly received from *Philander*, and snatched it from me, which he might have commanded, for I never have, nor never would disobey him. This letter having no date, he fancied I had just received, and hath treated me ever since with inhumanity not to be described. When I have endeavoured to convince him of my innocence, he hath spurned me from him with indignation, and these poor arms, in return to their tenderest embraces, have many marks of his violence upon them." Here she sunk upon me.--Can words paint my affliction, or the horrors I then felt? Should I attempt it, this scene alone would fill your whole paper. I will hasten therefore to the conclusion.

Her husband was at length convinced that she had received the letter as she affirmed, and was outwardly reconciled: but jealousy is a distemper seldom to be totally eradicated, and her having preserved this letter, and the reading it again, were circumstances he could not forgive. He behaved to her with such cruelty, that in half a year, from a state of florid health, she became pale and meagre. *Philander*, who, I believe, really loved her to distraction, took this opportunity of renewing his addresses to her; her husband's barbarity drove her into his arms, and one evening she made her escape with him.

The day after I heard this news, I received from her the following letter:

My dear Papa,

"I Am not insensible of my guilt: but to resist the sincere and tender passion of *Philander* was no longer in my power, and the good-natured world, when they oppose to this the cruellest treatment from an injurious husband, to whom duty and not love had joined me, will perhaps pity your poor *Fanny*."

But alas! these are trifling considerations. The anger of the best of fathers, and the concern which he may suffer on my account, are the objects of my terror. Nor can I bear the thoughts of never seeing you more. Believe me, it is this apprehension alone which stands between me and happiness, and was the last and hardest struggle I had to overcome. I will therefore hope that I may be forgiven by him, that I may again be blest by paying my duty to the kindest, tenderest of fathers: for in that hope consists my being, &c."

I will make but one remark on this letter, which is, that she never upbraids me with having undone her. If you think my story may be of use to the publick, by cautioning parents from thwarting the affections of such children as are capable of having any, it is at your service.

An humble Proposal to the Legislature, for the effectual suppressing the most pernicious Practice of Smuggling.

TWO different gangs are concerned to carry on this wicked business; the first, to run the goods from abroad; the other, to dispose of them when landed.—But if the first can be taken, and punished as they deserve, the latter will fall of course.

The method taken for many years by the commissioners of the customs, to whose care the water-guard is committed, has been to fit out armed vessels to cruize on the smugglers; but of late the

the said smugglers have out-built them, and frequently bid them defiance. And there being no provision made for the men employed in this service, or their families, in case they are disabled or killed, nor any reward for apprehending at sea these worst, as well as most desperate of malefactors — It is apprehended, that the want of sufficient encouragement to the persons employed in so dangerous a service, has been one great cause of the continuance and increase of this evil.

Therefore it is proposed, that the admiralty ships, as likewise our privateers and letter of marque vessels, be also employed in the same service, for their utter extirpation at sea: and that, for their encouragement, the smuggling vessels (instead of being burnt, as they now are) together with all their cargo, shall be given to the captors; as also the reward now given for taking highwaymen, to wit, 40*l.* a head for every such person taken and delivered to the government's order; together with the same recompence in case of loss of life or limb, or being disabled in endeavouring to take them, as is granted by the act of indemnity of the 9th year of his present majesty, to any persons maimed or wounded in apprehending smugglers, or others therein mentioned, or to their families if killed: — But all upon this condition; that if they permit any one of the offenders to escape, they shall have none of the rewards, neither vessel, cargo, or money; but also suffer such severe punishment as shall be thought fit to be inflicted; it having been the practice for many years, if not by direct bribery, yet by a sort of tacit compromise, to take only the cargo, and let the vessels offenders go; which is almost become another illicit trade, and to which the growth of smuggling may be principally ascribed, as will plainly appear by examining and comparing the vast quantity of goods taken at sea, with the very small number of smugglers delivered up to the government. But when the smugglers at sea shall find their persons are principally aimed at, in order to be brought to justice, and such punishment as now is or may be thought fit to be further inflicted, they will, in all probability, be deterred, by a few severe examples, from their present practice, so destructive to trade, as well as prejudicial to the revenue, and even the government itself.

And if it could but be provided, as without doubt the wisdom of the legi-

slature can easily do, That if any of his majesty's subjects shall be found navigating or working any ship or vessel knowingly laden with any specified quantity of goods, either contraband or otherwise, liable to custom or duty, that shall appear by the package or otherwise intended to be run, altho' such goods are pretended to belong to foreigners, and altho' they should be found at a greater distance from our shore than would denominate them hoverers; yet the same punishments and penalties should be inflicted on them, as are by any law now made, or to be made, to be inflicted on persons who are found, or taken actually running goods on the shore, together with the pecuniary rewards and encouragements for taking them; then the chief subterfuge by which the sea smugglers generally get off would be entirely taken from them. *

* By a particular account of goods smuggled in the county of *Suffolk*, from *May* to *January*, 1745, it appears that great quantities of goods were run by several gangs of smugglers, well armed, from vessels, which put into *Benazer*, *Sizewell*, and other places, loaded on horses, from 20 to 200 in a body. The total of them is 4551, and, supposing their loading to be one half tea, and one half brandy, the loss to the revenue and nation by specie carried abroad, will stand thus:

E	2275 horses, loaded with Loss to the Specie car-	
	tea at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct. each, revenue, abroad.	
	the neat pounds will	
	be 382144 lb. at 2s.	
	6d. per lb. for cust-	
	om and excise, is	L. 47768.
	and at 2s. per lb. for	
	the first cost abroad,	
	is	L. 38214
F	2276 horses, loaded with	
	brandy at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	
	each, will be about	
	21 gallons per horse,	
	making 47796 gal-	
	lons neat, at about	
	5s. a gallon for ex-	
	cise and custom, is	L. 11949
G	and at 2s. a gallon	
	for the first cost a-	
	broad, is	L. 4779
	4551 horses.	L. 59717 L. 42995

N.B. It is the general opinion, that more than two thirds of the above is tea, and then the loss to the revenue, and specie carried abroad, rise proportionably higher.

Abstract of Doctor BROCKLESBY's
Essay on the MORTALITY among the
HORNED CATTLE.

SOMETHING more than the knowledge of the human body is necessary to the office of a physician, because the health of mankind depends upon that of those animals which are used for food. — There are very probable reasons to suppose this disorder * contagious, and derived from that which ravaged the *Low Countries* last year, and that which from 1711 traversed through *Italy, Tyrol, Germany, France, the Low Countries, Great Britain, and Ireland.*

First, Dr † Mead observes, that contagions of all kinds may be propagated from one country to another by infected materials; the commodities most apt to retain and convey this infection are such as we import from *Holland.*

Secondly, We know of no way but that of transporting infected commodities, by which the plague can be introduced into the temperate and northern climates. Dr Sydenham ‡ believed that our atmosphere (however disposed to propagate a pestilence once begun) is not sufficient to bring on the disorder.

Thirdly, When any beast of the herd is seized, almost all its followers are, sooner or later, taken.

Fourthly, The symptoms here are exactly the same with those which appeared in the several parts abroad, and particularly in *Holland*, where, as a farther proof of its being contagious, it may be observed that several farms, which had been intirely evacuated by the distemper, were again filled, at the expence of the States, from *Denmark*, and other places not infected; but these fresh cattle, on coming into the places where the infected cattle had been kept, immediately fell sick, and the greatest part of them died.

Fifthly, It is no objection to this supposition, even if it be true, that one farmer's cattle remain in perfect health, tho' surrounded by the diseased beasts of his neighbours; because, by the same reason, not only the small-pox may be denied to be contagious, but the plague itself; many, that have even been inoculated, not having taken the first, and several who continually attended the sick escaping the latter.

Sixthly, This disorder, as the plague, has travelled from the south to the west.

* See Vol. XV. p. 630, 631.

† In his *Treatise of the Plague.*

‡ Sydenhami Opera, p. 109.

(March 1746.)

Turkey, and other places near the Line, are, according to Dr Mead, the only birth-places of the plague, with regard to *Europe*, and both the distemper in 1715, and the present, appear to have had their origin in these parts, and will therefore probably abate with us in a short time; as exotic plants, tho' they will flourish at first, gradually dwindle, and at length die away.

Our author advises the keeping such flesh-meat, as is made use of, three or four days without salt; and if, in temperate weather, it shews no signs of tainting, it may then safely be eaten.

After enumerating the symptoms, and thence investigating this disorder, he proceeds to lay down the following method of cure.

Before the cattle are seized, put sea-
sons or pegs deep into the dewlap, and
the under-part of the neck; immedi-
ately on their refusing food 3 quarts and
a pint of blood should be taken away,
after 12 hours two quarts more, after
the next 12 hours three pints, and after
the following 12 hours one quart, and
in something less than 12 hours after-
wards about a pint; if the difficulty of
breathing still continues, the bleeding
may be repeated, or a quart, instead of
a pint, taken away the last time.

The seasons should be daily promoted to suppuration by moving the cord, and the cattle should have as much bran water as they will drink, luke-warm, a little sowerd with spirit of vitriol or vinegar. — After the first four bleedings give the following drench.

Dissolve one dram of camphire in two ounces of honey, and an ounce and half of saltpetre; mix these in a pint and half of watergruel.

All possible care must be taken to keep the cattle warm, without which, medicines will signify nothing.

If the body is not loosened after 48 hours, repeat the following drench every 12 hours.

Mix one ounce of powder of wild Valerian root, and 2 drams of Virginia snake root, in a pint and half of watergruel, and add a gill of sweet oil.

If the purging come on before the third day, omit the oil; if the stools continue liquid to the eighth day, add, instead of the oil, one ounce of Venice treacle; if this does not moderate the purging, repeat the same quantity of Venice treacle in 12 hours, giving the Valerian drench from the beginning of the third day every 12 hours: after that time it is supposed there will be no need

to add vinegar to the bran-water, which must be often offered to the cattle the whole time of their disorder. If the purging weakens the beasts much, add a handful of whiting to every gallon of the bran-water in boiling: and in some cases the Venice treacle may be continued to the sixth day, after which, if the crackling beneath the skin be very great, several incisions should be made in the most dependant parts of the swell'd places, by which means so many more outlets are gained to the morbid humours; the incisions and searons should be daily rubbed with equal parts of hogs lard, and Swedish tarr.

Lastly, notwithstanding the covering the dead bodies with quick lime was enjoined by publick authority, according to custom in this and other countries, our author shews this method to be the worst that can possibly be practis'd, as it generates from any given quantity of an animal substance, a much greater quantity of putrid fumes, than any other method could produce from an equal quantity of such substances treated any other way; and therefore he highly condemns it, however approved by several great men. And concludes, that though burning the dead bodies hath been customary in all ages, yet he is of opinion that no method can so safely be put into practice in the present case, as to bury the dead immediately at least 8 or 10 feet deep.—

N.B. Agreeably to this opinion of our author the order for using lime is superseded, and several gentlemen of the house of commons having weighed the reasons given against it in this treatise, the burying only is enjoined by the late act. See also the proclamation p. 132 E.

SPEECH of Count WASSENAAR, the Dutch Ambassador, at his Audience of the French King, Feb. 27, 1746.

S I R E,

BEING a second time entrusted with the affairs of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, I am order'd, in the most sincere and strongest manner, to renew the assurances of the high esteem and veneration their High Mightinesses bear towards your majesty's sacred person.

Never have those sentiments varied, nor could any unfortunate events of times or circumstances occasion a change in them.

Truly sensible of the repeated assurances your majesty has given of his favour towards the republic, their High Mightinesses are thoroughly dispos'd, on all occasions, to give proofs how dearly they rate that favour. The recent proofs they have given confirm the sincerity of their sentiments, and gave them reason to hope, that it would have pleased your majesty to have granted to their trading subjects those advantages which the treaties subsisting have stipulated for them: but, with regret, they find that their applications have hitherto proved ineffectual: and, with yet much more regret, they perceive, that your majesty's favourable regard towards their republic seems lately, in some measure, to have lessen'd.

I cannot too often repeat, that their High Mightinesses desire nothing more sincerely than to promote and preserve friendship with your majesty, and to efface every impression which may tend to weaken a good understanding between your majesty and them. And as they are convinced of your majesty's pacifick inclinations, they hope you will do them the same justice, and not doubt but that their wishes truly tend to see an end put to the troubles in Europe by a happy peace: what so many nations sigh for want of, and most ardently wish for. What may not be hoped for from your majesty's benign disposition! How happy would it be for their High Mightinesses, if their endeavours should contribute to put a stop to so many calamities, and if your majesty, convinced of the purity and uprightness of their intentions, would place an entire confidence in them!

Their High Mightinesses most ardently desire to make suitable returns thereto, and to give your majesty the clearest and most convincing proofs of the sincerity with which they wish to deserve it, and to perpetuate that affection, of which they so well know the value.

These, Sire, are the sentiments of their High Mightinesses, which the letter I have the honour to deliver to your majesty from them will confirm. Truly touch'd with the most respectful sense of the many gracious favours your majesty has been pleased to heap on me, I shall make it my endeavour, if possible, to render myself worthy of them, by my conduct, zeal, and sincerity, being persuaded that I cannot better answer the expectations of their High Mightinesses.

May

May I be so happy as by that means to merit your majesty's gracious regard towards me.

(See *Foreign History*.)

DESCRIPTION of the Island of CAPE BRETON, and the adjacent Isles. By P. CHARLEVOIX. (See the Map of Canada, &c. in January Mag.)

THE isle of *Cape Breton* (by the French called *Isle Royale*) is situated between the 45 and 47 degrees of N. Lat. and with *Newfoundland* (from which it is but 15 or 16 leagues distant) forms the S. entry of the bay or gulph of *St Laurence*. The strait which separates it from *Acadia* (or *New Scotland*) is in length about 5 French leagues, and one in breadth, and is called the passage of *Canso*. The length of this isle from N. E. to S. W. is scarcely 50 leagues, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. does not exceed 33. Its shape is very irregular, being so deeply indented with rivers and lakes, that the north and south parts are only joined by an isthmus of about 1800 feet broad, which separates the bottom of the bay of *Toulouse* from several lakes called *Labrador*. These lakes discharge themselves into the Eastern Sea, by two channels of unequal breadth, formed by the isle of *Verderonne*, or *de la Boularderie*, which is 7 or 8 leagues long.

The climate of this isle is not very different from that of *Quebec*, and, tho' the fogs are more frequent here, the air is not reckoned unhealthy. The soil is not alike good, tho' it produces trees of all kinds. Here are oaks of a prodigious size, pine-trees fit for masts, and, in general, all sorts of timber. The most common kinds, next the oak, are the cedar, the ash, the maple, the plane, and the asp. Fruit trees, especially the apple, pulse and roots, wheat, and the other grains necessary to life, are less abundant here, as well as hemp and flax, tho', as to quality, they thrive as well as in *Canada*. It has been observed that the mountains here may be cultivated even to the top; that the best lands are such as incline to the south, being defended from the N. and N. W. winds by the mountains which lie on the side of the river of *St Laurence*.

Domestic animals, such as horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry thrive well. Hunting and fishing yield the inhabitants a plentiful subsistence, for a great part of the year. Here are several good mines of excellent coal,

which, as they lie on the mountainous part of the isle, have no need of digging for them, or of making drains to carry off the water; there is also lime-stone. No place in the world is esteemed to yield such plenty of cod, or to have greater conveniences for drying it. Formerly the isle was well stock'd with game, which is now scarce, especially the elk: their partridges are of the size of a pheasant, and resembling them in their plumage. The fishery for seals, porpoises, and sea-cows is easy, and very profitable from its plenty.

All the ports of this isle lie from the E. inclining to the S. for 55 leagues, beginning from *Port Dauphin* to *Port Toulouse*, which last lies near the mouth of the passage, or streight, of *Canso*. All the rest of the coast scarce affords anchorage, but for small barks in the little bays, or between the isles. The northern coast is very steep and inaccessible, as is also the western side, till you meet the streights of *Canso*, which, when you have passed, you meet *Port Toulouse*, formerly call'd *Port St Peter*. This harbour lies between a kind of gulph, call'd *Little St Peter*, and the isles of *St Peter*, opposite to the *Isles de Madame*, or *de Maurepas*. From thence proceeding N. E. you meet the bay of *Gabaron*, whose entrance, which is 20 leagues from the isles of *St Peter*, is a league full of islands and rocks. Ships may sail close to all these islands, some of which lie off a league and an half from the continent. This bay is two leagues deep, and has good anchorage throughout.

The port of *Louisbourg*, or *English Harbour*, is but a league distant, and one of the best in all *America*. It is about four leagues in circumference, and has, in every part of it, 6 or 7 fathom water. The anchorage is good, and ships may run a-shore on the sands without danger. The entrance is not above 200 toises broad between two small isles, and is known twelve leagues off at sea by the cape of *Lorembec*, which lies a little to the N. E. Two leagues further is the *Port de Baleine*, or *Port Nove*, of difficult access, on account of some rocks, which are covered when the sea runs high. It will not admit ships of above 300 tons, but those under that burthen may lie safe here. From hence it is but two leagues to the bay of *Panadou*, or *Menadou*, the mouth of which is about a league broad, and the length of it two. Almost opposite lies the

the isle of *Scatari*, formerly *Little Cape Breton*, which is near two leagues long, and is only separated from the bay of *Miray* by a very narrow *Peninsula*. The entry of this bay is about two leagues broad, and it is eight deep. It grows narrower as you sail up, and several rivulets, or rather small rivers, discharge themselves into it. It is navigable six leagues for large vessels, which may find good anchorage, and lie safe from all winds. Besides the isle of *Scatari*, there are several smaller islets and rocks, always dry, and which may be seen at a good distance; the largest of these rocks is called *Ferillon*. The bay of *Morienne*, which lies a little higher, is separated from the bay of *Miray* by *Cape Brule*, and a little higher is the isle *Platte*, or the isle *de Pierre à Fusil* (*Flint Isle*) just in $46^{\circ} 8'$ N. Lat. Between these islands and rocks there is good shelter, and sufficient depth of water.

Three leagues farther to the N. E. lies *Indiana*, a good harbour, but only capable of small vessels. From hence it is 2 leagues to *Spanish Bay*, which is a fine port: its entry is not above 1000 feet over, but it widens as you go in, and, at a league's end, divides itself into two branches, each of which is navigable for 3 leagues. Both these ports are good, and might be improved at a small expence. From *Spanish Bay* to the lesser entry of *Labrador* is 2 leagues, and the island which forms the greater and lesser entry is as long. The *Labrador* is a gulph about 20 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 over in the broadest part: from the grand entry of the *Labrador* to *Port Dauphin*, or *St Anne*, is a league and half: there is safe anchorage amongst the isles of *Sibou*. A narrow slip of land closes this port, so as only to admit of one vessel at a time. The harbour is two leagues in circumference, and so land-lock'd by the high lands and mountains which surround it, that you scarce feel the wind; besides, ships may lie close to the shore. As all these ports and bays lie so close to each other, it would be easy to make roads of communication, by land, from one to the other, which would be, in winter, of great benefit to the inhabitants, as it would save them the trouble of going round by sea.

P. Charlevoix here gives the substance of a memorial presented to the court of *France* in 1706. in which, among other advantages, it is observed that this island is naturally fitted for a staple of trade

between *Old* and *New France*.

That it is able, of its own growth, to supply *Old France* with fish, train-oil, pit-coal, lime, and timber for building; and to furnish *New France* with the commodities of *Old France* at a cheap rate: and the navigation from *Quebec* to *Cape Breton* will make very good sailors of such as are now useless, and even a burthen to the country.

That another considerable benefit to (the *French* at) *Canada*, from a good settlement in this island, would be, that boats and small craft might be sent from thence to fish for cod-fish, and others affording oil, at the mouth of the river *St Laurence*. These vessels might be sure of disposing of their cargoes in *Cape Breton*, and there stock themselves with *French* goods. Or vessels might be sent to *France* from *Quebec* loaded with the commodities of the country; there it might load with salt for fishing in the gulph, and afterwards return to *Cape Breton* with cargoes of fish, and there dispose of it, and with the produce of these two voyages purchase the merchandises of *France* to traffic with in *Canada*. It is proper here to observe, continues the memorial, that what hinder'd the *Canadians* from fishing in the Gulph, and at the mouth of the river *St Laurence*, was their being obliged to carry their fish to *Quebec*, where they would not yield enough to pay the freight and sea-men's wages, on account of the length of the voyage; and if they were so lucky as to make any profit, which was very seldom, it was not considerable enough to engage the colony to continue the trade.

But the two colonies (at *Cape Breton* and *Quebec*) assisting each other, and their merchants growing rich by traffic, they might enter into associations and companies for undertakings beneficial to themselves, and consequently to the *French* nation, were it only to open the iron mines, which are in such plenty in the countries about the three rivers; for then the mines in *Old France*, and its woods might have rest, or at least we should not be obliged to *Sweden* and *Biscay* for iron.

Besides, ships which go from *France* to *Canada* always run great hazards at their return, unless they make this voyage in the spring. But the small vessels of *Quebec* run no risk in going to *Cape Breton*, because they chuse their own time, and have experienced pilots. They make two voyages in a year, and

to save the ships of *France* the labour of going up the river of *St Laurence*, and shorten their voyage by one half.

It is not only by promoting the consumption of commodities in *New France*, that such a settlement would be beneficial to the kingdom, but as it lies convenient for disposing of its wines, brandies, linnens, ribbands, taffetas, &c. to the *English* colonies; which commerce will be a very material article, because the *English* would furnish themselves at *Cape Breton*, and at *Canada*, with all these merchandises, not only for the continent, where their colonies are very populous, but also for their islands, and those of the *Dutch*, even tho' the importation of *French* commodities were not openly permitted.

In short, nothing is more likely than such a settlement to engage the merchants of *France* in the cod-fishery, because the isle of *Cape Breton*, furnishing *Canada* with merchandise, the vessels employ'd in that fishery will take in their lading half salt, and half in wares, by which means they will make double profit; whereas at present they are only laden with salt. To this we may add that the increase of our fishery will enable *France* to furnish *Spain* and the *Levant* with fish, and so bring a great deal of money into the kingdom.

The whale-fishery, which is also very plentiful in the gulph, towards the coasts of *Labrador*, and in the river of *St Laurence* as far as *Tadoussac*, might also be reckoned one of the most solid advantages of such an establishment. The ships which go on this expedition might load in *France* with merchandise, which they might sell at *Cape Breton*, or leave in the hands of their *American* factors. They might provide themselves with casks on the spot, and then set out for the fishery, which is the more commodious in those parts, in that it is made in the summer, and not in the winter, as in the Northern parts of *Europe*, where the fishing-boats are surrounded with ice, so that the whales are often lost after they are struck with the harpoon. The ships thus employ'd would gain not only by the merchandise, which they carry'd to *Cape Breton*, but also by the fish, and this double profit would be made in less time, and with less hazard, than what is made in the North with only whale-oil, and the money expended in *Holland* for that commodity would be saved to the nation.

It has been already observ'd that

the isle of *Cape Breton* has plenty of trees for masts, and timber for building of its own growth, and besides lies convenient for importing them from *Canada*; this must augment the mutual commerce of these two colonies, and furnish an easy way for building of ships here. All things necessary may easily be imported from *Canada*; and would cost much less than in *France*, and might enable us to sell ships to foreigners, of whom we now purchase them.

Lastly, there is no safer or more convenient retreat for ships bound from all parts of *America*, whether chased by enemies, surpriz'd by bad weather, or in want of water, wood, or provisions. And in time of war, this port might send out cruisers to ruin the trade of *New England*, and seize the whole COD-FISHERY. —

On the cession made of *Placentia* and *Acadia* to the crown of *England* by the peace of *Utrecht* in 1712, the *French* having no place where they could either safely cure their cod, or pursue the fishery, but *Cape Breton Isle*, they found themselves under a necessity of making a settlement, and fortifying themselves in this place.

The first thing they did was to change the name, calling it *Isle Royale*. The next step was to chuse the place for settling the Colony, and it was long in suspense whether they should fix on *English Harbour* (now *Louisbourg*) or *Port St Anne* (now *Port Dauphin*.)

The former (*Louisbourg* or *English Harbour*) has been already described, as one of the finest ports in *America*. The cod-fishery is excellent, and continues from *April* to the end of *December*; but the soil is barren all round, and it would cost immense sums to fortify it, as there were no materials to be had for that purpose in the neighbourhood. Besides, there was not anchorage room enough in the harbour for above 40 fishing vessels at a time.

On the contrary, the *Port Dauphin*, or *St Anne* (as before described) had both the advantages of a surer road, a more difficult entry, and a safer port within: add to this, that all the materials for fortifying the place, and building a town, were to be had on the spot. The adjacent country was fertile, and full of wood, and the fishery equally good as at *Louisbourg*, only with this difference, that the westerly winds made it impracticable to fish in boats here, tho' it was as easy to do it in sloops, as at *Boston* in *New England*.

The

The sole inconvenience, which turned the scale between these two ports, was the difficulty of entering the latter. *English Harbour* was therefore settled by the name of *Louisbourg*, and nothing was left undone to make this new establishment at once commodious and impregnable.

As the value of *Cape Breton* cannot be too well inculcated in the minds of *Britons*, we hope our readers will not think the following computation, tho' long, tedious or improper.

A Computation of the Advantage of the FRENCH FISHERY on the Banks of Newfoundland, Acadia, Cape Breton, &c.—as it was carried on by the French, before the taking of Louisbourg; by General PEPPERELL.

THE knowledge which the *French* had of the great benefit of the Fishery, and the hopes of one time or other monopolizing it, made them take such indefatigable and indirect means, the last war, to procure, by dint of money, a neutrality for this trade, that they might vie with us in prosecuting their voyages unmolested, as long as the war should last; and, on the peace, stuck at no terms to obtain *Cape Breton* to themselves. And they had no sooner effected it, but immediately they began to settle in this island. A new colony was set on foot, to consist of fishermen only, and encouragement given, forts, &c. built, and a town garrison'd, to protect them. The whole nation seemed to have their eyes on the place; so that it was peopled more and more yearly; and a fishery flourished so fast, that they could and did afford to undersell us at foreign markets. For the protection of this trade, they had annually ships of war sent them from *France*, to visit and supply them, with orders to protect and defend not only their sea-coasts, but their vessels on the banks of *Newfoundland*, &c. and give them a privilege of fishing almost where they pleas'd; in which they gradually increased so, that in the year 1732, when the *Le Fleuron* and the *Brilliant*, two of their men of war, were order'd on this service, the marquis *De la Maison Fort*, who came with them, in his Journal thus remarks:

'*Louisbourg* is a good port, and a safe harbour; and will be sufficiently provided against all attempts made on the same, when the fortifications (about which they incessantly labour) shall

be compleated.* More than an hundred vessels from *France* arrive every year in this harbour to fish, and make fish of the cod which they catch in small craft of the country, and after put into larger vessels, where they salt them, and dry them, from the beginning of *June* to *October*; when they all get ready to depart, each one for his assigned port. This island produces some grain: but tho' there are more than four thousand inhabitants, they find their account much better in fishing than in husbandry; and consequently the land lies waste, they procuring all necessaries by their fish.

This sufficiently demonstrates the expectation of the *French* from this colony, what encouragement it had, how fast it grew, and how greatly beneficial it must have been in a number of years more, to *France*, from whence they must of necessity have every necessary of life whatsoever, and pay for them out of this fishery, as the marquis justly observes. According to the best accounts from those who have been eye-witnesses of part of it, and from the captains, &c. of their ships, at different occasional conversations, it appears that from the strait of *Canso* down along shore to *Louisbourg*, and from thence to the N. E. part of *Cape Breton*, there were yearly employ'd at least 500 shallows. These requir'd at sea and on shore, 5 men each; which amount to 2500 men: and 60 brigantines, schooners, and sloops, each of 15 men; making 900 more: in all 3400.

Allow these 500 shallows to catch 300 quintals of fish each in the summer season; and the 60 brigs, schooners, &c. each 600 quintals, there is made at *Cape Breton* annually of fish 186000 quintals.

Now, to carry this fish to *Europe*, to market, there must be employ'd 93 sail of ships, of the burthen of 2000 quintals each, one with the other; and each of these ships have at least 20 men, which are 1860 seamen. These, added to the 3400 above, make 5260 men, employ'd at *Cape Breton* only in the fishery.

At *Gaspe*, *Quadre*, and other harbours, there are 6 ships yearly from *France* mann'd to catch their own cargoes in shallows, which they haul up and leave in the country every winter; till they return the next spring; for these

* See an account of these fortifications, with their artillery, Vol. XV. p. 357. and the *Fr.* account of them on the map given with *January Mag.* 1746. at the plan of *Louisbourg*.

these, one with another, may be allow'd 60 hands. From *St Maloes* and *Granville* they have at least 300 sail of these ships in this fishery, who fish at *Petit Nord*, *Fishante*, *Belle-Isle*, and the *Gulph*; which will, all computed as above (allowing those ships, that so come out to make their own voyages, to carry each 3000 quintals) be as follows:

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
At <i>Cape Breton</i>	93	5260	186,000
At <i>Gaspé</i>	6	360	18,000
At <i>Quadre</i>	6	360	18,000
At <i>Port en Basque</i>	6	360	18,000
At <i>Les Trois Isles</i>	3	180	9,000
<i>St Maloes, &c.</i>	300	18000	900,000
	414	24520	1149,000

Besides several ships from *St Jean de Luz*, *Bayonne*, *Nantz*, *Havre de Grace*, &c. which go annually into these parts on the same voyage. — There have also been constantly sent from the river *Sandre*, *Olune*, *Poitoux*, *Havre*, &c. 150 ships at least, the *French* say 200 sail employ'd in the mud-fishery, or *mort vest* (as they call it) from 16 to 24 men each: which carry home, upon an average, from 22,000 to 30,000 fish in number; which make, on the most moderate estimate, 150 sail of ships: and, on a medium, 20 men each, are 3000 men, and in the whole 3,900,000 fishes in tale. These ships are fitted out in *France* for their voyages on the *Banks*, and there tarry 'till they are laden; unless they meet with any accident or disturbance: In which case they resort to *Cape Breton* for shelter or supplies, as they had no other port.

In regard to the value of this branch of trade, it is necessary to observe, that there is hereby produced a large quantity of train-oil; which *France* has always an immediate demand for at home, for their woollen manufactures, lamps, &c. and with which also their sugar colonies, that can't do without it, are yearly supply'd. It is certainly well known that they either do, or may at least, make one hoghead of sixty gallons of oil, clear drawn off from the blubber, out of every hundred quintals of fish, which out of the whole quantity of fish before-mentioned, will produce 11,490 hogheads of oil. And allowing that 4000 fishes in number are equal to 100 quintals, when cured, then the 3,900,000 mud-fish, by the same rule, will yield 975 hogheads of oil. Which added to the other make 12,465 hogheads of

train-oil, which are equal to 3116 tons and a quarter,

Now, let the 1149000 quintals of fish be valued only at 10s. Sterl. per quintal, the prime cost usually at *Newfoundland*. and it is worth

And, to this, allow 3s. Sterl. freight per quintal of it, in *English* bottoms, to market

And then the fish only is worth

And let the 3116 and Qr. tons of oil be valued at 18l. Sterl. per ton, the amount of it is

As to the mud-fish, it is generally sold in *Fra.* at 1000 livres per 1000 fish; and then at 11d. Sterl. per livre, their value is

And thus it appears that one year's fishery of the *French* only is worth, Sterl.

And this great branch of trade, in a manner, depended entirely on their possession of the island of *Cape Breton*. A vast advantage also accrues to the *French* Woollen Manufacture, in which also they have been vying with us, and have now brought that trade to such a pitch as to carry it all over, not only their own dominions (formerly obliged to us for fine cloths) but to a great advantage into *Italy*, *Spain* and *Turkey*, even to the great detriment of *England*; for, allowing that every man before-mentioned in the fishery, in his blanket, watch-coat, and rug, pea-jacket, &c. consumes of these coarser woollens 30s. sterl. per ann. their consumption will be 41250l. Sterl. which, had we the whole fishery to ourselves, must of course be of our own manufacture.

But, besides this, due consideration must be had to canvas, cordage, hooks, lines, twine, nets, lead, nails, spikes, edge-tools, graplins, anchors, &c. &c. that 564 ships, and the shallops to fish for them, must expend at sea and on shore: and allow all these to be *British*, and the immediate value of this branch of trade to *England*, could she (or rather would she) keep it to herself, will appear of greater consequence than any other (not even excepting Tobacco) dependent on the plantations.

Thus, supposing the *French* entirely excluded

excluded this fishery, as must be the case, if *England* keeps *Cape Breton*, and allows them no longer any privilege at *Newfoundland*, the whole papal empire must then depend on us solely for this dry-fish, which, as they can't do without it, will give us almost the whole trade of the *Mediterranean*; and all the other national advantages that must arise from it. The acquisition, therefore, of *Cape Breton*, unpeopling the *French* colony there, and reducing the garrisons to his majesty's obedience (which must give us all the rest) is of itself a sufficient compensation for the war; and will be so allow'd by all concerned in trade.

But, besides the national advantage by the fishery;—by the reduction of *Cape Breton*, and an *English* garrison there, *France* has not any one sea-port for the relief of their trading ships, either to or from the *East* or *West Indies*, C open to them any where in *North America*, to the northward of the river of *Mississippi*. For *Quebec* is not to be look'd upon as an open port to the sea; it being 60 or 70 leagues within land, thro' the *Gulph*, to the mouth of the river; and then a great deal further up the river. So that it is impracticable to think of going thither for shelter: and of consequence the whole trade to and from the *West Indies*, &c. will be not only exposed to our privateers from the northern colonies in war-time, without any place to retreat to, but even in peace, without any sea-port they can call their own, or lay any pretensions to, in these seas, any where to the northward of *Mississippi*, as above-said.

And as to *Quebec* itself,—the river is now so much under our command, as well as the gulph, that all trade there may be very easily stopped, and all communication cut off from them by our ships in and out of *Cape Breton*. So that (without force or arms) in a very few years that colony will fall; and the whole trade of furs, carried on with the *Indians* there, come into the *English* hands, as *Canada* may be kept unable to supply or furnish them. But a happier consequence than this will be, that, as they may be kept from supplying the *Indians* to trade, so also from encouraging them to annoy our frontiers: and they (the *Indians*) even must become obliged to, and dependent upon us; so that we shall not be in such continual apprehensions of their hostilities, but ratherd may have them in as much subjection to us as they have been to the *French*.

To all that is said before in regard to *Cape Breton*, let it be added, that by this acquisition we have secured to the nation the garrison of *Annapolis Royal*, and the colony of *Nova Scotia*. Which, being a very rich and fertile soil, and its A coasts and rivers abounding with fish, and settled by *French* catholics, that nation has much regretted the loss of, and endeavoured to retake, by laying siege to *Annapolis*, both in the last year, 1744, and this present year; and would have got it, had it not been for our expedition to *Cape Breton*, which caused them to raise their siege and withdraw. And by our holding *Cape Breton*, we shall B keep those *French* inhabitants at *Acadia* in strict allegiance to his majesty, or else oblige them to quit their possessions; which are all farms, brought to and fit for any service immediately. This will be an encouragement to our own subjects to go and settle there; and also oblige the *Cape Sable Indians*, our enemies, either to abandon that shore, or fly to *Canada* for such shelter and supply as they can get there. By the same means we shall get rid also of the *St John's* tribe, which have been always D troublesome to us; as both these tribes have had their dependance entirely on *Cape Breton* and the *French* of *Acadia*.

Had we not taken *Cape Breton* this year, and the *French* had taken *Annapolis* (which it's not disputed they would have done, had we been idle) the consequence then would have been:—
All the inhabitants of *Nova Scotia* would have declared for the *French* king immediately, and the colony at once been established to him. And all the *Cape Sable* and *St John's Indians*, who assisted at the siege of *Annapolis* with those of *Canada*, would have been well supply'd E with arms, ammunition, &c. and let loose upon our frontiers: and their success have so dispirited even those other tribes that pretend to be at peace with us, that they must have joined with them. And they together would have ravage our frontiers, whilst their men of war and privateers, by sea, would have destroy'd our sea-ports, and kept us in continual alarms; without having it in our power to hinder them from carrying their conquests from *Annapolis*, along our eastern shore, even to *Cape Anne*, were they so inclin'd.

The quiet possession of ALL WHICH for the future in a great measure depends immediately on our keeping this acquisition of *Cape Breton*.

Extract

Extract of M. OUTHIER's Journal
of a Voyage to the North, 1736. (Con-
tinued from p. 97.)

WE shall now describe the town of Tornea, and give some particulars relating to the manners and customs of its inhabitants, as well as of the Laplanders in general.

Tornea is a little town of about 70 houses, all of wood. It has three streets running parallel from north to south, a little winding along the arm of a river, which is but a gulph in summer, when the town is dry on the other sides; these three principal streets are traversed by 14 smaller ones. The church, which is of wood, is at some distance from the houses, tho' inclosed by the palisades which surround the town. Here the service is performed in *Swedish*, because the burghers speak that tongue. The town and this church lie in an isle, or sort of Peninsula, called *Swentzar*. There is a stone church in another isle called *Biorckohn*, a quarter of a mile to the S. of the town, where the service is in the *Finland* dialect, for the servants and country people, who speak little *Swedish*; the parson's or curate's house is near this last. In 1737 there were 3 chaplains or colleagues, who assisted the rector in preaching and reading the services; one of these was school-master.

Most of the houses at Tornea, as well as in the country, have a large court, surrounded at least on two sides by apartments, and on the two others by stables and barns. In the country these courts are exactly square, but in the town they are oblong. Each chamber for sleeping in has a chimney placed in the corner, two feet and an half or three feet wide, and four or four and an half in height. Above the chimney-piece is a horizontal cleft, very narrow, in which runs an iron plate which they call the *spibel*, by which they can either wholly or in part close up the vent or funnel of the chimney. To make a fire, they pile up wood in plenty, and scarce is it lighted, when it is consumed to ashes. Then they shut the *spibel*, and give the room what degree of heat they think proper, M. Outhier caused the thermometers of M. Reaumur to rise 35 degrees above frost, at a time when the glass windows were cover'd with ice; a candle placed in the windows became also so soft, that it melted and fell. In the country the lodging-rooms and kitchens are like those in town, and the chimneys of brick and
(March 1745.)

rough stones, which is the only masonry known here. There is often near the kitchen-fire, and beneath the same chimney, an oven to bake bread, and sometimes a still to make Aqua-vitæ of oats.

A From Tornea, as you ascend the river, each peasant has a kind of pavilion called *Cotta*, larger at top than at bottom, and higher than the rest of the house, and at the top of this is a weather-cock erected on a long pole. Without the house is a well near the window of the *Cotta*, and by this window they let the water run into the copper, where it is heated, or where they melt snow for the cattle; they also make their brandy or Aqua-vitæ in the *Cotta*. They have, besides this, their magazines, which are several small rooms separate from the house, their baths, and their chambers to thresh and dry their oats.

C The inhabitants of both town and country have but one sheet in their beds, a coverlet of white hare-skins serves for a second. They are forbid to have different habits of the same colour, and can wear no garment of cloth that is not mark'd in the folds with the king's seal, otherwise it is confiscated. They are also prohibited, under a penalty of 1500 dollars, to assist at any mass, the laws of Sweden only allowing the Roman-catholics the exercise of their religion in their own houses. They season all their food with sugar, saffron, ginger, citron, and orange-peel, and mix cummin seed with their bread: beer is their common drink, but at Tornea they have a little white wine. There are some peasants who never saw red wine, and took it for sheep's blood.

E As to their agriculture and manner of harvest, they plow only with shovels and spades, having neither ploughs nor harrows. They sow their corn about the end of May at soonest, and it's ripe in August, at the same time with the rice: they reap it with the hook, as in France. Their barley has a round ear, and makes a well-tasted bread. They have near their houses a kind of very large scaffold, on which they lay their corn to the sun, and when the bad season comes in, they house it in their threshing-chambers; their flails are ingeniously enough contrived.

G In a country so cold, and where the sun makes so short a residence, we must not expect a variety of trees or vegetables. There are few of the first sort but firs and birch; in some places you find a few willows, and some very tall and

R

straight

strait aspine trees: In the isles of the *Bothnic* gulph is found a tree resembling the *Acacia*, which bears clusters of white flowers, which turn into beautiful red berries, but are of no use. There is also of flowers a kind of *Narcissus*, lilly of the valley, and vipers-tongue, and some fruits, which are of no great use to the natives. Certainly the terrestrial paradise was never placed in this country, or it must be greatly degenerated.

As soon as the snow falls, the only method of travelling is in sledges, over the lakes as well as the land. Nov. 5. it began to snow, and from that time till the end of May 1737 there was neither earth nor ice to be seen; all was snow: orders were then given to plant in the ground small firrs, in form of avenues, to mark out the roads. They are obliged to do this every year to direct the travellers, who otherwise would lose themselves in the snows, which lie 4 or 5 feet deep. The first sledges that pass, beat and harden the snow, which is still consolidated by succeeding carriages. They generally make these roads on the ice, because they are more even and smooth.

In the midst of winter our academicians took the resolution of leaving *Tornea*, to climb the mountains, where they were to measure their base: An important operation, on which depended the success of their design. As the hard season might render this task painful and difficult, several burgeses of *Tornea* proposed to them to defer it till spring, when the days would be longer, and the cold less severe; but the gentlemen were determined, and each made the necessary preparations accordingly.

It is scarce possible to express how much they suffered on this occasion: after sweating with the fatigue of measuring, they mounted their sledges, and travelled several leagues, exposed to the most piercing cold, which penetrated them, in spite of their habits of furs. M. *Maupertuis* had some of his toes frozen, and M. *Outhier* for several weeks felt a considerable pain in his fingers. When they came to make their observations of angles on the mountain *Avasaxa*, they were obliged to use a kind of sledges call'd *Pulkas*, drawn by reindeer. These resemble small boats, being pointed before, and placed on a keel, which is but 2 or 3 inches broad.

The *Laplanders* have some sledges of this sort 5 or 6 feet long, which they use to transport their dry'd fish and rain-deer-skins; but those for travelling, and which were used by the academicians,

are but 4 feet long at most. The point or fore-part of these sledges is boarded, and on the edges is nail'd a rain-deer-skin, which the person, who sits in the *Pulka*, brings over his breast, and fastens with cords round his body, to prevent the snow from entering the sledge. The difficulty is to keep a right poize, for these sledges have no more footing than the scates we use to slide with. M. *Brunius*, accustomed to this way of travelling, guided his sledge so well with a little stick he held in his hand, that he kept it always steady. Messieurs *de Maupertuis* and *Outhier* overset themselves continually, and the former bruised his arm.

The rain-deer who draw these sledges, have large horns, turning backwards, and serving for several uses. Their flesh is delicate, but insipid: the *Laplanders* dry it, and keep it a long time: with the nerves of this animal they make thread, which they use to fasten their boats. They drink their milk, and make cheese of it, which is not good. They use the skins for garments, especially those of the young, which is softest: not a native, whether *Laplander*, *Finlander*, or *Swede*, but has a garment of this sort, which they call *Lappmudes*; they wear like our roquenos. They keep the hairy side outmost, and line them with linen, hemp, or some other furr. With the old rain-deer skins they make stockings, or rather soft boots, which are very warm and commodious to walk on the ice when it is hard, for when it thaws they are of no use.

They also use these animals to travel in places where horses could scarcely go, or at least could find no subsistence; as in the country north of *Kengis*, that is to say, the northern part of this vast continent. They travel very swiftly, but are not strong: if the way be dry and good, they will go 30 *French* leagues a day, but, when the road is neither hard nor beaten, and the sledge sinks in the snow, the rain-deer can scarcely advance, and goes very slowly. This creature has the conveniency of finding pasture every where; when he is tired, they unloose him, and he goes not far from his masters, but works under the snow to get a whitish sort of moss, which is his sole food: so that a traveller need only take his own provisions, which he puts in the fore-part of his sledge.

To let the reader judge of the cold here, I shall only make the following remark: The barometer on the evening of Jan. 6. was at 31 degrees, and the next

next day at 33. A bottle of brandy froze entirely thro' in a room where there was no fire. The same evening the thermometer of mercury was at 37, while that of spirit of wine was but at 29; and Jan. 7. this last was quite frozen.

Thirty miles from *Tornea* (which make 60 *French* leagues) there is annually a remarkable fair, where the burgeses of this town repair in crowds; it begins Jan. 14. and lasts till the 25th. It is held in a village called *Jukas Jerswi*: None but the burgeses of *Tornea* have a right to buy there, and they must have a licence from the governor of the province before they go. This costs them 3 dollars (or about 34 or 35 sols) If they go without it, they are fined 150 *Dalbers* copermyth*. They set out for this fair in sledges drawn by horses as far as *Ofwer Tornea*; there they take pulkas drawn by rein-deer, and send back their horses. In the place where the fair is kept they have a great number of shops, which belong to them, and where they lodge. These shops, which are empty all the rest of the year, with the church, and curate's house, compose the village of *Jukas Jerswi*. Here the people of *Tornea* trade with the *Laplanders*, bringing them brandy, syrup of sugar, which they get from *Stockholm*, and dry biscuit, in exchange for which, they receive dry'd cod and other fish, skins, dry'd rein-deer's flesh, furs of bears, foxes, ermins, martins, and other beasts.

M. Outhier speaks little of the *Laplanders* in his Journal, he only gives a description of their huts, which are formed of several poles, about 12 or 15 feet long, fixed one end in the ground, where they form a circle of about 22 feet broad, and closed at top in shape of a cone; over these they throw some old rags, or rein-deer skins, which only cover a part. The top is left open, and serves for a chimney to the fire in the midst of the tents. Here they pass the winter, ill clothed, and often lying on the snow. When they remove, they only strip the hut, leaving the poles standing, being sure to find wood enough wherever they go.

I have given you here all that is most remarkable in the Journal of M. Outhier, from the time of his leaving *Tornea* to his return to *France*. These Academicians left *Tornea*, June 9 and 10, 1737: some went by sea, others in a coach. The vessel M. *Maupertuis* was on board,

* A *Dalber* copermyth is about 11 sols *French*, and a *Dalber* silvermyth about 34.

was stranded on the coast two miles from *Pitheca*, but was soon got off and refitted, so as to reach *Stockholm*.

On their road these gentlemen stop'd at *Afsta* to see the method of refining the copper, of which M. Outhier gives a curious detail. They also visited the fine tin manufactory at *Messins-brok*, a quarter of a mile from thence, and the celebrated copper mine at *Fahlun*, of which the reader will judge by seeing the little picture, and be surpris'd how men can voluntarily condemn themselves to work in those frightful caverns, which resemble hell itself.

Imagine a vast quarry, about 100 fathom over, and 150 feet deep, to which you descend by stairs cut in the rock, or by wooden ladders, where the rock falls; at the bottom you enter a narrow cavern, frightful and dark. By the aid of a long piece of lighted deal, you descend by another stone winding stair to a square hole perpendicular to the horizon, about 4 feet over and 30 deep, furnish'd on each side with ladders, tied 2 and 2 to descend. At the foot of this you enter another narrow cave, in which on entering you find the most miserable of men, almost naked, lying on the ground, with their matches lighted. The way is narrow, and the heat of these subterraneous places enough to stifle you. After advancing a little, you descend further, and find cavities of 30 and 40 feet, terminated by vast wells; these communicate with each other, by narrow passages. In several of them the rock is supported by walls, in others by props of wood; yet, in spite of these precautions, the workmen often perish by its falling in.

After visiting these caverns you find yourself at the bottom of the largest well, whose depth is 350 *Swedish* (or 640 *French*) yards; to get out of this you are placed in the buckets which draw up the ore, and must hold fast by the chains that fasten them to the ropes. If you do not take care from time to time to guide the bucket, by pushing against the rocks, you run the hazard of being knock'd on the head, or being hurt by the other bucket, which descends as yours comes up.

This is but a slight sketch of these horrid places; a dreadful silence reigns amongst the miners, who seem to have death in their faces; no glimpse of joy is left them, and they are forbid even to whistle or sing. Is the lot of a condemn'd wretch more to be pity'd!

*At the Court at St James's the 12th Day
of March, 1745.*

P R E S E N T,

*The King's most Excellent Majesty in
Council.*

W Hereas a contagious distemper now rages in several parts of this kingdom amongst oxen, bulls, cows, calves, steers, and heifers, which if not timely prevented, may end in the entire destruction of such cattle: and whereas by an act of parliament passed this present session, (*see p. 105.*) It is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs, and successors, by and with the advice of his or their privy council, from time to time to make such rules, orders and regulations, or to vary or repeal the same, as he or they shall judge most expedient and effectual in *Great Britain, Ireland,* and all other his majesty's dominions, for putting a stop to, or preventing the spreading of the said distemper; and whosoever shall offend against any such rules, orders, regulations, or variations, being convicted thereof before any justice or justices of the peace for any county, riding, division, city, liberty, or town corporate, where such offence shall be committed, are made subject to the penalty of ten pounds; one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the parish; to be levied by distress; and in default of distress, the offender to be committed by such justice or justices to the house of correction for three months; and that such rules, orders, and regulations shall be publicly read upon the next Sunday after the receipt of the same, and the first Sunday in every subsequent month, during the time the same shall continue in force, immediately after the prayers, in all parish churches, chapels, and other places set apart for divine worship; and every such order, rule, and regulation, shall be kept by the minister of every parish church, chapel, or place, who shall permit any person residing within his parish, chapelry, or place, to read the same, during the time such rule, order, or regulation shall continue in force.— And it is further enacted, by the said act, that the removal, driving, or sale of every ox, bull, cow, calf, steer, or heifer, contrary to any such rule, order, or regulation, shall be deemed a distinct and separate offence within the intent and meaning of the said act.—His ma-

jesty being desirous of doing all in his power to put a stop to the spreading of the said distemper, has thought fit, by and with the advice of his privy council (who have consulted physicians and surgeons thereupon, and they have given it as their opinion, that all the methods of cure which have been put in practice, both at home and abroad, have proved so unsuccessful, that they have rather contributed to propagate than stop the infection; for while means are using to save the sick, the disease spreads amongst the sound, and is increased more and more, in proportion to the number seized with it) to make and establish the rules, orders, and regulations following, which his majesty does, by this his order of his privy council, requiring and commanding all his subjects in the several counties, cities, towns corporate, and parishes, and all other parts of this his realm, strictly to pursue and observe, during his royal pleasure.

First, That all cowkeepers, farmers, and owners of any of the said several sorts of cattle, in any place where the said distemper has appeared, or shall hereafter appear, do, as soon as any of the said cattle shall appear to have any signs or marks of the said distemper, immediately remove such cattle to some place distant from the rest, and cause the same to be shot dead, or otherwise killed, with as little effusion of blood as may be, and the bodies to be immediately buried with the skin and horns on, at least four feet in depth above the body of the beast so buried, having first cut and slashed the hides thereof from head to tail, and quite round the body in several places, so as to render the same of no use.

Secondly, That they do cause all the hay, which such infected cattle have breathed upon, and all the hay, straw, or litter, that they have touched, or have been near them, to be forthwith removed and burnt; and that no person who shall attend any infected cattle, shall go near the sound ones in the same clothes.

Thirdly, That they do cause the houses or buildings where any such infected cattle shall have stood, to be cleaned from all dung and filth, and wet gunpowder, pitch, tar, or brimstone to be fired or burnt in several parts of such buildings, at the same time keeping in the smoke as much as possible; and that the same be afterwards frequently wash-

ed with vinegar and warm water; and that no sound cattle be put therein for two months at least.

Fourthly, That they do not suffer any of their cattle, that shall have recovered from the said distemper before the notification of this order, to be brought amongst the sound cattle, until they shall have been kept separate a month at least, and until they shall have been well curried and washed with vinegar and warm water.

Fifthly, That no person whatsoever do buy, sell, or expose to sale, the milk, or any part of the flesh or inтраils of any such infected cattle; or feed, or cause to be fed any hog, calf, lamb, or other animal therewith; or drive, or cause to be drove any such infected cattle to any fair or market, either in or out of the county where the said cattle now are, or to or from any other place whatsoever, out of their own respective ground, while they are so distemper'd.

Sixthly, That no person do drive or remove any of the said sorts of cattle, whether infected or not infected, from any farm or ground, where any such infected cattle are, or shall have been, within the space of one month before such removal.

Seventhly, That as soon as the distemper shall appear in or among any of the said sorts of cattle of any cowkeepers, farmers, or other persons, they do immediately give notice thereof to the constable of the town or parish, and also to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish or place where such infected cattle shall be, of the appearance of such infection, or to any inspector to be appointed by the justices of the peace for the district, where such parish or place shall lie, pursuant to the directions herein after given, to the end that the said officers may be the better enabled to do their duty, according to the directions herein after mentioned.

That no person do presume to obstruct any constable, churchwarden, overseer of the poor, or other person to be appointed by the justices of the peace to assist in the execution of the powers or directions given, or to be given, in pursuance of this order.

That whosoever shall disobey any of the said rules, orders, or regulations, shall be strictly prosecuted for the penalty inflicted by the said act.

And for the more effectual carrying into execution the said rules, orders, and regulations, and preventing the spreading of the said infection, his ma-

jesty doth, by this his order in council, strictly command and direct, that the several justices of the peace for the several counties, cities, ridings, and towns corporate in this realm, where the said distemper has already appeared, or shall appear, do meet together forthwith, or immediately after the said distemper shall appear within their respective divisions, and subdivide and distribute themselves, in order to meet in less numbers in such parts and places as shall be most useful.

That the said justices do consider of such methods as shall be most proper to carry the said rules and orders effectually into execution, and for that purpose, that they meet from time to time, as often as shall be necessary to answer the end of this order, so long as the infection continues in the neighbourhood, to give such instructions to the constables, churchwardens, and overseers of the respective parishes, and such inspectors, if any shall be appointed, pursuant to the powers herein after given; to receive accounts from such officers of what they shall do from time to time, in pursuance of this order, and such instructions; to hear complaints, and punish offenders against the said rules, orders, and regulations; to transmit to his majesty's privy council from time to time a particular account of their proceedings, and to do whatever shall be necessary to render this order most effectual.

And his majesty doth further strictly command all constables, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, and such inspectors, if any shall be appointed as aforesaid, as soon as they shall know or be informed that any of the said sorts of cattle within their respective districts are infected, to go to, and take an exact account of the number and sorts of such cattle in the possession of any person, distinguishing the infected from such as are not so, and to repeat those accounts weekly; and to see that the infected be shot, or otherwise killed as aforesaid, removed and buried according to the above-mentioned rules, and that all other the beforementioned rules, orders, and regulations, and such directions as shall be given by the said justices, be punctually performed and obeyed.

That they do, from time to time, transmit to the justices, at each of their meetings, an exact account of all that they shall do, or cause to be done, or that the owners of the said cattle shall do

or cause to be done, in pursuance of this order; and likewise of all neglects or breaches thereof, and prosecute the offenders therein before the said justices, for the penalty inflicted by the said act; and that they do take an exact account of all such cattle as shall be shot, or otherwise killed as aforesaid, either by them, or by the owners, in pursuance of the aforesaid regulations, and transmit the same to the said justices, together with the true and real values of such cattle, at the respective times immediately before they were infected.

That they take particular care, that the owners do divide their cattle into as many small parcels as their ground will admit of, and at some reasonable distance from each other; and that they do carefully gather or cause to be gathered up the dung of all infected cattle, and that the same be buried deep under ground.

And his majesty doth hereby further command and empower the said constables, church-wardens and overseers, and inspectors, where any such shall be appointed, to stop and examine all such of the said sorts of cattle within their said respective districts found in the road, or passing or driving to or from any markets, fairs, or places; and upon their finding any such cattle to be infected, to shoot, or otherwise kill the same, and dispose of their carcases and dung in the same manner as is herein before directed.

And his majesty doth hereby further empower the said justices of the peace, in case they shall find it necessary for the purposes of this order, to appoint proper persons to be employed as inspectors of the houses, buildings, ground, and cattle, within their respective districts, to be assistant to the said constables, church-wardens, and overseers, for the purposes aforesaid.

And for the encouragement of the owners of such infected cattle, his majesty doth hereby promise, that they shall be paid by the commissioners of the treasury for every such infected beast which shall be killed according to the said rules, immediately after the infection shall first appear upon them, one moiety or half the value of such cattle, not exceeding the sum of forty shillings for each of the said sorts, excepting calves, and not exceeding ten shillings for each calf, the numbers, and values, and conformities to the above mentioned rules, to be ascertained by the oaths of the owners, and two of the said con-

stables, churchwardens, overseers, or inspectors, to be taken before one or two of the said justices, who shall certify under their hands, or the hand of one of them, the sums of money which such owners shall appear to their or his satisfaction intitled to, by virtue of this order for infected beasts shot, or otherwise killed, slashed, and buried according to the above regulations.

And it is hereby further directed, that for the better notifying this order, the same be forthwith printed and published, and be also inserted in the next *London Gazette*.

WILLIAM SHARPE.

DESCRIPTION of QUEBEC, Character of its Inhabitants, and the manner of living in that French colony; by P. CHARLEVOIX.

ALL the accounts I have yet seen of *Quebec* are so faulty and deficient, that, I believe, I shall not displease you by a true representation of this capital of *New France*. It indeed merits your knowledge, were it only on account of the singularity of its situation, for perhaps it is the only city in the world, that can boast a fresh-water harbour, capable of containing 100 men of war of the line, at 120 leagues distance from the sea. It lies on the most navigable river in the universe.

The river *St Laurence* up to the isle of *Orleans*, that is, for about 112 leagues from its mouth, is no where less than from 4 to 5 leagues broad, but above that isle it narrows so, that before *Quebec* it is not above a mile over. Hence this place got the name of *Quebeis*, or *Québec*, which in the *Algonquin* tongue signifies a straitning, or strait. The *Abenakis*, whose language is a dialect of the *Algonquin*, call it *Quelibec*, which signifies a place shut up or conceal'd, because, as you enter from the little river of *Chaudière*, by which these savages come to *Quebec* from *Acadia*, the point of *Levy*, which jetts out beyond the isle of *Orleans*, entirely hides the South channel of the river *St Laurence*, as the isle of *Orleans* does that on the North; so that from thence the port of *Quebec* appears like a large bason, or bay, land-lock'd on all sides.

The first object, which presents itself on entering the road, is a beautiful cascade, or sheet of water, about 30 foot broad, and 40 high, which appears just at the entry of the little channel of the isle of *Orleans*, and is seen from that long

long point on the South of the river, which as I observ'd, hides the isle of *Orleans*. This cascade is call'd the fall of *Montmorency*, and the point, the point of *Levy*, in honour of two successive viceroys of *New France*; viz. the admiral *Montmorency*, and his nephew the Duke of *Ventadour*. One would naturally conclude that so plentiful a fall of water, which never decreases, should proceed from a large river. It is however only supply'd by an inconsiderable brook, which in some places is not ankle deep, but it never dries up, and issues from a fine lake, about 12 leagues distant from the fall.

The city lies a league higher on the same side, and in the place where the river is narrowest. But between it and the isle of *Orleans* is a basin, a full league in diameter every way, into which the river *St Charles* empties itself from the N.W. *Quebec* stands exactly between this river and *Cape Diamond*, which advances out behind it. The anchorage or road is opposite in 25 fathom, good ground; however when the wind blows hard at N.E. ships often drive, but without danger.

When *Samuel Champlain* founded this city in 1608, the tide sometimes flow'd to the foot of the rock; since that time the river has by degrees retreated, and left dry a large space of ground, on which the lower town is built, and which at present is sufficiently elevated above the water mark, to secure it from any fears of inundation. The first thing you meet at landing is an open place, of a middling compass, and irregular form, with a row of houses in front, tolerably built, and having the rock behind them, so that they have no great depth. These form a pretty long street, which takes up all the breadth of the ground, and extends from right to left to two passages which lead to the high town. This opening is bounded on the left by a small church, and on the right by two rows of houses running parallel to each other. There is also another range of buildings between the church and the port G, * and along the shore, as you go to *Cape Diamond*, there is a pretty long row of houses on the edge of a bay, call'd the *Bay of Mothers*; this port may be regarded as a kind of suburb to the lower town.

Between this suburb and the latter you ascend to the high town, by a passage so steep, that they have been obliged to cut steps in the rock, so that it is only

* See the Map in January Mag.

practicable on foot, but as you turn from the lower town to the right hand, there is a way more easy, with houses on each side. In the place where these two passages meet, begins the high town towards the river, for there is another part of the lower town towards the river *St Charles*. The first building you meet, as you ascend from the right hand, is the episcopal palace; the left is surrounded with houses. As you advance 20 paces further, you find yourself between two large squares. That on the left is the place of arms, adjoining to the fort C, which is the residence of the governor general; opposite to it is the convent of *Recollets*, and part of the remainder of the square is surrounded with well-built houses.

In the square on the right stands the cathedral church, which is also the only parish church in the city. The seminary D lies on one side in a corner, formed by the great river and the river *St Charles*; opposite the cathedral is the *Jesuits college*, and in the space between handsome buildings. From the place of arms run two streets, cross'd by a third, and which form a large square, or isle, entirely taken up by the church and convent of *Recollets*. The second square has two descents to the river *St Charles*, one very steep, joining to the seminary, with but few houses; the other near the *Jesuits inclosure*, which winds very much, has the hospital on one side about midway, and is bordered with small houses. This goes to the palace A, the residence of the intendant of the province. On the other side the *Jesuits College* near their church is a pretty long street, with a convent of *Ursuline nuns*. As to the rest, the high town is built on a foundation of rock, partly marble and partly slate; it has greatly increased within 20 years past.

Such is the topography of *Quebec*, which takes up a considerable extent. The houses are large, and all of stone, yet there are reckon'd but about 7000 souls. To give a fuller idea of this city, I shall now speak of its principal edifices, and conclude with its fortifications.

The church in the lower town was built in consequence of a vow made during the siege of *Quebec*, in 1690. It is consecrated by the name of our Lady of Victory, and serves as a chapel of ease to the inhabitants of the lower town. The building is plain, its chief ornament being its neatness and simplicity. Some filters of the congregation are

are settled between this church and the port; their number is 4 or 5, and they keep a school.

The bishop's palace has nothing finish'd but the chapel, and part of the building, design'd by the plan, which is a long quadrangle; when finish'd, it will be a fine structure. The garden extends to the brow of the hill, and commands the road. When this capital of *New France* shall be as flourishing as that of the old (and *Paris* was once less than *Quebec* is now) what a prospect will this afford of towns, castles, villas! Below it, a noble basin, fill'd with vessels from all parts of the world; opposite the isle of *Orleans*, and the shores on each side of it, adorn'd with beautiful meadows, verdant hills, and corn fields; on one side the river *St Charles*, winding through a charming vale, crowded with villages; the port beneath adorned with spacious keys, and magnificent buildings. When all this happens, you will grant this terras admirably situated; even at present, the view from it is delightful.

The cathedral would make but a mean figure in one of our smallest *French* towns; judge then if it merits to be the only episcopal see of the *French* empire in *America*, an empire of greater extent than that of the ancient Romans. Its architecture, the choir, the grand altar, and chapels have all the air of a country church. The most tolerable part is a very high tower, solidly built, and which at a distance makes no ill appearance. The seminary, which joins this church, is a large square, whose buildings are yet unfinish'd; what is done, is in good taste, and has all the conveniencies proper to this climate. It was wholly burnt in 1703, and in October 1705, as it was just re-edify'd, it was a-new consumed by the flames. From the garden you see the road, and the river *St Charles*, as far as the sight can reach.

The Fort is a handsome building with two wings. You enter by a spacious and regular court, but there is no garden, because it is built on the edge of the rock. This defect is supply'd in some measure by a fine gallery, with a balcony, or balustrade, which surrounds the building. It commands the road, from the middle of which a speaking trumpet may be heard, and you see all the lower town under your feet. Leaving the fort to the left, you cross a pretty large Esplanade, and by an easy descent you reach the summit of *Cape Diamond*,

which forms a natural platform. Besides the beauty of the prospect hence, you breathe the purest air, and may see numbers of porpoises, white as snow, playing on the surface of the waters. On this Cape also are found a kind of diamonds, more beautiful than those of *Alencan*; I have seen some as well cut by nature, as if they had been done by the ablest artist. Formerly they were abundant here, and hence this Cape took its name; but at present they are rarely found. The descent on the side of the country is yet more easy than that from the Esplanade.

The Fathers Recollect have a large and fine church, such as might even do them honour at *Verfailles*. It is neatly wainscotted, and adorned with a large gallery, a little clumsy, but the work around well wrought. This part is the work of a lay brother, nothing is wanting, but it would be proper to remove some pictures coarsely daubed, the rather as *F. Luke* has painted others, which need not such foils. The convent is answerable to the church, large, strongly built, and commodious, with a spacious garden, kept in good order.

The convent of the Ursulines has suffered twice by fire, as well as the seminary. Their revenue is besides so small, and the portions they receive with the young *Canadian* ladies so inconsiderable, that the first time their monastery was burnt, the government were going to send them back to *France*. They have however found means to recover themselves each time, and their church is actually finish'd. They are cleanly and commodiously lodged; this is the effect of the good reputation they have in the colony, as well as owing to their frugality, temperance, and industry. They gild, they embroider, and in general are all employ'd; what they do is generally in a good taste.

You have no doubt, madam, in some accounts read that the Jesuits college is a noble building. It is certain, when *Quebec* was only a confus'd heap of *French* barracks, and huts of savages, this edifice, the only one of stone, except the fort, made some figure. Our first voyagers hence called it a fine structure, and their successors copied them; but now the city is so changed, that this college is a disgrace to it, and ready to tumble down on all sides.*

Its situation is no way advantageous, being

* This was in 1720. It is since rebuilt, and is now an elegant piece of architecture.

being depriv'd of the view of the road, which it formerly enjoy'd, by the cathedral and seminary, so that it only commands the adjoining square. The court is small and dirty, and looks like that of a farm-house. The garden is large, and well kept, and is terminated by a small wood, the remains of that antient forest, which once cover'd the whole mountain. The church has nothing beautiful without, but a handsome chapel. It is cover'd with slate, in which it has the advantage of all the churches of *Canada*, which are only roof'd with planks; the inside of it is highly ornamented. The gallery is light, bold, and has a balustrade of iron, painted, gilt, and delicately wrought. The pulpit is all gilt, and the wood and iron work exquisite. The three altars are well plac'd, and there are some good pictures. It has no roof, but a flat cieling, well wrought. The floor is of wood, and not stone, which makes this church warm, while others are insupportably cold. I shall not mention the four pillars of a cylindrical form, of porphyry, jett black, without speck or veins, which La Hontan has placed over the great altar. No doubt they would make a better figure than the present ones, which are hollow, and coarsely marbled. This writer had been pardonable, if he had disguis'd the truth only to beautify the church. †

The *Hotel Dieu*, or hospital, of *Quebec* has two great halls, appropriated to the different sexes. The beds are clean, the sick carefully attended, and every thing commodious and neat. The church lies behind the womens apartment, and has nothing remarkable but the great altar, whose painting is fine. This house is serv'd by the nuns hospitalers of St *Augustine* of the congregation of the mercy of *Jesus*, who first came here from *Dieppe*. Their apartments are convenient, but according to appearances their funds are too small to make any progress. As their house is situated on the slope of the hill, on an eminence, which commands the river *St Charles*, they have a tolerably good prospect.

The house of the intendant is call'd the palace, because the supreme council assemble here. It is a large building, whose two extremities sink some feet, and to which you ascend by a double flight of steps. The front to the garden, which has a prospect to the

† A good observation in the Jesuit, as if a lye in honour of the church was more excusable, than on any other occasion.

(*March 1746.*)

river *St Charles*, is much more agreeable than that you enter at. The king's magazines form the right side of the court, and the prison lies behind them. The gate you enter at, is hid by the mountain, on which stands the high town, and which on this side only presents the eye with a steep and disagreeable rock. This edifice was worse before the fire, which destroy'd it in 1726, for then it had no court, and the buildings joined the street, which is here very narrow.

Following this street, or, to speak more properly, this road, you enter the country, and at about a quarter of a league distant you find the general hospital. This is the most beautiful building in *Canada*, and would be no disgrace to the finest town in *France*. The Recollects formerly possess'd this spot of ground. M. de *St Valier*, bishop of *Quebec*, remov'd them into the city, bought their right, and laid out 100,000 crowns in the building, furniture, and endowment. The only fault of this edifice is its marshy situation, but the river *St Charles* in this place, making a turn, its waters do not flow easily, and the evil is without remedy.

The prelate-founder has his apartment in the house, where he usually resides; his palace in the city, which he also built, he lets out for the benefit of the poor. He condescends even to officiate as chaplain to the hospital and the nuns, and performs the duties of that place, with a zeal and assiduity, that would be admirable even in an ordinary priest. Tradesmen, or others whose great age deprives them of the means of getting their subsistence, are receiv'd on this foundation as far as the number of beds will allow, and are serv'd by thirty nuns. It is a colony of the *Hotel Dieu* at *Quebec*, but to distinguish them, the bishop has made some peculiar regulations, and those admitted here wear a silver cross on their breast. The nuns for the most part are of good families, and as they are often poor, the bishop has given portions to several.

Quebec is not regularly fortify'd, but they have been long at work to render it capable of a siege. The town, as it is, is naturally strong; the port is flank'd by two bastions, which at high tides are even almost with the water, that is to say, they are 25 foot high, which is the height the tides flow here at the equinoxes. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion cut out of the rock; and a little higher, nearer the

fort,

fort, is a battery mounted of 25 pieces. Higher still is a square fort call'd the citadel; the ways that communicate between these fortifications are extremely rugged. To the left of the port, along the road to the river *St Charles*, are good batteries of cannon and some mortars.

From the angle of the citadel facing the town they have drawn a curtain a-flant, which joins a redoubt pretty steep, on which is a windmill fortify'd. Descending from hence you find, within a musket shot, a tower with a bastion, and at an equal distance a second. The design was to cover all this part with a counterscarp, having the same angles as the bastions, and which should end at the extremity of the rock, near the palace (of the intendant) where there is already a small redoubt, as there is another on *Cape Diamond*. I know not why the design was not executed: Such was the state of *Quebec* in 1711, when the *English* fitted out a large armament for the conquest of *Canada*, which miscarry'd thro' the rashness of the admiral, who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, approaching too near the seven isles, lost all his largest ships, and 3000 men of his best troops.

Quebec still remains in the same condition, as you may see by the plan in *Basso Relievo*, sent this year by *Mr de Chausegros de Lery*, chief engineer, to be placed in the *Louvre*. But after this account of the capital, you may expect I should say something of its principal inhabitants; for without regard to its edifices either publick or private, the quality of these justly entitle it to the name of capital.

I have already said the number of people does not exceed 7000: But amongst these you find a select *Beau Monde*, whose conversation is desirable. A governor general with his household, nobility, officers; an intendant with a supreme council, and inferior magistrates, a commissary of marine, a grand provost, a grand hunter, a grand master of waters and forests, whose jurisdiction is the longest in the world, rich merchants, as such as appear to live at ease, a bishop and numerous seminary; two colleges of recollects and jesuits, three nunneries, polite assemblies, both at the lady governess's and lady intendant's; so that it is scarce possible but a man must pass his time agreeably in this city.

Indeed every body here contributes to this end, by parties at cards, or of pleasure,

the winter in sleds, or in skaits, the summer in chaises, or canoes. Hunting is much used, several gentlemen having no other resource. As to news indeed there is little, because the country affords none, and the packets from *Europe* come all at a time, but then they furnish matter of discourse for some months: The sciences and arts have their turn, and embellish conversation. The *Creolians*, or the *French* born here, breathe an air of freedom, which makes their acquaintance agreeable, and they speak our language with a purity not to be found in many parts of *France*, having no false accent.

There are few rich people in the colony, which is a pity, for these few are generous, and love to make a good figure. They live well, if they can get fine cloaths; if not, they retrench on the table to adorn the person. Indeed their dress becomes them, for they are generally well shaped, and have fine complexions. They are witty and lively, every body here is complaisant and obliging, and rusticity either in style or behaviour seems banish'd from these climates.

The *English* our neighbours are of a very different character, and whoever were to judge of the two colonies by the actions and manners of the people, would pronounce ours to be the most flourishing. In *New England*, and other parts of the *British* empire in *America*, there reigns indeed a wealth, which the possessors seem not to know the use of. In *New France* there is a poverty conceal'd by an air of ease and content, which seems natural. Commerce, and the improvement of their plantations strengthen the *English*. The industry of the *French* supports them, and their gaiety, natural to the nation, renders them agreeable. The *English* planter amasses riches, and makes no superfluous expences. The *French* planter spends what he gets, and often makes a shew of what he has not. The *Englishman* labours for posterity, the *Frenchman* leaves his heirs to struggle with the same difficulties he found himself, without troubling his head further. The *American English* are not fond of war, because they have a great deal to lose; and they despise the *Indians*, because they are no way afraid of them. Our *French* youth for quite opposite reasons detest peace, and live on good terms with the savages, whose esteem they easily gain in time of war, and have their friendship at all times.

The FARMER's third LETTER to the PROTESTANTS of IRELAND.

(See the first and second Letters in our Supplement to the last Year.)

Fellow Protestants and Countrymen,

I Have already represented to you, in two former letters, the great and heavy dangers that impend over us and our posterity, from the power of *France* and *Spain*, the principles of our *inmate enemies*, and the intrigues of the *church of Rome*; who like the *world*, the *flesh* and the *devil*, make up a triple alliance of *strength*, *intimacy* and *craft*, sufficient for as formidable a war as ever was waged against religion and liberty.

I have also shewn you, how the *church of Rome*, like that *arch-politician*, makes use of both the other powers, to reduce us by force, or circumvent us by treachery; that as she is ambitious of being the *prince of this world*, she aims at the perversion of all mankind; that she has already seduced millions to her *state of perdition*; that, for many ages, she has attempted these kingdoms of *light and liberty*; and that, now, once for all, she makes her grand effort: She exerts all her influence, and summons all her powers, to subdue us to her *dominion of darkness and chains*, to which the descent is easy, but from whence there is no redemption.

I am sensible that there are many specious traytors, who would insinuate to you, that there is no necessity for this great alarm; that nothing is meant of those evils I have represented; and that the worst intended, by the present invasion, is a transference of the crown, without any design against our constitution, our liberties, or our religion. They would persuade you, that the young man, who hath adventured so daring an enterprize, is a person of many virtues and accomplishments; that he has undertaken this expedition, merely to promote our welfare; that accordingly he hath issued his manifestos, and promises, upon his honour, to preserve our constitution in church and state.

Observe, my countrymen, he promises upon his honour; who is then so incredulous as to doubt his intentions? Not I, nor you, I hope; no, not the traytors who would insinuate such delusions, nor even his god-fathers, *Lewis* and the *Pope*, who would lay this child at our doors, and are ready to do all things in his name.

His promises indeed are merry; but heaven preserve us from the woful performance.

Can he promise away his nature and education? Can he promise away the principles, and blood of his ancestors? Can he promise away the hopes he has already given our enemies, his gratitude to abettors, and pre-engagements to confederates?

Disease and weakness are ever ready to promise, what health and power as quickly disavow: But the promises of design, are like scaffolds to a building; they are made, but for the season; they are framed, to be brought to dissolution; they engage, in order to betray.

Suppose (and yet the supposition is as shocking as I trust it is absurd) suppose I say, that it were possible for the pretender to arrive at the throne; there are but three motives conceivable in nature, from whence he could possibly be induced to preserve the constitution of these kingdoms; that is to say, *inclination*, *honour*, or *interest*, and all three apparently tend to its subversion. For first with respect to his *inclination* — As our constitution is a limited monarchy, he could no otherways preserve it, than by limiting that authority which conquest would give him: But power is an article that all men are naturally fond of; the evil desire it that they may sin with fulness and security; the good, to extend their capacity of benefaction: And confident I am, that the best lover of his people upon earth, would unwillingly surrender a prerogative, of whose possession he has once tasted the sweets.

What new *phenomenon* then are we to expect in the present disturber? Alas, his inclination is so particularly, so publicly, and so perfectly known, that there is not one enemy of our constitution who doth not this day secretly rejoice in the prospect of its overthrow: It is this single hope and consciousness that attaches his private friends and open adherents to his enterprize; and he only treats us as a lady of reputation, whom he imagines inclined to be seduced; and merely promises marriage, to give us some kind of colour, some little apology for consenting to be undone.

But then his honour — Ay — now, my friends, time is to call it in question; for when his ends are accomplished, it may be somewhat of the latest; who then shall dare to reproach him? This kind of *honour* has great latitude and allusion, it is the old net in which gudgeons are taken; *Sixtus Quintus*, when

when a cardinal, spread *one* over his table, and his fare was as homely as his cloth; the fame of this abstinence procured him the Popedom; then was the *net* cast aside as a mere *apparatus*, and *Sixtus* honestly avowed, that it now became an *incumbrance*, as the prospect of *fish*ing was over, and all he could look for already *caught*. Sure, we are not to learn, that the very honour, which this man offers to us, is previously engaged to our enemies: That expectation is profuse of promises, which power may pay at leisure. That *Væ Victis* is a maxim which every age hath experienced, and that the conquered can claim no conditions.

The last thing, now to be inquired, is, whether it would be the interest of the pretender to maintain the constitution of these kingdoms as now happily established in church and state; and herein he differs widely from all his ancestors. They came to the throne without contention, and all our records make it evident, that it was highly for their interest to preserve the affections of their people, by supporting a constitution to which they were peaceably and amicably called; and yet, either through ambition, weakness, or bigotry, they, to a man, made it the business of their several reigns to alter or subvert it.

On the other hand this stranger comes with violence, abetted by all the powers with whom we are actually at war, and in the open and avowed opposition to our present constitution, which, after the several encroachments and inroads made by his ancestors, was revived, limited, and established anew, on the late glorious revolution.

Can any one then be so weak, as really to imagine, that he will ever think it his interest, to support a constitution, by which the actions of his ancestors stand condemned, by which he and his issue are expressly excluded from the throne, and which was established in the very abolition of all his pretended rights? The absurdity is too flagrant: It is not for such purposes, that the enemies of our rights and religion are attached to his enterprize, that all who are foes to our interest are friends to his; it is not to preserve the privileges of protestants, that the whole body of papists are his adherents; and it is scarce to maintain the liberties, enlarge the trade, confirm the power, and encrease the wealth of these kingdoms, that our foreign *enemies* expend their treasure and their blood, on this so *friendly* an expedition.

What the world expects from the success of the pretender is then evident. It amounts to no less than a total ruin of our state. Their expectation is just, their disappointment would be amazing, and his own ruin would inevitably follow. For, were it possible for the pretender to incline toward a constitution, to which he is so naturally, so habitually, and so interestedly averse, he would sap the only pillars on which his throne could be erected; he would prove treacherous and ungrateful to *Rome*, to *France*, and to *Spain*, on whose beneficence he and his family have subsisted, whose soldiers are now levied, whose fleets are equipped, and whose money is lavished in his service; he would justly forfeit the affection of his adherents; he would turn the hearts of all his friends to the bitterest enmity; they would again rise in favour of some new pretender; and his sole resource must be to the shattered remains of such precarious and dastardly protestants, as were base enough to survive the slaughter of their brethren.

Go then, ye rebellious! ye forsaken of wisdom! submit yourselves to your seducer! solicit his tyranny, sue for perdition! prove of what extreme perversion the nature of man may be capable! forsake your God, your king, and your country! draw your swords in the cause of their enemy, and stab at the very face of your own rights and your religion! this will be a sacrifice becoming apostates to such a master; who comes thus engaged by all the ties of *inclination*, of his *honour*, and of his *interest*, to lay your whole state in ruin, and erase the very name of a protestant from earth.

How unaccountable are the tempers of men!—how restless, how variable! how craving, how unsatisfied! how blind to their own happiness, how devious from their own interests! how greedy of novelty, how loathing of enjoyment! they are actuated by whim; they are driven like a ship from her courses, and have not whither to steer; in this breath it is *hosanna*! in the next it is *crucify*! now they cry a *Samuel*, a *Samuel*! and again they reject the empire of God himself, and a *Saul* is preferred to the ALMIGHTY ONE of *Israel*.

Pardon me, my countrymen, I wonder not that the pretender should seek the destruction of these kingdoms by whom he was cast forth; I wonder not that *Rome* should sound a trumpet to the battle, nor that the powers of superstition and

and slavery should all unite in so interesting a cause: For the devils, who hate the light, yet envy the lovers thereof, and would reduce them to that darkness in which themselves are irrevocably doomed.——But that *Englishmen*, that protestants, that freemen should do likewise; that the natives of *Canaan* should sigh for that *Aegyptian* task and stubble from whence their ancestors were so miraculously redeemed: This is altogether amazing: It is as these eyes should curse the sun that enlightens them; and these lips, the fruitful seasons by which they are fed.

We are not ignorant, my friends, of the maxims invented by political logicians, by civil as well as religious jesuits, to gloss their latent designs, and screen the abominations of arbitrary power. *Ex Deo Rex, ex Rege Lex*; Once a king, and always a king; passive obedience; non-resistance; divine, indefeasible, hereditary right, are sophisticated terms of eternal ravel and argument; for as they have no existence in reason, so no determinate meaning can ever be assigned: I shall not therefore attempt to combat a shadow, whose inability is its defence; but I will at once come to the very letter of plain reason, and common sense; and however it may be variously asserted that government is originally *divine* or *patriarchal*, *hereditary* or *elective*, &c. I trust by a few familiar images, and a few very simple, but very honest words, to confound the wisdom of state-craft, and priest-worn policy.

By way of comparison, I will suppose, that a certain corporation of men have appointed some eminent physician for the preservation of their health, and a lawyer for the protection of their properties. But now should the first prescribe poison to their constitutions, and the latter study the means of reducing them to poverty; I believe very few will say that such a corporation would be blameable for discharging both the one and the other. Many would think it a duty incumbent on them to do so, and some violent tempers would be apt to conceive that so great a treachery deserved some little punishment.

I will however suppose that this corporation had an implicit faith, and paid a passive obedience to the conduct of their lawyer, and the prescriptions of their physician, and accordingly endured till their estate was wholly embezzled, and their health scarce retrievable. Will this commend the matter in favour of those guardians? or will not such a confidence

rather aggravate the treason on one side, and the justice of the resentment on the other?

Yet further—give me leave to suppose, that a person presents himself to this corporation, both as their lawyer and physician, and assures them that he is come from God, with full authority to dispose of their lives and fortunes at pleasure.—He is believed, and admitted accordingly.——And now it would be natural to conceive the highest expectations, and to look for the most happy effects, something more than mortal, from one so divinely commissioned. But should it be discovered, by long and rueful experience, that this man had profaned the name of heaven, merely to authorize the works of perdition; it is not very absurd to suppose, that after a tedious and miserable forbearance, this corporation might be almost tempted to cast this man forth, as a blasphemer of God, and an enemy to the children of his creation.

But lastly, should a person present himself, who is born and bred, known, avowed, and previously declared and provided against, as an enemy to this corporation, to its health, its estate, and its franchises: Should this corporation, notwithstanding, admit this very person; I shall no longer hesitate to affirm, they would be most justly shorn of their privileges, they would most deservedly perish with all their rights.—

His majesty, king *Saul*, was the first *Lord's anointed*, that I can hear of, and sure he had all the divine right, and somewhat more, than the utmost pretences of his majesty King *James* could amount to; and yet, I cannot find in my family-bible, that God ever made a grant of the people, even to this his *elect*, nor that king *Saul* ever had the impudence to demand so extraordinary a property. He was granted, indeed, to the people, at their very pressing and particular instance; but we find that even this grant was conditional, and a body of laws was at the same time compiled and established, which was to be a common standard of behaviour to king and subjects.

Accordingly, when *Saul* transgressed those statutes, and made light of the injunctions of the ALMIGHTY; when he took the freeborn of *Israel* for his servants, and the fair ones of *Judah* for his handmaidens; when the *evil spirit* of tyranny came upon him; when he sought to entrap the life of innocence, and hunted loyalty as a deer through the

forest; when his heart turned from the LORD, and put its trust in the witchcrafts of superstition; the LORD also turned from Saul, and Saul with his whole house were for ever rejected from being kings over Israel.

Here, my countrymen, was literally *Ex Deo Rex, sed Lex Regi*. Once a king, and never more a King. Divine, yet *defeasible* and *inhereditary* right.——So falls the labour'd castle in which tyrants put their confidence; and so vanishes the phantom which cunning priests had conjured up for a terror to the ignorant.

I am thus far authorised by scripture; and I am further authorised by reason to remark, that God elected Saul to be king, at the same time that he foresaw he would reject him; and therefore elected him as an example to all kings for ever, that they should not hope to use his NAME for the *abuse* of his creatures; and that no *right*, divine or human, can be given, for *wrong-doing*; the absurdity of the claim, and the contradiction in the terms shews as strong a contradiction in nature.

These would be bold truths, my friends, in any other climate, or under any other king, such, as never were uttered in the reign of a *James* or a *Charles*, and such, as my head should answer throughout the dominions of the earth: But his majesty's gracious government protects me, in the avowal of that, which is treason to all other regal administrations. Truth cannot hurt our king, and whatever makes against tyranny must tend to his honour.

Under him, we think freely, we speak freely, we act freely; and this alone is the way, to act gloriously, and to live happily. Where can we find such privileges? and could we forsake him, to whom shall we fly? We will not forsake him, my countrymen, his value is endeared to us by the apprehension of losing him, and we vow to heaven, and to earth, that *we will not have this stranger to rule over us*. We will not be guilty of the scripture paradox, we will not suffer this *patch of Rome* on the good old *British* garment, which would inevitably rend the whole vesture into shreds.

We have often been accused of quarrelling, but never of cowardice; we can fight where it is our duty to forbear; a word, nay a look of insult, is judged sufficient to put life to the hazard. What may we not perform, then, when the free shall be spurred? and the valiant instigated by motives, that would kindle

the frost into flame?——In that day, let no man depend on the arm of another! let him fight, as though he alone were to decide the glory of the battle! As though the ghosts of his honourable ancestors pushed him onward! As though posterity were already born, and cried upon him for liberty!——My life here, and my soul hereafter on the justice of our quarrel.

The following LETTERS from the King of PRUSSIA to M. VILLIERS, the British Ambassador at the Court of Saxony, are undoubtedly genuine, and were probably committed to the Press, to set the Character and Conduct of this great Prince in a true Light.

LETTER I.

S I R,

I Believe England and all Europe are convinced of my moderation. If the king of Poland had not forced me by his ill proceedings, to enter his country, I had never done it. But notwithstanding the advantages, which all Europe sees me have over my enemies, I am inclined to subscribe to an accommodation. Having too well learn'd however, by experience, how much use the court of Dresden makes of its own advantages; I cannot cause a cessation of hostilities, nor withdraw my troops out of this country, before the king of Poland acquiesces purely and simply to the convention of Hanover. You may assure yourself, that I expect the news of this with all imaginable impatience, and that the moment I receive it, I will take measures in consequence. You perceive yourself, that what you write me is not sufficient to stop the progress of a victorious army, and that the court of Dresden seems to reserve to itself a back-door, while it waits for the consent of the court of Vienna. Upon the least discovery of more sincerity on their side, and your undertaking, in the name of the king of England, to guarantee to me the consequences, I am ready to give my hand to all the pacifick dispositions you can take, for the re-establishment of a solid and durable peace between our two courts. I only require of you a categorical answer thereupon, and in the mean time, the king of Poland shall see that I wish myself only the conservation of his subjects, and the re-establishment of a lasting friendship with my neighbours. It will depend only on him to cultivate it for the future, and to draw more advantages from it than from

that with his other allies. I intreat you to employ in this affair all the dexterity I know you to be master of, in order to finish a negotiation, which answers so well the intentions of the king your master, by re-establishing the peace of *Germany*, and appeasing a war between two neighbours, which cannot fail of being ruinous and unfortunate to both the parties at war. You may satisfy yourself, that on your negotiation will depend the fate of *Saxony*.

I am, with sentiments of esteem, &c.

Sign'd, FREDERICK.

P. S. It is my intention to make peace according to the treaty of *Hanover*. I have driven the *Austrians* out of *Germany*, and nothing remains but to send them quite back; but let the king of *Poland* declare, under the guarantee of *England*, that he will accept this convention, either with the court of *Vienna*, or separately, and hostilities shall cease. You perceive plainly that I require securities, and what I demand is conformable to justice and good sense. I will play a sure game.

LETTER II.

S I R,

I Know not whether myself or the *Saxons* will be most obliged to you for the re-establishment of peace. The evil I do my neighbour, I do very much against my heart. I am forced to come to these extremities; but I procure, at the same time, all the helps that depend on me, for the king of *Poland* to extricate himself out of this perplexity. It will be necessary then, in order effectually to put an end to this unhappy war, that the king of *Poland* do dispatch immediately the full powers to one of his ministers; for which purpose I herewith send you the passport. I have dispatched my orders to my cabinet minister, count *de Podewils*, to repair hither immediately; after which, the convention may be properly drawn up, and as soon as it shall be ratified by the king of *Poland*, I will evacuate his country, his fortresses, &c. and cause hostilities to cease. As to the article of the cessation of contributions, and reparation for damages done; the contributions cannot cease till the king of *Poland* has ratified the preliminaries drawn by our ministers; and I can as little make reparation to the king of *Poland* for the damages sustained by his subjects, as he and the queen of *Hungary* will make me for what they have done me, and continue

to do in *Silesia*. You will do me a pleasure, Sir, by accompanying the *Saxon* minister, who comes with his master's full powers. This will procure me the satisfaction of seeing a man whom I esteem much, and who, fill'd with the true sentiments that a minister ought to have, will procure peace and tranquillity to nations, by extinguishing the flame of discord and war. I believe, moreover, that you will have no time to lose, in procuring from your court the full powers you will have need of for the guarantee of *Great Britain*, and in causing M. *de Bestuchoff* and the *Dutch* minister to act conformably. I regard this peace as the basis of the pacification of *Germany*. The queen of *Hungary* will either come into it at first, or she will not be long in so doing. As to the rest, I have heard with grief, that the king of *Poland* has quitted his capital: it is, in my opinion, offering me an affront. I have always esteem'd him personally; and, amidst the greatest ravage of war, respect would have been had to his character and family. You may assure this prince of the cordiality and sincerity of my sentiments, and that it depends only on him for the two courts hereafter to live in the strictest friendship. I beg you will rest assured of the sentiments of my esteem, with which, &c.

LETTER III.

S I R,

I Cannot sufficiently applaud the earnestness you testify to propose words of peace and accommodation to the K. of *Poland*; and the more room I have to be satisfied with your conduct, the more am I surprized, Sir, that you, by your indefatigable cares, and myself, with so much moderation, and the advantages of fortune, are unable to bend the irreconcilable spirit of the court of *Dresden*. It was difficult, I confess, to foresee, that a court which thought itself obliged to abandon its capital, should take upon it to prescribe hard laws, at a time when friendship and peace are sincerely demanded of it. The king of *Poland* shall still have these in his power, whenever he shall think proper. I follow, for my part, the laws of war, and now repeat to you what I said in my former letter, that from the day the king of *Poland* shall sign the treaty, hostilities and the last contributions shall cease. If fortune had favoured the arms of my enemies, I am not certain they would have been content

Written three days before the signing of the Preliminaries.

S I R,

tent to lay my country under contribution, and if they would not have overspread it with fire and sword, demanding the sacrifice of whole provinces. After this you will confess, that my procedure is much more humane, and that, if I have had the good fortune to disconcert the dangerous projects that the courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden* had formed against me, my behaviour in consequence is according to the rights of war, and the custom of all *Europe*. If it is true, that the king of *Poland* would prevent the ruin of his hereditary estates, the most certain way, in my opinion, of his coming to this end, is to accept the peace which I offer him so cordially. For without hate or private animosity, all the world must agree, that 80,000 men in such a country as *Saxony*, cannot fail of ruining it in course of time. My hands are innocent of all the evil that may happen to it. I call to witness heaven, and the eyes of all *Europe*, that if the king of *Poland* persists in his irreconcilable disposition, no body can blame me for proceeding, on my side, to the greatest extremities. For the love of humanity, Sir, employ all your care that two neighbouring houses may not tear each other to pieces. Be the organs of my sentiments, as you are the depository of my interests, and save *Saxony* from the present calamities, and the last of evils which threatens it.

I am, &c. E

P. S. Count *de Podewils* has been here since yesterday, and will wait still, to see if there is no means of bringing over the *Saxon* ministry to more just and equitable sentiments. Let the king of *Poland* then avail himself of my dispositions, and not push me too far. I will send you to-morrow my remarks upon count *Brühl's* memorial, of which you will make what use you think convenient; and in case you judge it less proper to mollify minds than to irritate them, you have it in your power not to produce it at the court. In the interim, I am setting out to give new activity to my operations, and provide for my own security, either by crushing my enemies, or obliging them to make a reasonable peace. Whatever may happen, I shall always bear in memory your just proceedings; and if I can be serviceable to you at your court, I will warmly employ all my credit to convince you, that you have not served an ingrate.

A I Was very much surprized to receive propositions of peace on the day of a battle, and I have been sufficiently convinced of the little sincerity of the *Saxon* ministers, by the return of prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* into *Saxony*. Fortune, which hath seconded my cause, has put me in a condition to resent such sort of proceedings with great vigour: but far from thinking in that manner, I offer still, for the last time, my friendship to the king of *Poland*. My successes do not blind me; and tho' I might have reason to be puffed up in my situation, I continue in the same sentiments of preferring peace to war. I expect that M. *de Bulow* and M. *de Rex* will have their full powers, that the count *de Podewils*, who will arrive here this evening or to-morrow, may enter into immediate conference with them. As to the rest, I cannot conceal my surprize, that an *English* minister should advise me to depart from a treaty I have made with the king his master, and which *Great Britain* has guaranteed. You shall sooner see me perish myself and all my army, than to relax upon the least particle of that treaty. If the queen of *Hungary* will at last, once for all, have a peace, I am ready to sign it according to the convention of *Hanover*; and if she refuses it entirely, I shall have a right to rise in my pretensions against her. Bring me then the last resolutions of the king of *Poland*; and let me know, if he prefers the total ruin of his country to its preservation; sentiments of hatred, to those of friendship; in a word, if he chuses rather to cause this war to blaze in full fury, than to establish peace with his neighbours, and pacify *Germany*.

Dresden, Dec. 18, I am, &c.
1745.

G N. B. We have been favour'd with a rough draught of, and directions for making, a NEW INVENTED HARROW, which we shall with pleasure communicate to the public, as desired, having for that purpose procured a more perfect drawing; but as it will be proper to set forth particularly the uses and excellencies of this HARROW above others, our Correspondent is desired to send an account of them, and how to direct to him.

ACCOUNTS of the Motions of the REBELS and of the KING's FORCES, from the London Gazette, with Notes. Continued from p. 95.

From the London Gazette, March 1.

Perth, **H**IS royal highness has put the Feb. 20. troops into motion in four divisions; each of which will have two days halt at Montrose in their way * to Aberdeen, at which place, and the neighbourhood of it, the whole will arrive upon the 1st of March. The battalion of Scotch fuzileers will be left here under the command of Major Colvil, the Lieut. Col. Sir Andrew Agnew being with the detachment of 500 men which is still at Blair. Two hundred are posted at Castle Menzie, under Capt. Webster, to command Tay Bridge. The Hessian troops will be ordered to reembark immediately for Flanders.

* About 35 miles.

List of the officers lately taken on board the Bourbon, by Commodore Knowles.

The Count de Fitz James, Major Gen. commandant; M. D'Arcy, Capt. of Conde's regiment of horse, aid de camp to the Count de Fitz James; Major Gen. Ruth; Brig. Gen. de Tyrconnel, Nugent, and Cooke; M. Nugent, Col. of horse; M. Betagh, Major to Fitz James's regiment; Capt. Nugent; Lieuts. John Nugent, Faby, and Doudal; Cornets. Cha. Nugent, and Stapleton; Quarter-masters, Wolferston, Cogblan, Wickham, O Brian, Casfidy, Macdermott, Betagh, and Rockly; father Roun, almoner; M. le Blanc, commissary of artillery; M. Jebannot, treasurer of the extraordinaries of war; M. Boileau, chief commissary of provisions; M. Botel, Major-surgeon: Six gunners, one corporal, one miner, and one labourer; and five companies of Fitz-James's regiment, making together 199 men.

List of the officers taken on board the Charite.

M. le Baron de Butler, Capt. of Fitz-James's regiment; M. Cooke, ditto; Lieuts. Barnaval, Conlaghan, and Butler; Cornets, Burne, Morris, and O Farel; Quarter-masters, Farel, Martin, Moor, Gernon, and Farel; M. Cople, serving a Lieut. Col. and Capt. of foot in Monaco's regiment; and four companies of Fitz-James's regiment of horse, making together about 160 men.

From the London Gazette, March 4.

Whitehall, **T**HEY write from Aberdeen March 4. of the 23d past, that on Friday the 21st, a ship of about 150 tons burthen, with French colours, came into that road about six at night, and fir'd two or three guns; upon which the rebels sent off a boat to her, which return'd about eight, and brought ashore two officers, who, after some consultation, went on board again, and carried seven or eight boats, with an intention, as it was thought, to land their men; but they return'd empty, and the ship went off, as is said for Peterhead, and some people went from Aberdeen to meet them there: (March 1746.)

It is reported $\frac{1}{2}$ the said ship had money, arms, cannon and ammunition, on board, but it seems was not to deliver the money, but by some particular order of one Boyer, whom they call a French embassador, and who is with the pretender's son.

A That on the 22d, another ship landed at Aberdeen about 130 men, including five officers. They were cloath'd with red turn'd up with blue. They also landed a parcel of saddles, and some horse furniture, and some horsemen's arms and breast-plates; many of them are English and Irish. They carried nine or ten cart and twenty pack loads of baggage with them. Upon Sunday the 23d they march'd from Aberdeen, as did all the other rebels that were then there, partly by * Old Meldrum, and partly by Newburgh. Those that march'd from Aberdeen last, were commanded by † Moir of Stonywood, being about 100, including parties they were to get in, and about fifty horse, whom they call Hussars, under one Col. Baggot, a Frenchman. Those who landed from the French ship report, that there sail'd five ships in all from Dunkirk, and that the other three ships were larger, and contain'd more men, and could not be far from the Scotch coast.

* From Aberdeen 18 miles.

† See p. 29 C.

Advices from the more Northern parts mention, that on Sunday the 16th, the main body of the rebels were within 14 miles of Inverness, but had then an advanced party the length of the water of Nairn, four miles South of Inverness, where Lord Loudoun's advanc'd party from Inverness met them, and a small skirmish happen'd, but of no consequence: That on Monday Lord Loudoun's people retir'd to Inverness, and that day the rebels advanc'd within two miles of that town; and that thereupon Lord Loudoun finding he was not able to defend the town, cross'd the bridge on Tuesday, and, by the ferry [4 m.] of Kessocks, got over to Ross-shire; and that very day the rebels got possession of the town of Inverness: However, a proper supply of men was put into the castle, and Major Grant the governor was determin'd to hold out as long as possible: That those rebels which went by Aberdeen, all cross'd the Spey on Thursday last, except Ld Ogilvy and his men, who were that night at a village called Keith, within six miles [E.] of Spey, and are supposed to be by this time at Inverness; and that they had publish'd an order, declaring it death to any who should convey letters to, or correspond with the friends of the government.*

F * In pursuance of this order, a poor man was hanged for carrying a letter to some friends of the government.

G Further accounts from the neighbourhood of Inverness say, that the rebels were on Thursday last attempting to mount their cannon against the castle, [Fort George] that the garrison was firing very briskly upon them, that the Lord President's house had been plunder'd.

H Upon these advices, and the possibility that the rebels might attempt to slip again into the Low Lands, as also the different accounts receiv'd of troops coming from France, of which one

one transport is actually disembark'd, and five of them in all are expected, his royal highness the Duke has countermanded the re-embarkation of the *Hessians*, and has order'd the transports to proceed immediately to *Schildt*, to take on board the *Dutch* troops, and to sail with a sufficient convoy to *Willemstadt*, and after having landed the said troops, to return to *Leith*. His royal highness has also wrote to Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse* to march immediately four battalions to *Perth*, and two to *Stirling*: *St George's* dragoons will be canton'd at *Earn* bridge; and the two remains of *Naizon's* and *Hamilton's* dragoons will be canton'd at *Bannockburn*, near *Stirling*. With this cavalry, which will be left under the command of the Earl of *Craufurd*, the Prince of *Hesse* will have a sufficient corps to || deal with the rebels, should they either attempt to avoid the Duke of *Cumberland*, by going South, or to attack the posts at *Blair*, *Castle Menzie*, &c. and *Bligh's* battalion are to hold themselves in readiness to march. His royal highness the Duke proposes to be at *Aberdeen* the day after to-morrow; and upon advice of the arrival of the *French* ships on this coast, dispatch'd on *Sunday* the *Hound* sloop, which was at *Montrose*, Northward, in quest of them, with orders to go to *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*, and further North, if by any intelligence there should be encouragement to come up with any of them; and the *Gloucester* appearing off *Montrose* the 24th, the like orders were sent to the captain of her.

Other accounts from *Aberdeen* make the main body of the rebels, which march'd for *Inverness*, amount to 4000 men, or more.

|| See note, p. 149 H.

From the London Gazette, March 8.

Whitehall, I ETTERS from his royal highness March 8. I the Duke of *Cumberland*, dated at *Aberdeen* the 28th of *February*, mention, that advice had been received there that *Fort George* had been taken by the rebels. They have published a paper, importing, that they propose to lie still till spring, and then to assemble a great army of *Highlanders*, and make a fresh irruption. Sir *James Grant's* people were in arms for the king, headed by his son, Mr *Lewis Grant*, who with 300 of his men, was within eight miles of *Aberdeen*. His royal highness was preparing to march up to the rebels at *Inverness*. Capt. *Dyves* of his majesty's ship the *Winchelsea*, had destroy'd the dogger which lately landed the *French* soldiers, with saddles, &c. at *Aberdeen*. Lord *Loudoun* and Ld President were on the 22d of *February* at *Balnagown*, [in *Ross-shire*] waiting his royal highness's orders.

From the London Gazette, March 11.

Whitehall, T HIS day an express arriv'd Mar. 10. T from his royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following intelligence.

Aberdeen, March 5. The whole army arriv'd at this place by the end of last week, and we shall have within these four or five days

a recruit of 500 recover'd men from *Edinburgh* and *England*, besides the regiment of *Bligh*, which is coming up by sea; and as the *Hessians* are moving forwards towards *Perth*, the *Scottish* fusileers are also to come up this way from that place, as soon as the first division of *Hessians* draws near it; and the Duke of *Kingston's* regiment of horse is within a march of us. The day after his royal highness came hither, he detach'd Lord *Ancrum* with 100 dragoons, and Major *Morris* with 300 foot under his command, to a castle at the head of the river *Don*, 40 miles from hence, call'd *Corgarf*, and situated in the heart of the rebellion, in order to get possession of a quantity of *Spanish* arms and powder which were lodg'd there: His lordship took them without resistance, the rebels having quitted the castle upon his approach; but as they had driven the horses out of the country, he was forced to destroy most of the arms, and 30 barrels of powder. Lord *Aberdeen* [E. of] is here, and shews the greatest zeal for his majesty's service. Ld *Indlater*, [E.] and his son-in-law, Mr *Grant*, are also come hither, the latter of whom offers to bring out 600 of his people arm'd, which he will do as soon as every thing is ready for our march.

Two days ago his royal highness receiv'd a letter from Lord *Loudoun*, dated *Balnagown*, Feb. 22, wherein it is mention'd, that upon Sunday the 18th the rebels lay within eight miles of Lord *Loudoun* at *Inverness*; upon which his lordship march'd out with 1500 men to beat up their quarters, and got half way undiscover'd, when a detachment, which he had sent to prevent intelligence, going a nearer road, contrary to orders, fired about thirty shots at four men, which alarm'd the country, and threw the body along with Lord *Loudoun* into confusion, during which a great number of his people * dispersed, so that it was necessary to march back to *Inverness*, from whence his lordship would have join'd his royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, but the rebels changing their situation, made that impossible, and his lordship therefore finding himself at the same time unable to defend the place with the numbers that remained with him, threw two of the independent companies into the † castle, with a sufficient quantity of provisions; and having put on shipboard what arms and ammunition could be spared, on Tuesday at twelve march'd out of *Inverness*, and cross'd the ferry at *Kessock* without the loss of a man, though the rebels were in possession of one end of the town before he left the other. From thence he cross'd into *Cromartie*, in order to have in his power to cross the Firth of *Murray* and join his royal highness in case his army had been so far advanced, but the rebels encroaching, oblig'd him to cross at *Tair*, in order to put himself behind the river in a defensible post.

* Other accounts say treacherously deserted.

† Fort George: See p. 145. H.

The last and best accounts we had of the rebels, were, that Lord *Lewis Gordon*, with the per

person call'd Lord John Drummond, were at Gordon-Castle, * on this side the Spey, with about 100 men, just to cover their quarters. The main of their body, which they call 2000, is on the other side of that river, making a shew of retrenching themselves, though they have but two pieces of cannon with them, and those without carriages, which they coasted a long from Montrose hither.

The pretender's son is still at Inverness, with 3 or 4000 of the clans, according to their own reckoning, so that if a stand is made at all, it will be probably there. We move but slowly, being obliged to carry magazines of all sorts of provisions with us, which incumbers and retards us. The march from hence to Inverness will take some days to form, as that of the Highlanders, of whom we shall have a considerable body, must be concerted and settled at the same time; but we shall be again in motion as soon as possible.

* About 50 miles from Aberdeen, and 40 from Inverness.

From the London Gazette, March 15. Whitehall, **T**HIS afternoon an express arrived from his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the following advices.

Aberdeen, March 9. Information has been receiv'd, but we are not certain of the truth of it, that 4 or 500 of the rebels, with the French picquets, were gone to Fort Augustus, and had taken the old barracks, and that they expected to take the castle in a very few days. They still pretend that they will defend the passage of the Spey. The pretender's son is himself come to * Elgin, and is at present very ill there. The

* Ten mile beyond Gordon castle.

person called Ld John Drummond, with the remains of his regiment, and the few French horse lately landed, is at Gordon castle: Their Low Country people, whom they set at 3000, are at Elgin, Fochabers, and other places on both sides the Spey. They are intrenching themselves, and preparing herissons and * crow-

* Or caltrops, See Vol. XV. p. 527; the herisson or hedge hog is like the chevaux de frise.

feet to spoil the fords, and they give out that their clans are coming behind them. His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland has ordered Lord Loudoun to come and join the army with all his Highlanders. As soon as the great snow, which fell last night, is a little run off, we shall march from hence. The day before the pretender's son's arrival at Elgin, some people unknown were shipp'd off in a little fishing vessel at Portsoy, which little harbour is still in the power of the rebels. Three of the king's ships are cruising in the narrow Frith of Murray, which, it is hoped, will effectually prevent any attempt which may be made by the French of assisting the rebels at Inverness. The disposition and cantonment of our troops are so contiguous, that we have no reason to apprehend any surprize. At this time the whole of our infantry is within the towns of

Old and New Aberdeen. At Forfar, where each of our four divisions lay a night, three French Irish officers were conceal'd in the town during the whole time, and after all our troops were pass'd thro', they were permitted to beat up for volunteers there.†

† This and what follows, shews the affection of that part of the country for the rebels.

A design was form'd at Montrose for the country people to come down and rescue the rebel prisoners; but fortunately Kingston's regiment being there, prevented the affair, and the prisoners are now ordered under a guard to Stirling. By advices from Edinburgh, upon Bligh's regiment being embark'd to join our army, some disaffected persons had formed a design to rise and break the prison doors; whereupon Leigh's regiment has been ordered to march from Berwick to Edinburgh. The Monroes, Sutherlands, and the rest of the well-affected Northern clans, are joined with Lord Loudoun, and will come with him. The Duke of Gordon arriv'd this evening at our head quarters, from his own house, [50 m.] which he left yesterday, on foot, in the most secret manner he could, the rebels who have lived upon his estate, having constantly watched his grace ever since they have been there. The person called Lord John Drummond is the chief of those in that part of the country. Upon information that some rebels, and amongst others, Roy Stuart, were concealed in this town, his royal highness has ordered search to be made for them.

By advices from the Duke of Athol of the 4th, Sir Andrew Agnew and his 500 men continued at Blair. The nearest party of the rebels was at a place called Dalnaspeedit, the utmost limits of Athol, 12 miles above Blair, in the road to Inverness; and from thence to Inverness they were in possession of the whole country, and guarded all the passes so strictly, that there was no getting any certain intelligence about them. The last accounts were, that after having taken possession of Inverness and the castle, they sent one party over the Firth after Lord Loudoun, and another towards fort Augustus, which place it was doubted would fall into their hands; and their numbers were increasing. The Duke of Athol had sent a party to Marr, and had retaken that young laird of Invercald, who was at his father's house upon parole. The rebels at Inverness gave out, that the pretender's son would go himself to the isle of Sky to raise men there.

Edinburgh, March 10. We have bad weather, frost and snow; the transports with Blyth's regiment, &c. are still wind bound in the Forth.

The Hessians have their head quarters, with their greatest body of troops, at Perth, and his highness the Prince of Hesse, and the Earl of Crawford are at that place.

By different accounts which we have received, there is reason to apprehend that the rebels have got possession of fort Augustus.

From the London Gazette, March 22.

Whiteball, A N express which came in yesterday from his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland brought the following advices.

Aberdeen, March 14. Our apprehensions about Fort *Augustus* were well grounded, for we have now pretty certain intelligence that it is fallen into the rebels hands, and that the garrison, consisting of three companies of *Guise's* regiment, are prisoners of war. The rebels are laying in their magazines and stores there, and have actually blown up fort *George*; in doing which they have blown up their chief engineer, Col. *Grant*. The precautions we have taken for the security of fort *William*, will probably be of use, as our accounts of the rebels assure us, they have actually invested that place; from which we are however assured, that they cannot cut off our communication by sea. Fifty men of *Guise's*, under the command of a Capt. Lieut. will by this time be arrived at *Dun Staffage*, from whence they can easily throw themselves into fort *William*; some other troops have been also ordered thither.

All the advantages the rebels will have gained by taking fort *George* and fort *Augustus*, and the retreat of Lord *Loudoun*, will be drawing the seat of the war amongst the hills, and protracting it a little time; and the only junction they have gained there, is some few of the *Mac-kenzies*, headed by the lady *Seafortb*, but the lord of that name is with Lord *Loudoun*, as is Mr *Mackintosh*, whose wife is likewise in the rebellion. [If this be a contrivance, it may save or lose their heads, according as the word *WIFE* is understood.]

By all the intelligence we have been able to get, it seems, that there are few or none of the clans now in *Murray*, or on this side the country; and that all they have on the *Spey*, are the *Lowlanders*, and the greatest part of the *French*.

Major Gen. *Bland* marched two days ago to *Inverury* and *Old Meldrum*, one march towards the *Spey*, with the *Royal's*, *Barrel's*, *Price's* and *Cholmondley's*, *Kingston's* horse, and *Cobham's* dragoons. He has the *Campbells* before him, with the laird of *Graunt*, and 100 of his followers.

We have just had notice from *Stonehive*, that a dogger with some other vessels have appeared off the coast, which they take to be *French*.

Fort William, March 4. We have advice here, that a party of the rebels, amounting to 1000 men, is at *Glenawis*, within two miles of us, and that their train of artillery is to be tomorrow at *Highbridge*, six miles from this fort. We have heard of the taking of fort *Augustus*, and expect to be attacked, but governor *Campbell* is determined to defend the place to the utmost of his power. For some days past there have been some small parties of rebels posted on each side the *Narrows of Carron*, in which, on Saturday last, they took one of the boats belonging to the *Baltimore* sloop, as she was coming from *Scalehall Bay*, and sent the

crew prisoners to their head quarters. As soon as we had intelligence of this accident, a council was called, consisting of land and sea officers, and a resolution taken to send a strong party to dislodge the rebels. In consequence thereof, early this morning Capt. *Askew* of the *Serpent* sloop, sent his boat with 27 men in it, another boat of the *Baltimore's* with 24 men, and a boat belonging to fort *William* with 20, down the *Narrows*, where they all arrived by day-light. Capt. *Askew's* men landed first, and were immediately attack'd by a party of 80 rebels, who fired upon them, but without doing them any damage; and upon the rest of the men belonging to the boats coming up, the rebels fled. Our people pursued them, burnt the ferry-houses on both sides of the water, and a little town with about 12 houses in it, a quarter of a mile distant from the ferry-house on the North side, and destroyed or brought off all their boats. Two of the rebels were killed in this affair, and several wounded. It was very lucky that our boats went down as they did, for there was a boat with a party of militia in it, that was coming hither from *Stalkirk* castle, which would probably have fallen into the hands of the rebels, but for the skirmish before-mentioned.

Dunstaffnage, March 6. It was expected that the rebels would have got their guns up to fort *William* last night.

Ellanstalker Castle, March 7. Yesterday Capt. *Frederick Scott* came hither from *Dunstaffnage*, but could not get any farther, the rebels having guarded both sides of the *Narrows of Carron*, for two miles on this side fort *William*. Last night our sentries saw several lights, which they conclude belonged to the rebels parties marching towards fort *William* from *Strath Appin*, which is near the rock on which this castle stands, and *Appin* house not a mile from this.

Edinburgh, March 15. The transports with *Bligh's* regiment sailed this morning for *Aberdeen* with a fair wind, and will, it is thought, be there to-morrow morning, if not this night. *Lee's* regiment came here this day from *Berwick*. The Prince of *Hesse* has been reconnoitring by *Dunkeld* and *Taymouth*. We have advice from *Glasgow* of the 14th, that a party of the rebels had invested fort *William*.

From the London Gazette, March 25.

Whiteball, THIS day an express arrived Mar. 24. with the following advices from his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Aberdeen, March 19. His royal highness having received intelligence on Sunday the 16th instant, that Roy *Stuart* was at * *Strathbogie*, with about 1000 foot, and 60 hussars, sent Col. *Conway*, with orders to Major Gen. *Bland*, to attempt to surprize them, and if he should not succeed in that, to attack them: And his royal highness order'd Brig. *Mordaunt*, with four battalions, and four pieces of cannon, to march by break of day on Monday morning to || *Old Meldrum*, in order to sustain Major Gen. *Bland*, if there should be occasion.

* 34 miles. || 18 miles.

On

On Monday the 17th, Major Gen. Bland marched towards *Strathbogie*, and was almost within sight of the place, when the rebels had the first notice of his approach: Upon which they abandon'd the town, and fled with the utmost precipitation towards *Keith*. Our van-guard pushed the rear of the rebels a good way beyond the river *Deveson*; but as the night was coming on, and the evening was wet and hazy, Major Gen. Bland order'd the troops to quit the pursuit: Notwithstanding which, the volunteers, viz. the Marquis of *Granby*, Col. *Conway*, Capt. *Halden*, and several others, continued to pursue the rebels, at least two miles; whose panic was so great, that it was concluded they would not halt long in a place, till they had passed the *Spey*.

The *Campbells*, who had the van, behaved extremely well, as did also the Duke of *Kingston's* horse; and in general, all the troops. It is reported from among the rebels, that *Roy Stuart* was kill'd by a shot he receiv'd from one of the Duke of *Kingston's* men.

There are no fresh accounts from the West.

The Earl of *Loudoun* remains at *Darnick* in the county of *Sutherland*, having been joined by 310 men, in four companies, from the Earl of *Sutherland*, besides serjeants, corporals and drums.

An account is received from the Earl of *Crawford*, that two or three small parties, posted at different places in the neighbourhood of *Athol*, have been surprized by the rebels, and the men either killed or taken prisoners.

Perth, March 19. The Prince of *Hesse* came to *Dunkeld* on Friday last, and returned hither on Saturday. There are accounts, that a party of *Argyllshiremen*, under the command of *Glenure*, quarter'd at the foot of *Kanach*, were attacked by a party of the rebels on Monday the 17th instant, at two o'clock in the morning, and either killed or taken prisoners. Orders have been received at *Pitlochry*, six miles below *Blair*, signed by some of the rebels, to raise the men in *Athol*; and the rebels have placed guards all the way between *Blair* and that place, which stops all communication between *Dunkeld* to *Blair*. The rebels have surprized two parties of the *Argyllshiremen*, which were posted at *Blairfettie* and *Kennochan*, one three miles, the other six miles above *Blair*. The party at *Cushiville*, three miles from *Castle Menzies*, is said to have retired to the garrison there. It is added, that Lord *George Murray*, with a body of the rebels, has actually attack'd the castle of *Blair*; and that there was another body of them within three miles of *Castle Menzies*.*

Edinburgh, March 20. The transports with *Bligh's* regiment are still detained here by contrary winds.

(See the other Gazette, *Hist. Chron.*)

* The Gazette of March 4. (see p. 146 B) supposed, that the Prince of *Hesse* was to deal with the rebels, if they attacked *Blair* or *Castle Menzie*, which last is but 20 miles from *Perth*:

A SPEECH said to be deliver'd by the Person who calls himself D. of PERTH, at a general Council of War held at Derby, Dec. 5, 1745. (see p. 69)

A YOU may easily imagine the pleasure which arises in my mind, on seeing the smiles which sit on every countenance of this honourable assembly, from the success which has hitherto uninterruptedly attended, and abundantly demonstrated the justice of our cause.

B Not to say any thing of the loyal kingdom of *Scotland*,—altogether loyal so far as it dar'd,—we have, in the space of little more than a month since we left it, taken without the loss of a man the strong city and castle of *Carlisle*, which us'd to be the fortress of *England's* barrier to the West, as *Berwick* is to the East; we have rais'd contributions, and proclaim'd his m—sty in all his market towns of *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Lancashire*, *Staffordshire*, and this principal town of *Derbyshire*, for more than an 100 miles on *English* ground without opposition; and are now got about half way towards his capital of *London*.

D The satisfaction with which I have mention'd all this success, may incline you to imagine that I think our work already near finish'd.—We might have been this day in possession of *St James's* had we immediately proceeded on our victory, but I rather think it further off, if not quite frustrated for this time by our delay to move forward from *Gladsmuir*: Our troops would not then have suffered so much by their fatiguing marches in bad weather, and bad roads, by which hardships, the high spirits which that easy day had given them evaporated. Besides, not a man of the elector's forces would have dar'd to have look'd our troops in the face for a month after, so intimidated were they by Sir J. C—e's tears and representations of us; Neither were the 6000 perjurd *Dutch* forces then landed; nor above 2000 of the *English* arriv'd from *Flanders*: Our friends at *London* were in the highest spirits, and our enemies were in the utmost consternation. That the ——— itself shook was manifest, by the uncommon run upon the bank, and the doubling all their guards.

G But this fatal oversight, never to be retriev'd, I shall forbear to aggravate; they who advis'd this delay, had their reasons for it; such as the danger of leaving at our backs the castle of *Edinburgh* in the enemies hands; the difficul-

ty of persuading our troops to enter upon *English* ground; and the uncertainty of our being joyn'd by any numbers in this kingdom.

These reasons were urg'd, and they prevail'd for our stay five weeks in and about *Edinburgh*: Yet when every one of these reasons were grown stronger by time, we pass'd the Northern borders the latter end of *October*, depending on the repeated assurances we receiv'd from all parts, that there was a strong party that would declare for us as soon as we came forward.

All our friends told us, that the numbers of the catholicks are increased three to one within these twenty years; and it appears from the lists we have of all the public places where mass is constantly said, that there is not a city in the whole kingdom where there are not two or three of them, and all well fill'd.

Thus encouraged and persuaded we took the western road by *Carlisle* for *Lancashire*, as we were invited to do: That city and castle fell an easy purchase to us, the attack of which I had the honour to advise at *Brampton*.

But to come to the point of our present deliberation, whether it is more adviseable to march forward and venture a battle; or secure a timely retreat. I shall not scruple to give my opinion for the latter, without fearing the imputation of cowardice upon myself, and without meaning to impute it upon any officer in this assembly, or any individual listed under us. By our last misfortunes it is certain we have lost as many of our countrymen by desertion and long marches, as we have gain'd of *English* by recruits; and though we have been in *England* above a month, not one person of figure or fortune has joyn'd us. The elector's forces under a warm and eager, and well esteem'd general are now come up even with us, and can be no longer evaded; they are too, if our spies be not misinform'd, much superior in number to us. We are, indeed, as well arm'd and provided with artillery and ammunition, thanks to the *English* cowardice at *Edinburgh*, *Gladsmuir*, and *Carlisle*; but notwithstanding all this, what is most material, a single defeat to us in the heart of the enemies country would be our entire ruin. For though we should be able to rally again, 'twould be impossible to retreat with safety at so great a distance from home.

You all know very well, that it was

the hopes of plunder and free quarters which tempted our clans to leave *Scotland*; and though our orders to them were to preserve strict discipline, and pay for all they took; yet we have been forc'd to wink at little disorders to prevent their murmuring and discontent; and as they are now loaded with the spoil of our enemies, 'twere better to march homeward with them, while we may, rather than hazard a battle, which if it should prove unsuccessful, could not but be decisive with regard to us.

I would not hereby insinuate, as if I thought, either that our enemies were formidable for their valour or skill; our own experience has shewn the contrary: Or that our followers wanted courage or conduct in the field: For we have found them faithful, and our enemies have found them invincible.

By virtue of this terrour in our enemies, we may return back safely with our spoils, lie warm and snug on their northern borders the remainder of the winter, and come fresh again with victory on our wings in the summer, to finish the glorious work of restoration with more ease and less hazard.

From the *Westminster Journal*, March 15.

Of raising the SUPPLIES for the present Year, and Means for further TAXES.

WE have lately had a great stir about schemes for raising [the last three millions of] the annual supplies. But let which scheme will be best, the actual m—r's, or the would-be m—r's, methinks it is a melancholy consideration that any such scheme at all should be wanted at this time.

Three millions! 'Tis a great deal of money indeed to a nation that already owes near *three score*; especially with the whole charges of the year, which together may be reckoned as follows:

By land tax	£. 2,000,000
By malt tax, &c.	0,750,000
By appropriated funds	3,500,000
By civil list	1,000,000
By lottery and annuities	3,000,000
By supposed deficiencies	0,250,000
By growing navy debt	0,500,000

In all 11,000,000

This is a very large sum for a nation to raise, pay, or only stand engaged for; when her ordinary expences of government do not come to near one third of it; especially after she has been declared

clared not able to raise six millions one year with another; and must either prove her richer than was suspected, or that she tries her credit to the utmost.

To hear what has been said of the readiness with which the above three millions were subscribed for, by way of lottery, &c. would almost tempt one to take the flattering side of this question, and pronounce that we had been hypocrites in our complaints; that our credit was so far from being tried to the utmost, as scarce to be tried at all; and that we are still so rich as to find our three millions yearly, over and above the land-tax, malt-tax, &c. as long as there shall be occasion.

Yes, to find them yearly: for tho' this is the first time we have had the words *three millions* in a single article, the grants of last year will shew that no less was then raised in two articles than is now in one. We had then *one million* by continuing the duty on salt for a farther term of years, and *two millions* to be raised by annuities, and a lottery from the additional duties laid on wines: and sure 'tis more reputable to do the whole business at once, than to halve or third it in this manner.

Why then did I say it was a *melancholy consideration* that so much should be wanted, when this comfortable pleasure results from it of seeing how easily it may be found?—Need we make any question whether it would be the same another year, and another after that, in case either our own affairs, or the empress's affairs, or the affairs of the *Dutch*, or of the king of *Sardinia*, or of any other good friend and ally, should call upon us to exert ourselves with the same vigour and resolution?—It would be ungenerous and mean-spirited.

I have heard some discontented people say many years ago, that every thing was taxed that would bear taxing. But that this was a malicious assertion appears in the very face of it, and that it was absolutely false in fact we have very sensibly experienced. The farther duty on *salt*, the additional duty on *wines*, and the new duty on *glass*, have been all found out within these two years, and are all things that had hardly been thought of till there was occasion. To the two former we are already pretty well reconciled, and shall be to the latter, after we have paid three or four times for mending our windows. It will be the same with as many new taxes as the public exigencies may require, and we have still something taxa-

ble afresh for every year these twenty years.

There are two articles, known to almost every body, which might be made to produce much more money than they do at present, with greater equity to the subject. These are the *land-tax*, and the tax on *window-lights*, both which are acknowledg'd to be very unequally collected. You have mentioned them formerly, and so have many other writers: but till there is some remedy, we ought not to be blamed for repeating our grievances.

Under the notion of four shillings in the pound, that some estates should not pay eighteen-pence, while others are obliged to pay five shillings, is a great hardship.——But as the under-rated estates are abundantly more than those that are over-rated, a regulation of the whole would, in the opinion of good judges, make a tax of four shillings in the pound produce near double what it does at present.

And as to the tax on window-lights, nothing certainly can be more worthy of amendment. To have no medium between six shillings and twenty, to have no house pay above thirty, tho' with more lights in it than a small village, nay, to have the inns of court, some of which are as large, populous, and infinitely more rich than so many good market towns, estimated only as single houses each, are some of the greatest absurdities that ever were committed in the enacting of a law. One would almost think that those who drew the bill, and those who passed it, had no regard in it to the saving of any body but themselves, and persons in the same situation.——But a tax of so much upon each window in every house, a law that brought into the rank of houses all that reason tells us properly are so, would remedy this evil, would ease middling housekeepers who are now oppress'd, and oblige those who live in splendour and magnificence to pay something for their pleasure and ostentation.

From the equity of our legislature, I cannot but think something would be done on both these subjects, if it were not that these new supplies are reserv'd *in terrorem* to our enemies, who must think these funds inexhaustible that can furnish annually such large sums, without opening sources so obvious and certain as these would be at any time found.——If there be any other reason, it is past my comprehension.

Continuing then to keep this fountain
teal'd,

seal'd, and all other fountains that are now seen by vulgar eyes, I compute we might still rub on for ten or a dozen years longer.—The means I shall not point out, as ways and means should be always kept secret till they are wanted; only two or three heads that are no secrets, because they have been hinted at before, I shall take the liberty to mention.

Suppose then a moderate tax, not above one quarter of the expence of keeping them, were laid upon *coaches, chairs, a multitude of servants, and such other instances of luxury* as are always visible, cannot be come at by common people, and are the highest marks of distinction to persons of rank and fortune. In my opinion, it would go a great way towards the extraordinaries of one year.

Some, indeed, might lay down their equipages on that occasion: but I imagine they would be few in number; and who can tell but a great many rich persons, who could afford to keep such trappings better than a great many who now do, but exclaim against them as vain and superfluous, might then, from a public spirit, set up equipages for the service of their country, a consideration that would clear them from the charge of either vanity or useless superfluity?

Public diversions, I think, might be made to contribute something to this good end, without any great damage to society in general. Very few gentlemen or ladies would be kept from *Vauxhall, Ranelagh*, the play, the opera, or the assembly, because it might cost them one shilling more in four or five than it does at present.

I have spoken in disfavour of an excise: but there is one article of luxury, mix'd with indolence and avarice, that I would by all means have taxed, in which I think an excise might be introduced, and still without any harm to the community.—I would have an officer always present at every polite assembly of the learned in this way, to take for the service of the public one third of the money won or lost. And in case notice were not properly given when and where such assembly was to be held, the offenders, upon conviction, should forfeit the whole money play'd for, if not be subject to some farther penalty.

We have not at present our *barlots* under any regulation, as in other countries: but since they are altogether as numerous, and do as much mischief as if they were, it would be worth con-

deration whether a law might not be made, in imitation of our neighbours, that would render their calling beneficial to the state.

Next, *old batchelors and old maids*, as they promise no help to the future generation, should, I think, be made of all possible use to the present. Suppose a tax were laid on them, to begin at thirty, be increased at thirty-five, forty, and so on?—I will mention no sum, because that should be regulated by their fortunes and circumstances; and I would excuse all maids who could take a solemn oath that they had never been ask'd the question. But for her who had, and without good occasion used the man ill, keeping him still a batchelor thro' pure love, I would have the duty levied upon her for both parties, and him excused. The same upon a man, who has kept a woman single upon the same principle.

WILL EQUITABLE.

The Old England Journal, March 22.

ENTHUSIASM a true Source of VALOUR,
and often the Cause of Victory.

THERE is not in all history a fact more undoubted, than that the Greek empire, at a time when a million and a half might have been armed for its defence, was not only over-run but subdued, by about eight thousand, naked, half-arm'd, and, in the modern language, *undisciplin'd Highlanders*. The pride of the Greeks would never suffer them to be alarm'd at this rebellion;—they were treated at first as robbers making irruptions for plunder:—A court general or two were sent down against them;—these were beat.—The fatal delusion of the people, nourished by the ridiculous haughtiness of the court, still continued, and the enemy was still despis'd.—Loss upon loss, defeat upon defeat, could not awaken them from the stupid dream of the *invincibility* of their own troops, and the *infallibility* of their own discipline.—Is it possible, that a legionary, armed with a good sword, with a shield, with a bow, with a spear, darts, harness, armour, head-piece, breast, and back-piece, &c. &c. and long used to be disciplin'd, is not an over-match for a rude Highlander, armed only with a broad sword and a slight lance? This was, no doubt, the manner in which the soldiers and courtiers talk'd at Constantinople, while every day's defeat of their best troops, under their best generals, gave the lie to their reasoning: yet still every cause,

cause, but the true one, was assign'd for the ill success of the government; sometimes the generals were to blame; sometimes it was laid upon an *unaccountable fatality*; sometimes upon a *panic*; sometimes upon the *weather*, which favour'd the enemy, and distress'd the imperial troops, tho' both in the same field.—In short, nothing was omitted that could screen the true cause, which was the courage of their enemies, that led them to practise a discipline and method of attack 'till then unknown, and therefore despis'd.—The Imperial generals could not endure to be taught by rude *Highlanders*;—perhaps, they neglected what in their consciences they believed to be right, only because it was practis'd by the enemy.

But how much this has ever been the reverse with a sensible people, let ancient, let modern history speak.—The *Romans* learn'd, from a long train of losses, to beat those who had conquer'd them; *Pyrrhus*, *Hannibal*, *Mithridates*, and other princes, had all their arts of war pillaged by their enemies, a booty more valuable than that of cities and provinces! The *Romans* did not disdain to learn from their conquerors, 'till they fix'd, upon their own side, the scale of victory. Can we imagine, that a *Camillus*, a *Scipio*, a *Marius*, or a *Cæsar*, would have stood upon the decency and conveniency of a fellow's being very neat, and having his hair tuck'd under his cap, while their raggamuffin enemies, by a new method of attacking, discovered the emptiness and folly of their own military discipline. A truly great man will, in such a case, lay by his pride; he will divest himself of prepossessions, be they ever so inveterate, and of prejudices, be they ever so strong; he will suffer his own eyes to instruct him, that he has yet to learn somewhat, which, if not learn'd, may be fatal to his own glory, and to that of his country.—This was the method, in which the great *Peter* of *Russia* proceeded. He was far from despising the youth of his antagonist *Charles* of *Sweden*; he saw himself at the head of a hundred thousand men, defeated by a raw boy with fifteen thousand *Swedes*.—Like a man of sense, he perceived, that his defeat was owing to the courage and good conduct of the enemy, and resolving to profit by it, *Well*, said he, *I foresee that the Swedes will at last teach us how to beat themselves*.

The government in *Scotland*, in the (March 1746.)

time of *Charles* I. gave a pregnant proof of the pride I have here been arraigning. When the brave marquis of *Montrose* landed in that country for his royal master, he had no more forces with him than two gentlemen his friends; and the government, hearing he was in the *Highlands*, gave orders, that he should be hunted; a term, which I find has been since adopted. At last, he got together the face of a party, for army I cannot call it, consisting of about fifteen hundred half-starv'd wretches, with not above fifty muskets, and one hundred swords among the whole. The government was so far from being alarmed, that they rejoiced at this rebellion, as it was now in their power to catch the rebels as it were in a net. Three court generals, the lords *Tullibardin*, *Elcho*, and *Drummond*, were sent to fight him; their army was numerous, well-fed, well arm'd, and well-disciplin'd.—But *Montrose* knew what a hungry *Scotchman*, fighting for bread, for life, and for loyalty, could do. He met his enemy to the amazement of the government, and the no small diversion of the smart, well dress'd gentlemen of the army. He even drew out his tatterdemallions, and offered battle in a plain near *Perth*, where plenty of flints lay on the ground; his speech was memorable, and, as recorded by an able and candid writer, who was present, to this purpose: Gentlemen, said he, 'tis true you have no arms, but your enemies have plenty; my advice, therefore, is, that every man take a stone in his hand, run up to the next soldier, beat out his brains, and then seize his arms. The brave *Highlanders* followed his advice most punctually, two thousand of the government troops were in an instant cut in pieces, and *Montrose*, without farther opposition, march'd into *Perth*.

I am far from disgracing the parts and erudition of certain gentlemen so far as to suppose they know enough of history, either of their own, or any other country, as to believe the above relation, which after-events confirm'd more strongly than the strongest cotemporary evidence could do. But they, whose brains can bear the fatigue, either of reading or reasoning, know, that nothing is unsurmountable to men animated by enthusiasm, and that a handful of such men are less to be despised than a thousand fighting men, upon other motives, and with other views. He is a good soldier who faces death, but an enthusiast rushes upon it; he is a brave man

man who does not fly from superior numbers, but an *enthusiast* will attack them; he is an *able officer* who keeps to the discipline of the army, an *enthusiast* will invent, he will practise a discipline which *enthusiasm* alone could enable him to undergo. In short, it has even been found by experience, that a *weak, naked enthusiast* is more formidable than the *strongest, well-armed mercenary*.

It is a mistake to imagine, that there is no other spring of enthusiasm but one: every principle, which a people can be persuaded to be divine, may become a spring of enthusiasm.—The *indefeasibility of hereditary right* in a certain family, may form as rank enthusiasts as ever were form'd by the *inward workings of the spirit*. The noblemen, gentlemen, and others, who fought under Charles I. in England, had too good sense, and were too fine gentlemen to be enthusiasts: this was the reason why they came at last to be beat in every encounter.—They had indeed a principle, which was that of *honour*, and it led them to venture their lives and fortunes more bravely than could have been expected from the bravest mercenaries; this, at the beginning of the war, generally gave them success. But Cromwell had good sense enough to seek to counter-act that principle by another which should outflame it; *enthusiasm* could do this, and it did it.—But so unaccountably *proud*, so stupidly *conceited* was the royal party, that in all companies, in all dealings, and writings, they continued to treat Cromwell's people with the utmost contempt; even the noble historian confines all sense, courage, learning, and conduct to his own party, and leaves nothing to his enemies but *success*. Like the fellow, who, while he is kick'd by a porter, talks of his high blood, university education, and the good company he has kept.

To conclude, let an *Englishman* seriously reflect whether, with all the superiority of force, courage, and oftentimes numbers, not only we, but all the friends of Europe's liberties, have not, since the beginning of the present distractions, been foiled almost in every encounter. To what can this be owing, but to that fatal contempt with which the pride of an *Englishman* too often inspires him for an enemy?

I have even heard the very thing, which, of all others, renders the present rebellion formidable, urg'd as an argument why it ought to be treated

with the highest contempt; I mean the lowness of the circumstances of those who had engaged in it. From this, it has been very learnedly concluded, that it is rather to be despised than dreaded, since the last rebellion was so easily crush'd, tho' supported by those of the greatest figure, fortunes, and estates, in that part of Britain.—But it was owing to the figure, fortunes, and estates of those men that it was crush'd.—Each would be independent, each would be superior. Their stations in civil life made them despise subordination in military. Hence arose contempt of discipline, disobedience to orders, distrust of equals, contempt for commanders, neglect of duty, and, at last, defection from service. These are consequences not peculiar to the last rebellion, it will ever be the case in all popular insurrections where there is not a due military subordination, which only can be had, where the fortunes of those who are engaged, are too low for them to subsist without service.—If this, therefore, is the case with the present rebels, if they are formed into a regular body of troops, receiving pay, subject to military penalties, and submissive to orders, why, in the name of heaven, did we persist in the fatal error of despising them, without suffering our own understanding to convince us, from what they had done, that they were far from being objects of contempt?—Happily for the nation, the government did not, by its conduct, encourage that of those miscreants, who, perhaps, secretly hir'd for that purpose by the rebels themselves, amus'd the world with ridiculous descriptions of their numbers, courage, discipline, and progress.—The first impressions of that kind came from Scotland, and, 'tis to be observed, were inserted in a paper, the printers and authors of which are now in the rebels camp, and who opened the press avowedly in favour of the rebels the moment they took possession of Edinburgh.

To conclude; the conduct of ill judging and worse intending newsmongers, has, perhaps, been the chief, if not the sole source of that lethargy which seems to lock up the senses of the public at this time, when the progress of the rebellion calls aloud more than ever for our most vigorous efforts, and demands the assistance of those who are capable of thinking, that they have somewhat too fight for, that ought to be more dear to them than *sixpence a day*.

Mr UREAN,

AS you have obliged your readers with some curious remarks concerning the Polypus, (*See V. 15. p. 418*) and as some late enquiries into the nature of insects seem to have opened a new field of knowledge hitherto untrodden, I here send you an account of the *Vine-fretter*, from a treatise of Dr Bonnett's published at Paris, which abounds with astonishing phenomena, so inconsistent with establish'd theories, and confident definitions and distributions of animals into proper classes, as we imagine them, that they justify well the saying of the wise *Socrates*, that he knew but one thing, which was, *That he knew nothing.*

"The *Vine-fretters* are a nation formidable in its weakness, often destroying the finest flowers, and disappointing our hopes of the most delicious and promising fruit. The species of this genus are varied almost to infinity, every plant has one in a manner peculiar to itself; for though they do not absolutely refuse other food, yet they give one the preference; and what is yet more singular, the individuals of each species bear so little resemblance to each other, that the parent and child would never be suspected to be near a kin."

"It is well known, that some of them move upon six legs, having no wings, which perhaps could not well support a body so short and thick. There are others of a quite different make; these are small flies with two wings, and bodies much longer and more slender than the others; but in spite of this difference of figure the flying has been seen to approach the creeping *Vine-fretter*, with circumstances that leave no room to doubt of their being the males of these heavy females: It might from hence be concluded, that like Ants, Glow-worms, and some other insects, the male *Vine-fretters* have wings, and the female, intended for a sedentary life, none; but though this is true of some species, yet all the individuals of other species are females, and, without needing a male, are extremely fruitful." M. Bonnet, in order to be certain of this whimsical phenomenon, surprized some *Vine-fretters* in the very action of spawning; he took a young one as soon as it was produced, and covered it with a glass, so that no other insect could have access to it, putting in a little branch which might serve this individual and its offspring for food. He watched it narrowly, and perceived it grow, at length change its covering, and discharge, by the two horns on the hinder part of its body, that mellifluous slimy liquor with which it covers the leaves of

plants: in a word, he saw the whole series of its life; it arrived at maturity, conceived of itself, and produced a number of young, the days on which they were spawn'd being critically remarked by him.

A He repeated the experiment many times, and the secluded *Vine-fretter* always proved very fruitful without the access of a male. He even surprized, in the moment of their birth, the young of these fruitful virgins, brought them also up separately, and the race that proceeded from these latter, and found, through a series of experiments made with great care and exactness, that the virgin *Vine-fretters*, of which the mothers, the grandmothers, the great grandmothers were also virgins, continued to be as fruitful as the first.—Here then we have a species of animals, which are alike capable of producing their species with or without the male, and this circumstance affords a new resemblance between plants and animals; for there are *Lychnises*, which bear seed without being impregnated by another individual, and there are others which will not bear without a mixture of the sexes; there is even a *Lychnis* which is distinguished by the marks of the two sexes in Europe, but is not so in Tartary.

M. Bonnet discovered another whimsical circumstance with respect to the *Oak Vine-fretter*. It may be termed whimsical, because it is opposite to the arbitrary laws laid down by theorists; but it is, however, evidently regular and correspondent with the laws of nature. These animals generally bring forth their young alive, like the rest of the *Vine-fretters*, but they sometimes depart from this uniformity, and lay eggs, or foetuses as yet in their coverings. Thus the distinction of animals into viviparous and oviparous is in danger of falling to the ground, and several experiments which have been made on flies seem to concur with this of M. Bonnet, to prove that in the eye of nature, the maintaining the difference between these two great classes, is of little consequence.

There is yet another remark, not less surprising than those above, which is, that the sex of the *Vine-fretter* is not determined by its having or wanting wings, there being winged female *Vine-fretters*, and male *Vine-fretters* without wings. These little animals seem design'd to confound and overthrow all our boasted rules, and to caution us against setting up any dogmas in natural philosophy, before we have exhausted the properties of one subject, and discovered all the species of one genus.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c,

REMARKS on the DEACON'S Letter.

See p. 97.

Mr URBAN,

A S I am a priest of the established church, I should be glad to hear of a method, that would effectually promote the end which my reverend brother in your last (p. 97.) seems to aim at; but am of opinion, that if we content ourselves only in COUNTING the Roman catholicks, and *sending the sum total to our respective bishops*, as the gentleman observes, we shall have but little trouble in it, shall lessen our own duty, but in all probability shall never lessen their number. When *David*, indeed, number'd the people, a pestilence ensued which swept off 70,000 men; but what havock the curate's annual account to his diocesan would produce among the papists, I cannot as yet discover.

The, gentleman, I am persuaded, when he published this incomparable scheme, had carelessly over-look'd that early provision against the return of popery, which our church hath enjoined in the sixty sixth canon, an excellent rule of duty which every resident curate owes obedience to, and which, lest he should be unacquainted with (himself) he is obliged by his majesty's letters patents to read annually in his parish church or chapel where he hath charge. As the said *canon* is preferable to the scheme in question, and as the due observance of it may be of service in these distracted times, I hope, it will not be thought impertinent to repeat it.

CANON LXVI.

“ Every minister being a preacher,
 “ and having any popish recusant or re-
 “ cusants in his parish, and thought fit by
 “ the bishop of the diocese, shall labour
 “ diligently with them from time to
 “ time, thereby to reclaim them from
 “ their errors. And if he be no preach-
 “ er, or not such a preacher, then he
 “ shall procure, if he can possibly,
 “ some that are preachers so qualified,
 “ to take pains with them for that pur-
 “ pose. If he can procure none, then
 “ he shall inform the bishop of the di-
 “ ocese thereof, who shall not only ap-
 “ point some neighbour preacher, or
 “ preachers adjoining to take that la-
 “ bour upon them, but himself also (as
 “ his important affairs will permit him)
 “ shall use his best endeavour by in-
 “ struction, persuasion, and all good
 “ means he can devise, to reclaim both
 “ them and all other within his diocese
 “ so affected.”

If any popish recusant should continue deaf to this milder method of persuasion, we are then to make use of a rougher: Nay, according to the 114th canon, we are obliged, under pain of suspension, to present such recusant either mediately or immediately to the bishop, the bishop is to exhibit the presentment to the arch-bishop, and the arch-bishop to the king.

*Ellenball, Staffordshire, Mar. 19, 1745.*ROBERTUS DUNS SCOTUS URBANO
SUO S.

MIROR sanc, mi URBANE, ex tot lectoribus neminem intra decennium esse inventum, qui insequentis epigraphes sententiam eruere aggressus sit. Quos quidem in hunc finem superiori thesauro versus inseruisti, ad limatum ejus sensum expediendum parum aut nihil conferunt; imo potius vaga & inani ambage obscurum reddunt obscurius. En igitur tandem *Ænigmatis* istius analysis grammaticalem, ellipsibus, &c. uncinulis inclusis, una cum brevissima paraphrasi; quibus, ni fallor, hic nodus plane dissolvitur. (See p. 103.)

Monimento cuidam inscriptum legitur

“ Quod fuit esse, quod est, quod non fuit esse
 “ quod esse;
 “ Esse quod est, non esse quod est, non est, erit,
 “ esse.

Resolutio, sive constructio verborum.

E Esse [i. e. existentia, status] quod fuit, esse [substantivum uti prius] quod est [&] esse [subst.] quod non fuit [est] esse [id] quod esse [subst.] [est]

Esse [subst.] quod est, non est esse [i. e. perfecta existentia, κατ' ἐξοχήν] non esse [id] quod est [nominativus] erit esse [perfectum]

F Quæ omnia huc denique redeunt.

Singuli existendi modi, præsens, præteritus, futurus, natura sua sunt adeo diversi, ut de eorum quolibet nihil certum, nisi id esse quod sit, affirmari possit.

Non præsens, sed futurus status erit perfectus, constans, &c.

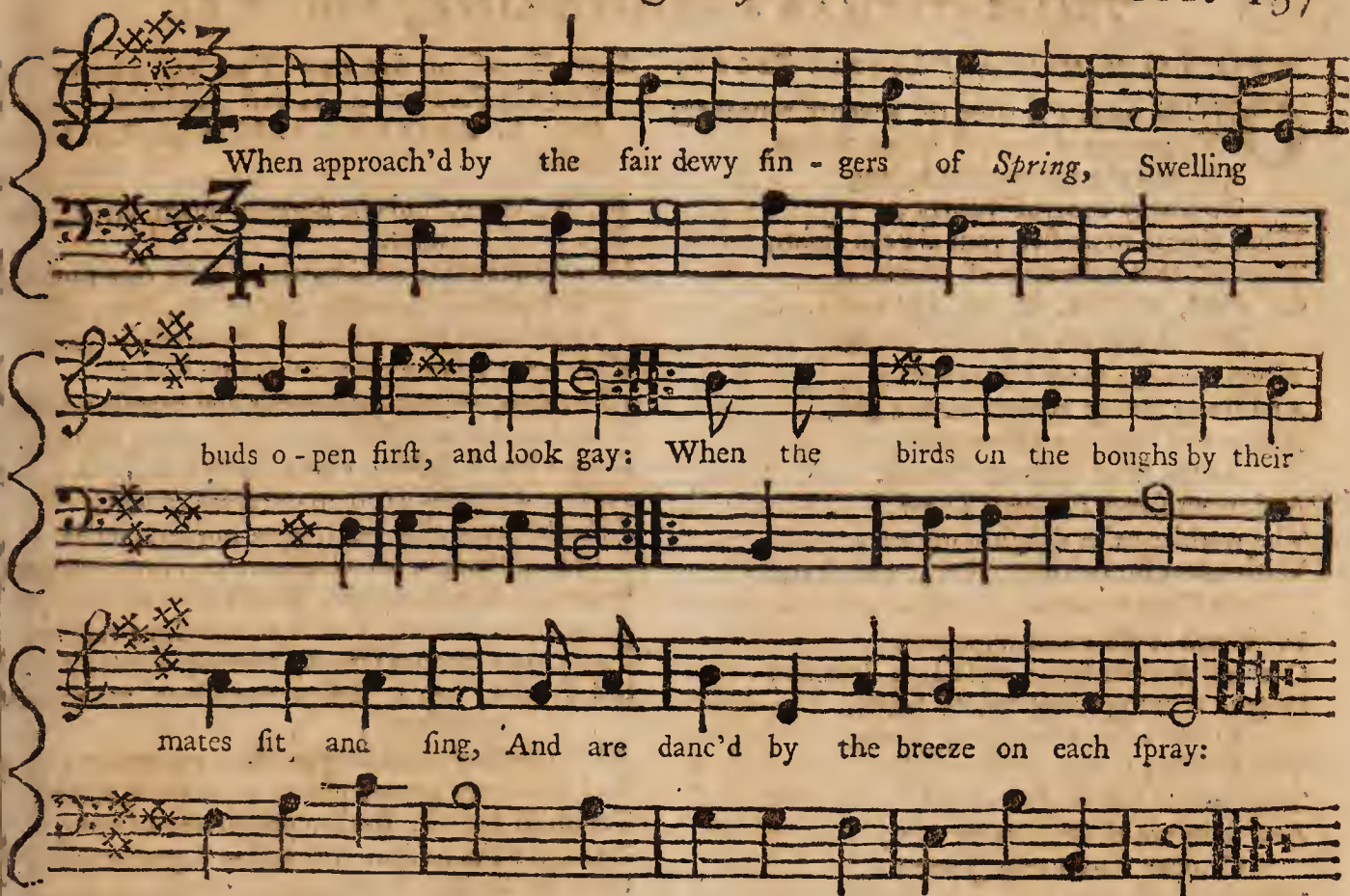
G Quanto tamen suavius in hoc genere archipoeta noster!

*Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
 All but the page prescrib'd, the present state.*

Sic nos ad majora provocaveris, ut hanc nostram in re tenui opellam boni consulueris. Interim & delectare & prodesse, deque nobis adeo atque aliis complurimis bene mereri, perge, & vale.

Dabam B—b—ni Id. Mart. 1745-6.

SPRING; a Rural Song. By Mr Tho. Brerewood. 157



When approach'd by the fair dewy fin - gers of Spring, Swelling

buds o - pen first, and look gay: When the birds on the boughs by their

mates sit and sing, And are danc'd by the breeze on each spray:

When gently descending, the rain in soft show'rs,
With its moisture refreshes the ground,
And the drops, as they hang on the plants and
the flow'rs,
Like rich gems beam a lustre around:

When the wood-pigeons sit on the branches and
cooe,

And the cuckow proclaims with its voice,
That nature marks this for the season to wooe,
And for all that can love to rejoice:

In a cottage at night may I spend all my time,
In the fields and the meadows all day,
With a maiden whose charms are as yet in their
Young as *April*, and blooming as *May*. [prime,

When the lark with shrill notes sings aloft in the
Let my fairest and I then awake, [morn,
View the far distant hills which the sun-beams
adorn,

Then arise, and our cottage forsake.

When the sun shines so warm, that my charmer
May recline on the turf without fear, [and I
Let us there all vain thoughts and ambition defy,
While we breathe the first sweets of the year.

Be this spot on a hill, and a spring from its side
Bubble out, and transparently flow,
Creep gently along in meanders, and glide
Thro' the vale strew'd with daisies below.

While the bee flies from blossom to blossom and
And the vi'lets their sweetness impart, [lips,
Let me hang on her neck, and so taste from her
The rich cordial that thrills to the heart. [lips

While the dove sits lamenting the loss of its mate,
Which the fowler has caught in his snares,
May we think ourselves bless'd, that it is not our
To endure such an absence as theirs. [fate,

May I listen to all her soft, tender, sweet notes
When she sings; and no sounds interfere,
But the warbling of birds, which in stretching
their throats

Are at strife to be louder than her,

When the daisies, and cowslips, and primroses
blow,

And chequer the meads, and the lawns, [doe,
May we see bounding there the swift light-footed
And pursue with our eyes the young fawns.

When the lapwings just fledg'd o'er the turf take
their run,

And the firstlings are all at their play,
And the harmless young lambs skip about in the
Let us then be as frolick as they. [fun,

When I talk of my love, should I chance to espy,
That she seems to mistrust what I say,
By a tear that is ready to fall from her eye,
With my lips let me wipe it away.

If we sit, or we walk, may I cast round my eyes,
And let no single beauty escape,
But see none to create so much love, and surprize,
As her eyes, and her face, and her shape.

Thus each day let us pass, till the buds spread to
And the meadows around us are mown, [leaves,
When the lass on the sweet-smelling haycock
receives,

What she afterwards blushes to own.

When the ev'ning grows cool, and the flow'rs
hang their heads

With the dew, then no longer we'll roam,
With my arm round her waist, in a path thro'
Let us hasten to find our way home. [the mead,

When the birds are at roost, with their heads in
Each one by the side of its mate; [their wings,
When a mist that arises, a drowsiness brings
Upon all but the owl and the bat:

When soft rest is requir'd, and the stars lend their
And all nature lies quiet and still; [light,

When no sound breaks the sacred repose of the
But, at distance, the clack of a mill: [night,

With peace for our pillow, and free from all noise,
So that voices in whispers are known,

Let us give and receive all the nameless soft joys,
That are mus'd on by lovers alone.

A SONG to the Tune of LOVELY PEGGY,

ONCE more I'll tune th' advent'rous song;
Ye powers of musick hither throng,
And tell the graces that belong
To lovely tuneful *Jemmy*;
What theme more fit, your aid can claim,
Than all that harmony of frame,
Of mind, of voice, of air, and name,
Which charms in lovely *Jemmy*?

When *Phæbus* sheds his mildest ray,
And lively *Spring* makes nature gay,
It does not half the bliss convey,
As the kind smile of *Jemmy*.
And when sweet *Philomel* I hear,
The warbler ne'er delights my ear,
With notes so melting, sweet, and clear,
As those of lovely *Jemmy*.

In *summer's* all-maturing beams
O'er earth's fair fruits perfection streams;
So grac'd with perfect beauty seems,
In life's full bloom, my *Jemmy*.
The dazzling season scarce outvies,
The radiant lustre of his eyes,
And faint are all its glowing dyes,
Compar'd to lovely *Jemmy*.

When liberal *autumn* glads the swain,
Whose acres swell with golden grain,
And laughing *Plenty* cheers the plain,
'Tis not so blith as *Jemmy*;
And none with such fond hope elate,
Can toil-rewarding harvest wait,
As I, that blissful time, when fate
Shall crown my wish with *Jemmy*.

Dark *winter*, wrapt in shades of night,
No object veils so dear to sight,
Nor, when array'd in glittering white,
Is fairer than my *Jemmy*.

While frost soft fluids shall controul,
And Time obeying seasons roll,
Love, ever present, in my soul
Shall fix the charms of *Jemmy*. *Myrilla*.

On the DEATH of Mrs M—LLS, of Spalding in Lincolnshire, who died the Day after she'd been married fifteen years; and but just surviv'd her Nurse, whom she maintain'd.

Mills! late adorn'd with ev'ry grace of life:
Thou tenderest parent, and thou chafest wife!
O form'd for social joys! and friendly ease!
Wise to instruct, and innocent to please.
Resign'd, did ills afflict, or blessings flow:
Kind, and beneficent to want and woe.
More steadfast still, as death approach'd more near,
Mortal, thou felt, but, good, thou could'st not fear.

She, who with kindly art, and gentle pow'r,
Almost thy parent, smooth'd thy natal hour,
Sustain'd thy weakness, dry'd thy infant tears,
And, at thy cries, felt half a mother's fears,
Lost all her pow'r, alas! to aid, or save,
And liv'd to want that gen'rous help she gave.
Thou paidst the debt to age, thy youth had ow'd;
And what heav'n gave to thee, on her bestow'd:
Bless'd in thy gratitude, the matron dies,
And waits thy second birth, and opes the skies.

From the gay solemn hour, when made a bride,
The fifteenth annual day thou sawst—and died:
On that a mortal, much belov'd was giv'n;
On this a god's thy spouse, thy dowry heav'n.

PHILANDER.

Extract of a LATIN TRANSLATION of
POPE'S PASTORALS, just publish'd. Inter-
prete S. BARRET, A. M. Coll. Un. Oxon.
Schiol.

EN, teneo, inflavit *Corydon* quam vivus, ave-
nam,
Munere quamque mihi moriens dedit (ore supremo)
"Te dominum expectat mea fistula, dixit, *Alexis*,
"Qua doctæ resonare solent *Amaryllida* sylvæ."
Nunc vero salice e glauca suspensa filebit
Æternum;—quoniam sordent tibi carmina nostræ
O utinam formam deus hanc quicunque resingat,
Detque tua ut sedeam cavea captiva volucris;
Aurem desineres patulam obturare canenti,
Basiæque haud aliis verti, mea numera, velles.

Me tamen agrestes celebrant uno ore canentem
Dantque choros *Satyri*, plausu *Pan* excipit ipse
Et nymphæ faciles, fluviiisque antrisque relictis,
Poma mihi matura ferunt, niveasque columbas.
Sed frustra, heu! faciles cumulant me munera
nymphæ,

Ad te continuo nympharum dona recurrunt:
En! tibi ferta parant pueri, queis mille colores
Commissi coeunt, florum pulcherrimus ordo,
Tempore cinge adeo, qua sola es digna, corolla,
Una, tui similis, veneres quæ continet omnes.

THE ENGLISH.

THat flute is mine which *Colin's* tuneful
breath,
Inspir'd when living, and bequeath'd in death;
He said; *Alexis*, take this pipe, the same
That taught the groves my *Rosalinda's* name:
But now the reeds shall hang on yonder tree,
For ever silent, since despis'd by thee.
O were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that sings within thy bow'r!
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy.

And yet my numbers please the rural throng,
Rough *Satyrs* dance, and *Pan* applauds the song
The nymphs forsaking ev'ry cave and spring,
Their early fruit, and milk-white turtles bring:
Each am'rous nymph prefers her gifts in vain,
On you their gifts are all bestow'd again.
For you the swains the fairest flow'rs design,
And in one garland all their beauties join;
Accept the wreath which you deserve alone,
In whom all beauties are compriz'd in one.

To the ingenious Author of the STANZA
on TOBACCO. (See V. XV. p. 381.)

INGenious bard!—how great thy praise
That couldst from such a trifle raise
Such beauteous thoughts, such moral sense
And in such pleasing lays dispense!
E'en I, who hated once thy theme,
No longer now Tobacco blame;
But as I see its incense rise,
I lift reflexion to the skies!
Like thee with sacred rapture glow,
And half forget the world below.

Proceed, thy happy vein pursue,
Set Fancy's scenes in moral view;
And dress each image which you trace
In lovely philosophic grace!
So shall their use even shadows find,
Improv'd by thee to mend the mind.

An ODE on FORTITUDE.

*Iustum, & tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium, &c.*
HOR. Od. iii. L. 3.

VAIN fears, and idle doubts, be gone!
Unjust suspicions, false alarms,
Delusive Hope, that smiles and cheats,
And subtle Pleasure's dang'rous charms;
When *Virtue* calls, and points the way,
Tis mad, 'tis impious, to delay.

Not all the force of all mankind,
His stedfast soul can ever bend,
Who owns fair *Virtue* for his guide,
Who claims her as his constant friend;
Fix'd as a rock, he stands secure,
And laughs at all their fruitless pow'r.

In vain *Ambition* all her arts,
Her toys, her tinsel charms, displays,
In vain seducing *wealth* conspires
To brighten the illustrious blaze;
The wise and good he loves alone,
And scorns the tyrant on his throne.

Not the deep groans, the racking pains,
That round the couch of *Sickness* wait;
Not the sharp sting of cold *Neglect*,
The bitter taunt of causeless *Hate*;
Not pining *Sorrow*'s weighty stroke,
Or *Poverty*'s afflicting yoke;

Not all these ills, united, can
His firm intrepid bosom shake,
Who builds on *Virtue*'s solid plan:
Unmov'd he sees the storm awake;
Unmov'd he hears the thunders roll,
And rend the sky from pole to pole.

Tho' all the planets from their orbs
Were torn, in dread confusion hurl'd;
Unmov'd, amidst the wild uproar,
Unmov'd amidst a falling world:
To heav'n he lifts his candid eye,
Secure in his integrity.

Secure that HE, whose power upholds
The vast immensity of things,
Whose wisdom rules the subject globe,
And order from disorder brings,
Vill, every struggle, ev'ry toil,
Reward with his applauding smile.

Canterbury, Aug. 9, 1745.

Miss M——, of Greenwich, who reliev'd
a Soldier, fainting, in his March over Black-
Heath.

WHEN the faint warrior sigh'd, and bow'd
his head,
Saw his fleeting life—the lovely *Sappho* said,
His silver charm, brave youth, accept, arise,
While tears of pity veil'd her gen'rous eyes.—
Twas well the soft suffusion hid from sight
Those eyes that shine with such a dang'rous light,
He, whom the sounds reviv'd, the looks had slain,
And e'en *Apollo* had prescrib'd in vain.
Now, new life the quick'ning sounds impart,
His wonted vigour swells his glowing heart;

The blood obedient to the mandate proves,
Strong beats each pulse, and firm the hero moves.
Yet here, fair nymph, without thy pow'r to save,
The force of art might disappoint the grave;
Oft from rich balms a cure the languid find,
Each part is free to med'cine, but the mind;
Departed health salubrious herbs restore,
And pining Sickness knows to waste no more.

But ills there are which you alone can cure,
And yet these ills, despairing, I endure;
And shall thy bounty still refuse to heal [feel?
The wounds thy eyes have giv'n, the wounds I
In vain for aid to other charms I fly,
Still flows the silent tear, still heaves the sigh,
That tear a tear, that sigh a sigh succeeds,
And my fond soul to death, unpity'd, bleeds.
Oh! form'd to bless, and grac'd with heavenly
charms,

Whose bosom thus a partial pity warms,
Say, whence, dear *Sappho*, this strange turn of
Say, why at once so cruel and so kind? [mind?
Unask'd to give, and courted, to deny;
To bid the stranger live, the lover die!

VERSES to the JOURNEYMAN BRICK-
LAYER POET. (See p. 38. and p. 99.)

IF I am not mistaken, by bards we are told,
How wond'rous *Amphion*, (a mason of old)
With his lyre caus'd the stones in such order to
fall,

That when folks got a city—he built them a wall;
Which proves architecture was reckon'd a science
To verse near a-kin, or at least in alliance;
E'er since *Phæbus*, unpaid, undertook the employ,
And rais'd for king **Laom'* the bastions of *Troy*.
So, *Jones*, sounds thy harp, with so noble an air,
You to vie with *Amphion*, or *Orpheus*, may dare.
For by singing to forests, or charming of stones
Is meant, that they play'd—to a parcel of drones;
Nor well do we know what they got for their
pains:

Old *Orpheus* was kill'd by a parcel of queans.
But nobler the honour thy merit rewards,
Since *Ierne* applauds thee—and *St—n—pe* regards.

* *Apollo and Neptune built the walls of Troy
for Laomedon, ancestor to Priam, but being de-
frauded of their wages, punished that prince and
his people with divine vengeance.*

VERSES on launching of a SHIP of Eighty
Guns at Chatham.

WHILE acclamations rend the vaulted skies,
Moves the vast mass!—and swift as
light'ning flies!

The crowd affrighted shun its smoking course,
Admire its form—and dread th' impetuous force;
Beneath its weight the lab'ring shore gives way,
And yields its passage to the subject sea:
Smote by its fall the waves on either side,
Break, foam, and whiten the receding tide!

Go, pompous fabrick! spread the op'ning sail,
Display thy pride, and glitter in the gale!
Britannia's crosses to distant regions show,
Far as the billows roll, or breezes blow!
And let thy thunders teach her foes to yield,
To her, the empire of the azure field.

So when led on by valiant *Jason*'s pow'r,
Greece bent her vengeance to the *Colchian* shore;
Dodona's

Dodona's grove (*Jove's* consecrated wood)
 Forsook its place—and rush'd into the flood.
 In vain, wild *Boreas* from his cave withdrew,
 And to his lov'd *Nereia's* succour flew!
 The victor vessel all his efforts braves,
 Sustains the tempest—and subdues the waves;
 Thro' dangers joys its steady way to keep,
 And awes the god—whose trident rules the deep.

Extempore. To ANNABELLA. p. 38.

WHEN sirens sing, the strain should gently
 move,
 But *Annabella* chides, and chides my *Love*.
 'Tis true, I said, "Some spots are in the sun,
 But said, the fair-one's faults are not her own:
 Fashion misleads, and rakes and fops mistake;
 For this, dear lady, am I fop or rake?
 I see them giggle, hear yourselves complain
 Of fashion and impertinence—in vain.

You, who have learnt the lovely woman's art,
 To charm good sense, and melt the gen'rous heart,
 Sweet souls, in any dress! the fashion fix;
 Thus vindicate yourselves, and save your sex.
 The giddy girls will mimick what you do;
 Cameleons they, their colours all from you!

So, *Bella*, may the youth, who sees you pretty,
 Be pleas'd, as I am, that you can be witty;
 Rich both in virtue, may that heavenly ray
 Make years on years bright as the nuptial day:
 And, when your lives are twinkling tow'rd's an
 Each find the lover mellow'd to a friend! [end,
 So may your muse to future ages tell,

"Women lead no where *monkeys*—but in hell!

Feb. 22, 1745-6.

FRANK FRIENDLY.

* See Vol. XV. p. 553.

A P O E M.

Nature and *Fortune* blyth and gay,

To pass an hour or two,

In frolick mood agreed to play,

At, *What shall this man do?*

Come, I'll be judge then *Fortune* cries,

And therefore must be blind,

Then whipt a napkin round her eyes,

And ty'd it fast behind.

This done she slump'd upon her own,

And loll'd on *Nature's* knees.

So courtiers cringe, but make the throne

A pillar for their ease.

Nature had now prepar'd her list

Of names on scraps of leather,

Which roll'd, she gave them each a twist,

And hustled them together.

Thus mixt, which ever came to hand,

She very surely drew,

Then bad her sister give command

For *what* that man shall do.

"'Twould almost burst one's sides to hear

What strange commands she gave,

That C——r should the laurel wear,

And C—— an A——m——y have.

At length when *Stanhope's* name was come,

Dame *Nature* smile'd and cry'd,

Now tell me, sister, this man's doom,

And what shall him betide?

That man, said *Fortune*, shall be one

Bless'd both by you and me:

Nay, then quoth *Nature* let's have done

Sister, I'm sure you see.

MR URBAN,

THE hints pursued in the following lines were
 lately started in a conversation among some in-
 genious gentlemen, two of whom agreed to put
 them into verse, which are now submitted to the
 judgment of your poetical readers.

On CHARITY.

And now abideth Faith Hope, and Charity
 these three. But the greatest of these is Charity

1. Corinth. xiii. v. 13.

THREE sisters, of one heav'nly parent born
 Religion brighten, and the church adorn;
 The eldest, FAITH, with Revelation's eyes,
 Thro' Reason's shades, the realms of bliss descries
 Brings heav'n, in realizing prospect home,
 And antedates the happiness to come!
 The second, HOPE, with life-bestowing smile,
 Lightens each woe, and softens human toil;
 Bidding the thought-dejected heart ascend
 To that blest place—where ev'ry care shall end!
 The youngest, CHARITY,—a seraph guest!
 With clement goodness warms the social breast;
 Her boundless view, and comprehensive mind
 Sees and pursues the weal of humankind.
 And taught to emulate the throne above,
 Grasps all creation in the links of love!

Yet two of these, tho' daughters of the sky,
 Boast short duration, and are born to die!
 For FAITH shall end in vision—HOPE in joy;
 While CHARITY, immortal, and sublime,
 Shall mock the darts of death, and wreck of time
 When nature sinks, herself the prey of fire,
 And all the monuments of art expire!
 She shall emerge triumphant from the flame,
 The same her lustre, and her worth the same!
 Confess'd shall shine to saints and angels know
 Approv'd, distinguish'd, near th' eternal throne

PETRI

On the Same.


THREE lovely sisters, of celestial birth,
 To bless mankind are sojourners on earth
 FAITH, who, like God, futurity pervades,
 While Reason wanders 'midst surrounding shades
 Who treads the lofty paths by angels trod,
 And views the secrets near the throne of God:
 HOPE, who can give the present hour to know
 Joys yet to come, a taste of heav'n below,
 Who bids the slave forget the tyrant's voice,
 The sick look upwards, and the poor rejoice;
 And meek-eyed CHARITY, whose meaning
 Smiles, mix'd with tears, adorn with nameless grace
 Who, to the reptile, from the pow'rs above,
 Unites all beings in one bond of love,
 Shares ev'ry pain she knows not to redress,
 Her business bounty, and her bliss to bless.

The former two, tho' daughters of the sky,
 By death's last stroke shall with the tyrant die:
 Of FAITH's pure ashes, vision shall be born;
 Of HOPE's, possession, and new worlds adorn;
 But change and death at awful distance wait,
 From God and Charity's exalted state.
 When nature's self shall sink, and art expire,
 Wrapt in one blaze of undistinguish'd fire,
 She to the skies high-mounting on the flame,
 Shall her nigh kindred to *Jehovah* claim;
 Of him first born, or coeternal ray,
 Thro' heav'n dispensing everlasting day.

JOHANN

Historical Chronicle, *March 1746.*

SATURDAY I.

 N D E D on *Thursday* last, the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *Abijah Burk*, *John Wareham*, and *Tho. Davis*, alias *Moss*, for robbing *Charles Chinner* of a hat, wig, &c. *Catherine Howell*, for stealing several pieces of gold and silver coin; *John Peter Mayaffree*, for counterfeiting a lottery ticket, *Thomas Camel* and *Alice Impey* for felonies, receiv'd sentence of death.

Gordon the priest was sent under custody of a messenger to *Harwich*, to embark for foreign parts, having two securities bound in 1000*l.* each, never to return into the three kingdoms.

Admiralty-Office, March 4.

Yesterday morning advice was received, that capt. *Stevens*, commander of his majesty's ship the *Portland*, arrived on *Wednesday* last at *Plymouth*, with his prize the *Augusta French* man of war of 50 guns. *Gaz.*—A letter from on board the *Portland*, gives this further account. 'The 26th of *February*, a 50 gun *French* man of war, which had 449 men when she came out of *Brest*, which was about three weeks before, bore down upon us within pistol shot, and immediately hoisted *French* colours, we as quickly answered them: our engagement lasted two hours and a half, yard-arm and yard-arm, when we shot away the *Frenchman's* foremast and maintopmast by the board, and otherwise very much shatter'd her: we were likewise very much damaged in our rigging; but at length they struck, and our first lieutenant went on board them, and brought their principal officers on board our ship, who told us, that they had fifty kill'd, and about a hundred wounded; but we happened to have only five kill'd, and fourteen wounded. There was a woman on board the *French* ship that behaved better than their men, for they ran away from their guns, but she fired her musket six times after she was wounded.'

FRIDAY 5.

A great number of men and women, who are occupiers of the glass trade, attended the house of commons with printed cases against the bill for laying a duty upon glass; containing in substance, that it will occasion some thousands of artificers, now employed in the following trades, viz. grinders, polishers, scallopers, file-beaters, silverers, (*March 1746.*)

frame-makers, carvers, gilders, and gold-beaters, to be out of employment.

Bristol, March 8. We have the following just now, by a letter from *New York*, dated *Jan. 13.* 'A body of *French*, to the number of about 5000, are in motion, and seem to have a design upon *Boston* in *New-England*; but letters from thence say, they were in no manner of fear of them.'

MONDAY 10.

On a trial at the court of admiralty held at doctors commons between the officers and crew of the *Centurion*, and those of the *Gloucester*, which latter went out with admiral *Anson*, but having lost their ship, were on board the *Centurion* at the time of taking the rich *Acapulco* ship (*see Vol. XIV. p. 335.*) after a long debate the claim of the officers of the *Gloucester* were allow'd, and they were to be admitted to their respective shares accordingly.

Mr Vaughn, a minor, son of *Mr Vaughn*, coachman to the Hon. *Charles Stanhope*, Esq; recovered his share of the prizes *Marquis d'Antin*, &c. taken by the *Duke* privateer, which he had inadvertently sold for a small sum; by order of the court of chancery, it is to be paid for his use into the hands of proper guardians. So that other youths, who have been heedless enough to dispose of their shares greatly under their value, will do well to seek a remedy by the same method.

TUESDAY 11.

Was held a general court of the bank of *England*, when a dividend was agreed to of 2 3qrs per cent. for interest and profit for the half year ending at *Lady-day* next, the dividend warrants to be payable the 26th instant; prolonged the second payment of the call upon their capital from the 28th inst. to *Apr. 7.*

WEDNESDAY 12.

Began the tryal of adm. *Lestock* on board the prince of *Orange* at *Deptford*, *Perry Mayne*, Esq; rear-admiral of the blue (*Sir Chaloner Ogle* being gone to the *Bath* for the recovery of his health) being president, admiral *Byng*, capt. *Stapleton* and 17 other captains being on the court martial.

WEDNESDAY 19.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following public bills, the coinage bill, the bill for laying a duty on glass and spirituous liquors, the mutiny and desertion bill, for taking away the negative voice

of the aldermen of *London*, the *Bethnall Green* church bill, the *Market Harbrough* road bill, the bill for the more speedy and easy tryal of the rebels, the bill for allowing further time for justices of the peace to qualify themselves, and to five private bills.

FRIDAY 21.

Officers were appointed to survey the glasshouses, according to the late act, which commences the 25th instant.

MONDAY 24.

Arrived at *London*; capt. *Cheap*, commander of the *Wager* storeship, lost in the *S. Seas* (see Vol. XV. p. 218). The capt. with the hon. Mr *Biron*, and Mr *Hamilton*, Lieutenants of marines, were brought in a cartel ship from *Brest*, where came in the *French South Sea* ship the *Lys*, the only ship of four, which escaped the *English*, and had on board eight millions of dollars. She had another narrow escape, being chased into *Brest* by the *Jamaica* sloop.

TUESDAY 25.

One *Matthew Henderson* was committed to the *Gatehouse*, *Westminster*, for the murder of his mistress, the wife of capt. *Dalrymple*, near *Cavendish-square*; as she endeavoured to save her life he gave her above 50 wounds, and afterwards robbed the house. He is but 17, and had been brought up in the family from 5 years old.

WEDNESDAY 26.

The peers adjourn'd to *April 8*.

It was resolved by a committee of merchants to erect the statue of Sir *John Barnard* in the *Royal-Exchange*.

THURSDAY 27.

The commons adjourn'd to *April 7*.

Sixteen pieces of cannon, twelve whereof were six-pounders, and the other three-pounders, were sent from the *Tower* for *Woolwich*, in order to be put on board transports for *Scotland*.

Young Mr *Radcliffe*, and four *French* officers, born in *France*, taken in the *Soleil*, were discharged from the *Tower* upon their parole.

A general court of the bank empowered their directors to take such methods as they should see necessary with regard to the proprietors who had not answered the calls, according to former resolutions.

FRIDAY 28.

Skelton's, *Mordaunt's*, and *Richbell's* regiments embark'd in transports at *Woolwich*, &c. for *Scotland*, and *Houghton's* next day.

SATURDAY 29.

Many of the glass-houses, of which

there are but 40 in the kingdom, have discontinued working.

The *Expedition, Smith*, bound from *Bristol* to *Jamaica*, was taken by a *French* privateer, who put 18 men on board her, with orders to carry her to *France*; but falling in with the rocks of *Scilly*, and the *Frenchmen* being bad navigators, gave up the care of her to seven *Englishmen* who were left on board, and have brought her into *Ilfracombe*.

A vessel was ordered to carry back, to some port in *France*, the count *Fitz-James*, and some other persons of distinction, lately taken by commodore *Knowles*, on their parole of honour, according to their petition.

The following ships of war from *Brest* were cruising off *Scilly*.

	Guns		Guns.
Le Tonant	90	Elizabeth	64.
Le Mars	70	Le Mercurie	54
Le Terrible	64	Le Zephire	36

The lord mayor has order'd the ventilators, invented by the Rev. Dr *Hales*, to be fixed up in several apartments in *Newgate*, to bring in wholesome air.

The following is an exact scheme of the state lottery for the year 1746.

Distribution of BLANKS and PRIZES.

	l.		l.
2 of 10000	—	are —	20000
3 — 5000	—	—	15000
5 — 2000	—	—	10000
15 — 1000	—	—	15000
31 — 500	—	—	15500
151 — 100	—	—	15100
398 — 50	—	—	19900
6545 — 20	—	—	130900

7150 Prizes, amounting to — 241400

First drawn — 500

Last drawn — 1000

42850 Blanks, at 6l. each — 257100

50000 Tickets, at 10l. each 500000

The blanks and prizes to be transferable annuities at the bank, carrying 4 per cent. interest per ann. free from any deduction or charge whatsoever.

Letters from *St Kitts* and *Antigua* advise, that several thousand negroes and common people have lately dy'd in the *French* island of *Martinico*, and, to add to their distress, that adm. *Townshen* had taken 5 *Dutch* ships bound thither with provisions from *St Eustatia*, and sent them to *Antigua*.

The committee chosen for putting in execution the undertaking to find out the northwest passage (see Vol. XV. p. 273) are *Thomas Lord Southwell*, *Arthur Dobbs*, *James Douglas*, *Henry Douglas*, *Rowland Frye*, Esqrs; capt. *John Tomlinson*.

Unson, and mess. *Robert Macky*, *Wm Bowden*, and *Samuel Smith*, who is also their secretary.

Mr *Sawbridge* of *Milk-street*, paid into the *Chamberlain's* office, on account of the *Guildhall* subscription, 106 l. 7 s. 9 d. being a collection begun by *John Parkhurst*, Esq; of *Catesby*, *Northamptonshire*.

Fifty guineas, sent by persons unknown from *Teddington* near *Hampton-court*, were distributed by the bp of *Carlisle* to poor sufferers by the rebellion, in and about that city.

Were released from *Whitechapel* prison, 28 poor debtors, their debts paid, and 10 s. each given them by order of his grace the duke of *Somerset*.

Private letters from *Montrose* make mention, that several inhabitants of that place have been taken into custody for being concern'd in the present unnatural rebellion; and, amongst the number is an eminent practitioner in physick, well known to many of the learned part of the world. The same letters add, that there has been no election of magistrates for that place, as should have been according to custom; upon which his royal highness the duke has thought fit to appoint proper persons to act in that capacity, till such time as his majesty's pleasure should be signified.

The increase of the rebels is said to be owing to a scheme calculated by a gentleman of his own accord, to prevent any such insurrections for the future, by transporting them to *America*. Lord *Lovat* getting notice of this, procured the scheme in writing, translated it into the Highland language, shewed it to the rebels, told them the duke was coming to put it into execution, and admonished them to rise and defend their liberties, properties, wives and children; and it seems they are determined to pursue his advice.

At a late court-martial, a private sentinel was tried for beating an officer; but after an hearing it appeared, that the officer drew his sword on him while he was on his duty, and used him very ill, on which he was honourably acquitted.

They write from *Cadiz*, that the *English* consuls had retir'd from *Tetuan* to *Gibraltar*, and that *Muley Abdallah*, emperor of *Morocco*, had declared war against the *English*, and forbidden his subjects and governors from supplying the *English* ships and garrisons with provisions under pain of death, and had also given orders to his corsairs to take all the *British* ships they could meet

with. It is added, that the *English* admiral and governor of *Gibraltar* had jointly written to the emperor in very polite terms, in order to appease him, promising that he shall be soon satisfied in regard to his pretensions, and have a suitable present sent him.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 25.

M. *De Musschenbroek*, a famous professor in experimental physicks at *Leyden*, has sent to M. *de Reaumur*, of the royal academy of sciences, an account of a very singular experiment, which has led him to several discoveries concerning electricity. "Having suspended an iron cannon horizontally upon silken cords, with one end near the electrical globe, he fastened to the other end a latten wire, which descended into a bottle half full of water; then holding up the bottle with his right hand, while the cannon was electrifying, he put forth a finger of his left hand towards the piece, in order, as usual, to draw off a spark; but was struck such a violent blow that he thought his life at an end;" he adds, that he esteemed himself very happy in escaping and that the commotion he felt was like a clap of thunder.

As this account came at a time when many learned men were employed about electricity, the abbe *Nollet* and M. *de Monniers* of the academy, zealous to search into so extraordinary a phenomenon, ventur'd to make the same experiment, and in like manner found the concussion very terrible.

From the Gazette, March 29.

Aberdeen, March 22. Nothing has happened since the 19th, except that a detachment of *Kingston's* horse had pursued a party of the rebels, who had ventured to advance to *Keith*, but they fled with such precipitation, that there was no coming up with them.

The following Letters were found in the Pocket-book of one of the Rebel Prisoners, who seem'd to set a great value upon them, as they were the principal inducement to his entering into the Rebellion.

The Prince de Campo Florido, the Spanish ambassador at the French court, to ——— the young Pretender.

AS soon as I received orders from my court in regard to your H's affairs, I did not lose one moment to make proper applications here.

His most christian majesty did not hesitate to promise an immediate assistance of arms and money, and gave orders to prepare both; immediately I dispatched a courier to the king my master to inform him of this resolution, and I can assure your R. H. that his most catholic majesty will conform himself to the dispositions of the most christian king his nephew, and will assist you in equal proportion. These

are

are fix'd resolutions, on which your R. H. may lay your account; but this is not all; his most christian majesty added, that as soon as he saw the dispositions of the people that called you over were fortified, and that they shall form themselves into a body by the presence of your R. H. he will increase succours, by sending troops to the place that shall be thought most proper to sustain them; and I have all reason to believe, that the *Irish* brigade will be appointed for that purpose. The king my master will do the same, and will furnish an equal number of troops.

I have the honour to inform your R. H. of these dispositions, with a satisfaction as lively as my wishes for your success in your first undertaking are sincere. I beg your R. H. to receive here the assurances of it, as well as the profound respect with which,

Alost, Aug. 1, I am, &c.
1745. *The Prince de Campo Florido.*

The Duke de Bouillon to ——— the young Pretender.

UPON the receipt of the obliging letter with which your R. H. was pleased to honour me, I flew to the king with tears in my eyes, conjuring him to support your generous resolutions. I painted to him in the liveliest colours the dangers to which you had exposed yourself; in fine, I said and did all I could express from the irresistible attachment I shall ever have for your R. H.

You may judge of the joy I received from his majesty's answer, when he assured me he had your interest as much at heart as I had myself, and that I might assure you he would serve you with every thing you might stand in need of for the success of your project. I have insisted with the ministers that they should send you troops: their answer was, that they must have assurances of your being landed before they sent off any thing; and then it would be your business, to ask for what you think necessary or useful for carrying on your designs.

Not knowing how to get this answer transmitted to your R. H. I wrote of it to colonel *O Brian*: I hope you will not leave me long in the cruel uncertainty of your arrival: give me leave further to assure you, that you may dispose as you please of my whole fortune, and my blood, and in whatever you shall think fit to employ me, you shall find in me all the fidelity and zeal to serve you

that can be expressed from the profoundest respect, with which I shall be as long as life lasts, &c.

de Bouillon.

A The great zeal shewn in the above letters by the papists should animate every protestant in Britain to oppose their schemes with equal ardour.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

Feb. 15. THE empress Queen of Hungary, N. S. deliver'd of an archduchess.
MAR. 17. Lady Gower, — of a daughter. Wife of *Edw. Hulse, Esq;* — of a son.
Dutchess of *Roxburgh*, — of a daughter.
21. Lady of *Sir Henry Gough*, — of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

MAR. 1. SIR Peter Warburton of Cheshire, Bart, marry'd to Lady Elizabeth Stanley, eldest daughter to the E. of Derby.
6. Comber of *Cambridgeshire, Esq;* — to the heiress of *Geo. Petworth, Hants, Esq;*
13. Sir Hugh Bolton of East-bridge, *Staffordshire*, — to Miss *Vernon* of *Stone*.
20. Charles Hope Weir, *Esq;* brother to the E. of *Hopton*, — to the eldest daughter of the Hon. *Henry Vane, Esq;*

D A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

MAR. 2. Walter Plumer, *Esq;* formerly member twice for *Aldborough*, also twice for *Apulby*. Leaving no issue his large estate goes to his two brothers, *Wm Plumer* of *Blakesware, Hertfordshire, Esq;* and *Rich. Plumer, Esq;* one of the lords of trade.
Rev. Paul Ives, L. L. D. rector of *Owrrstone, Northamptonshire*, he left 50*l.* to the county infirmary.

Needham, Esq; 30 years steward to the dutchy of *Lancaster*.

3. Rev. Dr Samuel Wright, an eminent dissenting minister, at *Newington Green*.

Rev. Mr Conder, chaplain to *Stamp Brooksbank, Esq;* and pastor of a meeting in *Aldersgate-street*.

9. The Lady of *Sir Clement Wearg*.

Capt. John Keen of *Johnson's* regiment, of a lingering illness, from his wounds at *Fontenoy*.

12. Michael Askeu, *Esq;* steward to the D. of *Beaufort*.

13. Hon. Theophilus Fortescue, *Esq;* brother to *Ld Clinton*, and member for *Devon*, at *Bath*; Dr Roper, rector of *St Nicholas Cole-abbey*.

G 18. David Petty of *Wanstead, Essex, Esq;* he left one daughter, marry'd to *Ld Carpenter*. Only son of *Sir Thomas Drury, Bart*.

20. Jn Board, *Esq;* justice of peace for *Suff*.

21. Peter Hind of *Cheshunt, Hertfordshire*.

22. Tho. Ketteriche, senior, at *Hampstead, Esq;*

H 23. Thomas Duncombe of *Yorkshire, Esq;* formerly member for *Rippon*, he married the eldest daughter of *Sir Tho. Slingsby*, and has left 3 sons and 3 daughters.

25. Mr Holovine of *Spital-fields*, worth 30,000 *l.*

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, HIS majesty has been pleased to
Mar. 3. constitute and appoint Lieut.
Col. *Peter Naizon*, to be Col. of the Reg. of
dragoons, late under the command of Col.
Francis Ligonier, dec.

Major *John Grey* to be Lieut. Col. to the
regiment of foot commanded by Brig. Gen.
Jn Price, in room of Lieut. Col. *Jeffreys*, dec.

Capt. *Wm Deane*, to be Lieut. Col. to the
Reg. of foot late under the command of Sir
Rob. Monro, dec. in room of Lieut. Col. *Biggar*, dec.

Capt. *John Petrie* to be Major in the regi-
ment of foot commanded by Brig. Gen. *James Fleming*, in room of Major *Brown*, dec.

Lemying Richardson, Esq; to be fort-major
of the fort of *Duncannon* in Ireland.

Whiteball, Mar. 8. The king has been
pleased to grant unto *Hutton Perkins*, Esq; the
office of register to the commissioners of his
majesty's revenues of Excise, in room of *John Bleis*, Esq; dec.

Whiteball, March 25. The king has been
pleased to grant unto Sir *Wm Morden Harbord*,
of *Gunton* in the county of *Norfolk*, Kt, of
the Bath, the dignity of a Baronet of the king-
dom of Great Britain.

The king has been pleased to constitute and
appoint *Archibald Hamilton*, Esq; commonly
call'd Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, to be master
of his majesty's royal hospital at *Greenwich*,
and also one of the commissioners or governors

The king has been pleased to present *John Hay*,
master of arts, to the rectory of *Epworth*,
in the county and diocese of *Lincoln*.

Feb. 28. *Wm Visc. Barrington*,—a lord
of the Admiralty, in room of Lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

From other Papers.

HIS royal highness the prince of *Wales*,
accepted the office of president of the
general hospital at *Bath*, and appointed

Dr *Oliver* and Dr *Hartley* his vice-presidents.

His R. H. the D. of *Cumberland*, elected chan-
cellor of the university of *St Andrews* in *Scot-*
land, and presented with the minutes of his
election in a gold box.

Charles Knowles, Esq; appointed governor
of *Cape Breton*, and commander in chief of his
majesty's ships on that station,—It is hop'd,
that Gen. *Pepperell*, the gallant commander of
those brave forces which took it, will be reward-
ed in some other way.

Geo. Boone, Esq; late muster-master general,
—gentleman of the bedchamber to the P. of
Wales, in room of *Edward Bayntun Rolt*, Esq;
who resign'd.

Tho. Williams of Edwinstford, Esq; custos
rotulorum for *Carmarthenshire*, in room of his
brother Sir *Nich. Williams*, dec.

Capt. *Franklyn*, late of the *Rose*,—com-
mander of the *Dragon*, 60 guns.

Capt. *Cha. Watson*,—of the *Advice*, 54 G.

Capt. *Jn Curtis*,—of the *Buckingham*, 70 G.

Capt. *Williams*,—of the *Britannia* first rate.

Capt. *Saunders*,—of the *Phoenix*, 20 G.

Capt. *Wilson*,—of the *Hare*, 20 guns.

Lieut. *Young*, for his gallant behaviour, on
board the *Portland*, in taking the *Augusta* (see
p. 64.)—of the *Amazon*, 20 guns.

Lieut. *Dorrel*,—of the *Jamaica* sloop.

Wm Grant, Esq;—Ld Advocate of *Scot-*
land, in room of *Robert Cragie*, Esq; who res.

Alex. Hamilton of *Innerwick*, Esq;—post-
master-general of *Scotland*, in room of Sir
John Inglis, Bart.

Mr *Oram*,—clerk in the annuity pell office.

Charles Churchhill Child, Esq;—collector of
Excise for the isle of *Wight*.

Mr *Rob. Bristow*,—apothecary to the for-
ces in *Cape Breton*.

Tho. Child of the *Middle Temple*, Esq;—
Attorney Gen. for *N. Carolina*, in room of
John Montgomery, Esq; dec.

Mr *Woolley*, chosen cashire of the S.S. com-
pany, in room of *Rowland Rogers*, Esq; d.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS,
conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Steward Saunders, fellow of *Jesus college*,
Oxford, and prebendary of *Carlisle*, present-
ed to the living of *North Weston*, *Shropshire*.

Mr *Justin Wilbrabam*, B. D.—rector of
Olton St John, *Lancashire*, with 200l. per Ann.

Jn Batten,—of *Selby cum Morton*, *Shrops*.
Mr *Featherstone*,—of *Oxstead*, *Surrey*,
300 l. per Ann.

John Byng,—of *Marsh*, *Lincolnshire*,
200 l. per Ann.

Mr *Steward*,—of *All Saints*, *Exeter*.

Mr *Naylor*,—rector of *Morpeth*, *Nor-*
thumberland, 400 l. per Ann.

Mr *John Doughty*, elected minister of *St James's*, *Clerkenwell*.

The Right Hon. and Rev. *Philip Ld Visc.*
Strangford, appointed dean of *St Patrick's*,
Dublin, but the chapter refuse to acknowledge
him, and adhere to their election of *D. Maturin*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
<i>Agmondesham</i> , <i>Wm Drake</i> of		<i>Tho. Gore</i> ,
<i>Shardelos</i> , <i>Bucks</i> .		a place.
<i>Old Sarum</i> , <i>Wm Pitt</i> ,		a place, rechose.
<i>Berwick</i> , <i>Ld V. Barrington</i> ,		a place, rechose.
<i>Cardigan</i> , <i>John Symonds</i> ,		<i>Tho. Pryse</i> , dec.

B—K—S from the Gazette.

Henry Wood of *London*, wine merchant.

Joseph Robinson of *Idle*, *Yorkshire*, butcher.

John Williams of *Birmingham*, *Warwicksh.* peruke-ma-

Rich. Sueter of *Chichester*, linen-draper.

Tho. Beedham, late of *St Mary*, *Lambeth*, refiner.

John Hayward of *Norwich*, mercer.

Wm Thompson, jun of *Wetherby*, *Yorksh.* mercer.

Charles Bowler of *Fleetstreet*, *London*, vintner.

Sam. Philipps of *St Mary White-chapel*, linen-draper.

Wm Budding of *Bristol*, linen-draper.

James Peyrot of *Triggstairs*, *London*, coal merchant.

Tho. Ransom of *St Anne's*, *Westminster*, grocer.

Tho. Redman of *Portsmouth*, *Hampsh.* shop keeper.

Milburn Botterill of *Scarborough*, *Yorksire*, roper.

Sir *John Boyce* of the city of *Oxford*, Kt. mercer.

Ben. Crabb of *Barbican*, *London*, cooper.

Rob. Lee of *Hoxiton*, *Devonshire*, merchant.

Sam. Lee of *Arundell street* in the *Strand*, *Midd.* surgeon.

T U R K E Y.

THE Grand Signor has recognized the title of the emperor of *Germany*, in the person of the consort of the Queen of *Hungary*, and appears resolved to live in good peace and harmony with the christian powers.

R U S S I A.

This court continues its military preparations, but its designs are impenetrable. *M. de Dieu*, the *Dutch* minister, has taken his leave, without obtaining the treaty of commerce, so long labour'd for, on the same terms with the *English*.

D E N M A R K.

Our sovereign being recovered from an indisposition, the deliberations are resumed with regard to the new treaty of subsidy with *France*, of which only this one point remains unsettled; whether the *French* king will permit the subjects of *Denmark* to trade into *France* with herrings, on the same terms as the *Dutch*. The *Swedes* have the same point in view; and count *Wassenaar*, the *Dutch* ambassador at *Paris*, is trying all measures to prevent either from getting the trade of the herring-fishery into their hands, to the inestimable loss of the United Provinces. The mortality among the cattle here is not quite abated; it appears, from the exactest computation to the 24th of *January* last 284,827 beasts have died. of which in the dutchy of *Sleswick* only 94,974.

S W E D E N.

The king, being intent on advancing the commerce, and consequently the riches, of his subjects, has published an edict, encouraging the Jews to come and settle at *Stockholm*. They are to have all the commercial privileges of natural-born subjects, to join in any of the public societies, and to be admitted as free burghers.

I T A L Y.

Affairs have taken a surprising turn in this country, where *Don Philip*, who, after a long train of repeated successes, had possessed himself, except two or three fortresses, of all the fine country of *Lombardy*, in which he was to have erected his new kingdom, is, by the dextrous management of the K. of *Sardinia*, and the *Austrian* generals, forced to abandon the conquer'd places one after another, and his own generals seem in pain how to secure his person. He was obliged to abandon *Milan*, the capital of his projected empire, on his birth-night, at the very time when a ball was celebrating on the occasion.

His *Sardinian* majesty, who seem'd to hearken to terms of accommodation with *France* and *Spain*, and had actually received propositions of peace from the son of the marshal de *Maillebois*, on a sudden declared his resolution to stand to his former engagements, and there is no room now to doubt his sincerity. The timely arrival of succours from *Germany*, to make a powerful diversion on the side of the *Mantuan*, obliged his enemies to bend their force to that quarter, and not only relieved him from the fear of a bombardment with which his capital was threaten'd, but encouraged him to open the campaign with new spirits and resolution, and the success has been answerable. The important town of *Asti* surrender'd to his general baron *Leutrum*, the famous governor of *Coni*, on the 24th of last month, and the garrison, consisting of 9 battalions of the best troops of *France*, amounting to 52000 men, near 400 officers, among them the governor, Lieut. Gen. *M. de Montal*, two major generals, and three brigadiers, surrender'd prisoners of war. The baron afterwards relieved the citadel of *Alexandria*, which had been blockaded many months, and made 10000 *Spaniards* prisoners in that town. This was followed by the surrender of the citadel of *Casal*, by which all the *Montferrat* is cleared of the enemy, and *Varese*, where the fortifications, since the last siege, are but ill repaired, is not likely to hold out long. In the meantime *M. Gages* finds himself in a difficult situation, and, instead of besieging the citadel of *Milan*, for which he had made great preparations, with a vast train of artillery, is, by the freshest advices, said to have abandoned the city, and retreated to *Pavia*. On the other side, the *Austrians* have retaken possession of *Parma* and *Placentia*, if we may credit the late intelligence from thence. To improve these advantages the king has order'd some regular troops, with some thousands of militia, from *Mondovi* to enter the *Genoese* territories, about *Final*, in order to prevent the *French* under *M. Mirepoix* in the county of *Nice* from reinforcing *M. Maillebois*. As to *Corfica*, the *Genoese* still maintain themselves in possession of *Ajaccio*, and some other places in that island, where, it is said, there is still a powerful party, who being weary of their intestine broils and ruinous distractions, are willing to return under the peaceable though slavish dominion of their old masters.

GERMANY.

The troops of this country move but slowly towards the *Netherlands*, the elector of *Saxony*, and even the empress expecting a large sum of money from *England* before they can march.

The king of *Prussia*, having freed his subjects from the cares and expences of war, has thought proper to add to their happiness, by extricating them from the chicane and perplexities of long expensive law-suits, often worse than war, by publishing the mandate following:

F *F* *R* *e* *d* *e* *r* *i* *c*, by the grace of God, king of *Prussia*; &c. We graciously salute our friends and worthy counsellors. You are to learn by the copies of the orders hereunto annexed, the directions given to *Coccesi*, our minister of state. And we trust that you will execute these our just intentions with a strict exactness, which you have not heretofore done; and that you will apply yourselves to the moderating of the immense expence, to which the parties are liable who apply to you for justice, which occasions universal complaints. If by this rescript a suitable remedy be not found, answerable to the end proposed; we shall consider of other means, to procure to our subjects expeditious, solid, and impartial justice.

The King's Letter to M. de Coccesi.

C *O* *c* *e* *s* *i*, my dear minister, a multitude of examples has convinced me how just a foundation there is for my subjects complaints against the administration of justice in my dominions. I have taken a resolution not to shut my eyes to such abuses, but carefully to look into them myself. You are therefore to address yourself, in consequence hereof, to all my tribunals of justice in due order, and to oblige them to cease the abuses which chicane, bribe, and delay, have introduced into their administration, and which call for vengeance from heaven. You are at the same time to signify, that they must be ready and quick in their determinations, without exception of persons; to moderate the expence, by the abridgment of proceedings that have in them more of form than use; and, in one word, only to apply themselves to the dispatching of business with the utmost celerity that the nature of the case before them can possibly admit of, under pain of losing my favour, and incurring a suitable punishment. *I am, &c.*

His majesty however keeps up his forces to their full complement, which must turn the scale which way he pleases.

FRANCE.

At a general conference lately held in presence of the king, on the subjects of the further operations in the *Netherlands*, and the pretender's affairs in *Scotland*; in relation to the first, it was proposed to besiege *Mons* before *Antwerp*, that his majesty might, without inter-

ruption, form the siege of the latter in person, when the army should be fully assembled, and would then have no enemy at its back. As to the pretender's affairs, card. *Tencin*, with great warmth, shew'd his dissatisfaction that the intended succours were not gone, without waiting for the *Spanish* squadron; that for want of this assistance the affairs of *Pr. Edward* had been much prejudiced, and would be irreparable, if the expedition against *England* were longer deferred; that the king had troops enough in *Flanders* and towards *Germany* to ward off any blow from either of those parts; and that it was chiefly necessary always to have in view what he had frequently declared, That the fate of *England* would absolutely determine that of *Europe*. 'Tis certain that *M. de Fimarcon*, who has landed in *Scotland*, carry'd *Pr. Edward* (so they call the eldest son of the pretender) the commission of generalissimo of the *French* and *Spanish* troops.

HOLLAND.

There is much talk here of peace, and that it will certainly be brought about by the negotiation which count *Wassenaar* is carrying on at the court of *France*. (see p. 122.) But this notion appears chimerical to people of penetration, and inconsistent with the scheme of cardinal *Tencin*; who is by no means for making peace, unless the empress queen will, by way of preliminary, renounce all claim to the territories which have been taken from her in *Italy*, and to a part of those which the *French* have got possession of in the *Netherlands*, and consent to the demolition of *Luxembourg*: and unless *England* will restore *Cape Breton* to *France*, and pay her 400,000 *l.* sterl. by way of indemnification. To which terms can it be imagined that either the empress or the *English* will agree? And upon which subject the *Dutch* ambassador can have no instructions, whose commission consists in loose and indefinite propositions, in order to get time, and to try whether the republic can possibly gain any advantage for itself or its allies, in accepting a neutrality, or, what has been lately started as a less disagreeable name, an armistice. — As to *Cape Breton*, when the great importance of it (which we have largely set forth p. 124-6-7-8, also Vol. XV. p. 356.) is duly considered, with the affront given us by *France*, by the invasion, it is hoped that every *Englishman* will cheerfully contribute to the war, rather than give up so rich a jewel, and what we may so easily keep by our natural naval power.

S. Sea Stock no price.

—Annu. No Pr.

New Annu. 91 $\frac{3}{4}$

3 per C. An 75

1742 ditto 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1743 ditto 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1744 ditto 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1745 ditto 74 $\frac{3}{4}$

Bank no pr.

—Cir. 3l. 10s. Pr.

Million Bank No Pr.

India 156 $\frac{1}{4}$

—Bonds ol. 11s. Disc.

Royal Aff. No Pr.

Lon. ditto 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

7 p. C. Em. Loan No Pr.

5 p. C. ditto No Pr.

Eag. Cop. 5l. os. od.

*Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Feb. 25 to March 25.*Christned { Males 635 } 1176
 { Femal. 541 }Buried { Males 1252 } 2516
 { Femal. 1264 }

Died under 2 Years old--- 839

Between 2 and 5 ---- 209

Between 5 and 10 ---- 74

Between 10 and 20 ---- 79

Between 20 and 30 ---- 229

Between 30 and 40 --- 235

Between 40 and 50 --- 272

Between 50 and 60 --- 216

Between 60 and 70 ---- 164

Between 70 and 80 ---- 127

Between 80 and 90 ---- 68

Between 90 and 100 --- 3

Between 100 and 101 --- 1

(Hay 36s. Load.) 2516

Buried { Within the walls 242
 Without the walls 527
 In Mid. and Surry 1014
 City & Sub. *West.* 633

2516

Weekly Mar. 4 --- 618

11 --- 631

18 --- 629

25 --- 638

2516

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.

Wheat 26 to 31s. per Quarter

Flour 25s. to 30s. per sack.

Rye 10s to 15 s. o d.

Barley 10s to 14s

Oats 12s to 14s.

Pease 16s to 19s.

P. Malt 16s to 19.

B. Malt 16s to 18s.

H. Beans 13s to 16s.

Coals, in the Pool 35 s.

Hops 7 l. to 9 l. 10 s.

S C O T L A N D.

Edinburgh, Feb. 27. On Monday last the sentence of a general court martial on some officers and deserters was executed at *Montrose* at the head of the picquets. Capt. *Koningsham*, * who abandoned the train of artillery, was brought under a guard to the head of the artillery, had his sword broke over his head by the provosts, his sash thrown on the ground, and was order'd to quit the army for cowardice and misbehaviour in action. — Lieutenant *Fawlie* of *Fleming's* regiment was broke for disobedience to orders, forfeiture of his word of honour, and prevarication before the court martial held on him, in consequence of his plundering and pillaging the house of Mr *Oliphant* of *Gask*, now with the rebels. — This shews the falshood and malice of the reports industriously spread; that authority was given to plunder the houses of the rebels.

Aberdeen, March 6. An order has been publish'd by his royal highness, commanding all those who have been pressed into the rebellion to quit it immediately, and return to their allegiance. — Several gentlemen have come in here from the Highlands to join his royal highness, and have brought with them copies of a paper printed and dispersed all over the Highlands by the rebels, containing their reasons for retreating from *Stirling*; wherein they say, among

other things, that after the battle at *Falkirk*, a great many of their men desired to carry home the booty they had got in *England*, and at the said battle, and promised to be back before the king's forces could possibly be recruited and come again to attack them; that they accordingly went, but not being come back when his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* set out from *Edinburgh* with the king's army to attack them, they thought it more prudent to retreat to *Blair of Athol*, than to hazard a battle without their whole force; and that the reason of their retreating still farther north was, that though they had taken from the king's army upwards of 1000 tents at the battle of *Falkirk*, yet they could not prevail on their men to make use of them, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, who chose rather to lie in the open fields, in their usual manner; this their leaders foresaw must be very prejudicial to their healths, and accordingly ordered them to retreat to *Inverness*, till the weather came more favourable, when they threaten to come forward again, and then the uprightness of their cause is to be made appear. — But notwithstanding all their boasting, we make no doubt but his royal highness will be able in a few days to give a very good account of them. [See the *Gazette accounts from p. 145 to 149.*]

* See p. 61, col. 2, D. p. 28 col. 2 B.

|| See p. 150, A.

N. B. The LIST of SHIPS taken on both Sides, and the REGISTER of BOOKS must be referr'd to our next.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Read's Journal
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser.
St James's Evening Post
London Evening Post
Gen. Evening Post
Daily Gazetteer
Gen. Advertiser
Westminster Journal.
Old England
Anatomist.
Lon. Courant
Whitehall Post



ST JOHN'S GATE

North 3 News
Dublin 4: 1
Edinburgh 2
Bristol :: 2
Norwich 2
Exeter 2
Borchester
Northampton
Gloucester 1
Stamford:
Nottingham:
Chester Jour
Derby ditto
Ipswich :: 1
Reading :: 2
Needham Merc
Newcastle 3
Canterbury
Colchester.
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath
Cambridge

For A P R I L 1746.

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- I. REBELS account of their retreat from *Stirling*, and their menacing letter against the *Campbells*.
- II. REMARKS on *Henderfon's* declaration about murdering his lady.
- III. On the *Dutch* promoting foreign generals, and their complaint of the *English* taking their ships.
- IV. DESCRIPTIONS [with copper-cuts] of a rolling harrow; of a gout-chair; of a dart useful in sea-fights; and a machine for throwing grenades by night constantly to a certain spot.
- V. SPEECH of the E. of *Chesterfield* to the *Irish* parliament.
- VI. LISTS of ships taken, for *March* and *April*.—And captures valued.
- VII. LETTER to an eminent *British* sailor, and a double character for him.
- VIII. OF the court martial at *D—d*.
- IX. ENQUIRY why of two schemes for raising 3 millions the cheapest was rejected; and the same answered in a letter to Sir *J. B—d*.
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- XIII. FULL and particular relation of the victory obtain'd by the Duke of *Cumberland* over the rebels at *Culloden*.
- XIV. Rebels orders before the late battle.
- XV. POETRY. Essay on the reduction of *Cape Breton*. On the report of the Duke's being ill in *Scotland*. Hymn on the eucharist. The forsaken shepherd. On his royal highness's birth-day. On the E. of *Chesterfield*, Epigrams, &c.
- XVI. HISTORICAL Chronicle.
- XVII. DEATHS, marriages, preferments.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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C O N T E N T S.

T HE young pretender's reasons for retiring from <i>Stirling</i> , and account of his affairs in <i>Scotland</i> , sent to his father	171	—Mr <i>Thunderfon</i> , why the best man in <i>England</i>	<i>ib.</i>
The affair of the <i>Dutch</i> complaint of the <i>English</i> taking their ships set in a true light	172	Historical and critical observations on the antient <i>French</i> theatre	198
Remonstrance of the states of <i>Groeningen</i> and <i>Friezland</i> against the <i>Dutch</i> regency's employing foreign generals, in prejudice to the Pr. of <i>Orange</i>	173	— <i>Mysteries, Moralities, Farces</i> and <i>Drolls</i> , what	199
Menaces of the rebel chiefs to hang up the loyal <i>Campbells</i>	<i>ib.</i>	—A humorous proclamation from the mystery of the assumption	200
Substance of and remarks on <i>Henderson's</i> solemn declaration about the murder of his lady	174-5	—Actors in the morality of the condemnation of feasting	200-1
Valuation of captures made by the <i>English</i>	176	—Orders and regulations regarding actors, &c.	201
Description of a rolling harrow	177	—Character of <i>Jodelle</i> and <i>Grevin</i>	202
—Of a chair, in which a person may move himself without assistance	<i>ib.</i>	—Of <i>Garnier</i> and <i>La Rivey</i> , with quotations from their plays	203
—Of a dart useful in sea-fights to set on fire the sails of a ship	<i>ib.</i>	Motions of the rebels and the king's forces from the <i>Gazette</i>	204
—Of a machine for throwing grenadoes by night with certainty	178	Rebels surprize part of <i>Ld Loudoun's</i> regiment	<i>ib.</i>
Passive obedience the doctrine of the whole duty of man	<i>ib.</i>	Journal of the siege of <i>Fort William</i>	205
E. of <i>Chesterfield's</i> speech to the <i>Irish</i> parliament	<i>ib.</i> 179	<i>Hazard</i> sloop taken	<i>ib.</i>
List of ships taken on both sides	180-1-2	—List of prisoners on board her	208
Letter to an eminent <i>British</i> sailor	183	Accounts of the victory obtain'd over the rebels, publish'd by authority	209
--Haughtiness and inflexibility blemishes of a good character	<i>ib.</i>	Great slaughter of the rebels	219, 210
—Encomium of the D. of <i>Marlborough</i> , and governor <i>Tr—y</i>	<i>ib.</i>	List of kill'd, wounded, prisoners, &c.	211
—Queries to the said <i>British</i> sailor	184	Naval articles from the <i>Gazette</i>	212
—His character as supposed to be drawn by future historians	185	P O E T R Y.	
A contrast to that character	<i>ib.</i>	On the reduction of <i>Cape Breton</i>	213
Amounts of the customs for two periods of 4 years compar'd	186	To <i>Francis Friendly</i>	214
The vision of <i>Casim</i> the son of <i>Hamid</i>	<i>ib.</i>	On the report of the duke's being ill in <i>Scotland</i> .—An address to guardian angels.—Hymn to the eucharist.	
—The silk-worm an emblem of the resurrection	187	—The forsaken shepherd.—To the author of the complaint to <i>Sappho</i> .	
Letters on some points in dispute relating to the court martial at <i>Deptford</i>	188	—To <i>Sappho</i> .—On Mr <i>Ranby's</i> ascribing the death of the E. of O—d to soap lees	215
—A Plea of Mr <i>L—k</i> refuted	189	Occasioned by a series of theological enquiries.— <i>Martial, Lib. X. Ep. 39.</i>	
Enquiry why of two schemes for raising 3 millions, the cheapest was rejected	<i>ib.</i>	—Epitaph in imitation of the foregoing.—The wish.—Epigram on the K. of <i>Pr—</i> .—English'd.—Extempore ; by <i>Voltaire</i> .—Englished	216
—Cheaper scheme proposed, and its advantage demonstrated	190	On the E. of <i>Chesterfield's</i> leaving <i>Ireland</i> .—Epilogue on the D. of <i>Cumberland's</i> birth-day.—On the rebels flying from his royal highness.—To the poets of <i>Ireland</i>	217
—Gain of the contractors by the other scheme	191	Historical Chronicle, bank and India directors	218
—Exceptions answer'd	192	Exit of <i>Mat. Henderson</i> , a murderer	220
Letter to Sir <i>J. B—d</i> , in answer to the former	193	Rebels order to give no quarter	<i>ib.</i>
—Public credit at a low ebb	<i>ib.</i>	Thanks of both houses of parliament to the D. of <i>Cumberland</i>	221
—Why the 4 per cents fell	194	Deaths, marriages, &c. Stocks	222
—The dearest contract justified	<i>ib.</i>	Books and pamphlets publish'd	223-4
—Methods proposed by Sir <i>J. B—d</i> consider'd and exploded	195-6		
Of various kinds of prejudices	197		

N.B. The Speeches in the Debate on the new raised regiments are come to hand, and will be soon inserted.



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine,
For A P R I L 1746.



Mr URBAN,



THE short abstract of the account which the rebels gave of their victory at *Falkirk*, inserted in your *February Magazine*; with your correspondent's remarks on *state Gazettes*, was

well worth preserving in your collection; and so much liked, that it was transferred into our country papers, tho' I wish it had been the whole instead of a part. However, as we guess at *Hercules* by his foot, I would not have you omit another extract which has appeared in the *Utrecht Gazette*, of a letter to the pretender at *Rome*, from his eldest son in *Scotland*, giving a detail of what had passed there since the raising the siege of *Stirling*, with a list of the troops under his command, which makes them above 20,000, and copies of it were handed about accordingly among the nobility and cardinals at *Rome* with great satisfaction. This account says,—“ That the arrival of the *Hessian* troops in *Scotland*, and the coming up of the reinforcements sent to the D. of *Cumberland*, were the principal reasons which made him determine to give over the siege: that the difficulty his troops had to subsist, in the situation in which they were then, had also made him resolve to march northward: that he had divided his troops in three columns, one of which marched under his command, thro' *Athol* and *Badenoch* towards the shire of *Murray*, whilst the other two directed their course through the shires of *Perth*, *Angus*, *Merns* and *Marr*, with design that all the three should meet again upon the rivers *Spey* and *Findorn*, in order to possess themselves of the important post of *Inverness*: that he had taken all possible care to con-

ceal the design of his march from the *English* troops, so that they were persuaded that his army made this motion with no other view but to disperse: that by moving northwards he had another advantage in view, which was that of facilitating his being joined by the succours he expected from the western coast of *Scotland*, as well as from the islands of *Mull* and *Sky*: that as *Sir Alexander Macdonald*, whose seat was in the last of these two islands, remained inflexible to all his solicitations, he had required nothing more of him, than that he would continue neutral: that he had offered the same expedient to other landholders who had refused to act in his favour: that several of the inhabitants of the isle of *Sky*, who were not vassals to *Sir Alexander Macdonald*, had promised to join him: that he had received the like assurances from several of the clans upon the coast of *Affynt* and *Caithness*: that the *LdL*—t and his son continued firmly attached to him, and that they neglected nothing that could contribute to the advancement of his cause: that his principal attention, since his being in *Scotland*, has been to preserve union and concord among the chiefs of his army, and that he flattered himself with having succeeded therein, since no one of them had as yet forsaken him: that they had given him a new demonstration of their attachment, when his army left *Perth*, in signing an association by which they engaged, in the strongest manner, never to abandon his interest. That, moreover, whatever might be the success of his enterprise, he was resolved to die sword in hand, rather than desist from what he had undertaken. That the succours of arms, money, and ammunition sent to him from *France* and *Spain* continued to arrive: that some of them had, indeed, had the misfortune

to be taken by the *English*; but that loss, he hoped, would soon be repaired by the arrival of those he expected.

S I R, *Hague, April 26, 1746, N.S.*

WE have been very much scandalized here, to see the following paragraph in the *London* news papers of *March* last.—Many of the *Dutch* merchants having made great complaints to the States General of the interruption given to their trade by *English* men of war, and of the scurrilous language with which they are treated by the *English* sailors, their High Mightinesses made remonstrances upon this subject to the *British* minister at the *Hague*, whose answer was to this effect: “That the regency of the state should rather have chose to amuse themselves in a time of tranquillity with trifles, which by no means ought at this juncture to employ the two powers, when the common enemy, notwithstanding the rigour of the season, had drawn the sword, in order to make themselves masters of all the avenues to the republick. That there were things of great importance, which it was expedient preferably to regulate, as well for the glory of the two powers, as for the support of their liberty and commerce. That besides, the States General had given credit to persons who had strangely exaggerated the affair, and had made the cause of complaint an hundred times greater than it really was. That as to the invectives concerning the neutrality, their High Mightinesses could not but be sensible how difficult it would be to confine the language of sailors within the bounds of decency, and must therefore be convinced, that their exceeding sometimes those bounds, little deserv’d the notice of the government of a country. That in fact, the *English* had the more reason to complain of the neutrality, as the *Dutch* made their advantages of it, to the prejudice of the other both by sea and land.”

I know not whether this heap of impertinent stuff is asserted upon *hearsay*, or out of malice, but I cannot, as a good patriot, and a lover of truth, refrain confuting it by observing:

1. That tho’ it is true that the States of the United Provinces, after several repeated and fruitless representations, found themselves under a necessity of complaining afresh of the depredations of the *English*, by a strong resolution of *Mar.* 10, 1746, sent to our ministers in *London*, and imparted in a conference here to Mr *Trevor*; yet their complaints were not made in the terms as above represented.

2. That Mr *Trevor* did not give to those representations the answer which is made for him.—This minister is too judicious, too prudent, and too well informed of the true sentiments of the king his master towards the republick, ever to speak in so impolite and absurd a manner; the insolence therefore of the authors might induce him not only to contradict and to expose them, but even to complain of them.

3. That his *Britannic* majesty, being informed of the representations of the ministers of the States General, without loss of time, order’d one of his first ministers of state [Ld *Harrington*] to repeat and signify anew his intentions on that head, to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, by a letter dated *Whitehall*, 14 *March*, 1745-6, of which a copy was given to Mess. *Boetselaer* and *Hop*, to serve as an answer to their memorial and contains in substance as follows:—That he is commanded by the king his master to transmit to their lordships the copy of a memorial from the two *Dutch* ministers in *London*, inclosing a resolution of the States General: That their lordships will see that it contains very strong and pressing demands of justice, and reparation for several depredations alleged to have been committed by his majesty’s officers and subjects, in direct contravention to the marine treaty; and that their complaints upon that head are attended with a plain menace of withholding their naval succour from his majesty, and even proceeding to repel force by force, if redress be denied, and the like excesses not prevented for the future. That the states have been often acquainted by the king’s command, that such violations of the marine treaty were contrary to his intentions, and that they have seen copies of some orders sent by their lordships of the admiralty for the enforcing the observation of it. But that neither they, nor the king himself, can comprehend for what reason those orders are never or so seldom obey’d. He is therefore to acquaint their lordships, that it is the king’s pleasure that they should require an exact account from the persons concern’d in giving cause to these complaints of their conduct, and oblige them to release any ships and effects, that they may have unjustly detained, that all due reparations may be made to the sufferers; and that the like enormities may be for the future more effectually prevented, fresh and positive orders for a punctual compliance with the marine treaty, are to be

“ be issued under pain of his majesty’s
“ highest displeasure against the offenders,
“ it being the king’s intention, as it has
“ been constantly, that the subjects of the
“ States General should not be molested in
“ their trade and navigation, whilst they
“ confine themselves within the bounds
“ prescribed by the said treaty.”

4. That the above clear and precise orders are new proofs of his majesty’s good intentions, as well as of his justice and equity; and that *H. M.* is so desirous of having the treaties observed, that he even threatens with his *highest displeasure* such as should offend; which however unluckily has but too often happen’d.

I am, &c.

BATAVUS.

Extract of another letter from the Hague,
dated April 29.

IT was foreseen that the little regard shewn to the expostulations of those provinces that desired to see his serene highness the pr. of *Orange* promoted to the rank of general of the infantry, would occasion new uneasinesses; which, considering the present critical situation of affairs, might display themselves in stronger colours than those in which they have hitherto appear’d; and this has accordingly come to pass, the states of *Groeningen* and *Friesland* having presented a remonstrance of a very singular nature, in substance as follows:

“ The enemy, whose arms have made continual progress, threaten, at present, even our habitations, and seem dispos’d, if we may so speak, in the very bosom of our country, to clap the knife to our throats. At a time when we thought least of it, and when we believed we had nothing to fear from their enterprizes, we have seen *Brussels* set in flames by red-hot bullets, bombs, and grenadoes; on one side there is a powerful *French* army on the frontiers of our desolate country; on the other we see the hands tied of our best corps of troops, by most scandalous capitulations made in the utmost confusion. The best allies of our state find themselves likewise so weaken’d, partly through the intrigues of their enemies, partly by bad measures rashly enter’d into or badly executed, and other courts so very irresolute from the influence of the emissaries of the common enemy, that we dare scarce flatter ourselves with the hopes of being succour’d in time. Thus we see our total ruin coming on us, if the almighty does not miraculously extend his arm for our deliverance. Perhaps we may very soon hear, in our habitations, the enemy’s cannon thundering upon our ramparts and our walls; and yet in the

midst of such miserable circumstances, and when the sole point under consideration is, how we may ward off so great and so imminent a danger, it is again resolved to confide to strangers all that is dear and precious to us, and the command of all the troops that are left us for the defence of our dear country is given to a foreign prince, who has never been so much as acknowledged in the quality of general by the principal deputies; and this step has been taken, without at all consulting those deputies, which however ought not to have been neglected, in order to have put an end to the differences which have reigned among the confederates, in regard to the Prince of *Orange*’s being raised to the generalship of this state. In fine, to the end that, in case of any accident, there may not be wanting foreign generals, they have done a new piece of injustice to our countrymen, and other valiant officers in our service, by giving to that Prince another strange general to act as second in the command, who but a year ago acted as Lieutenant General in *Germany* in the service of the Queen of *Hungary*, and was even raised to that rank in the month of *June* 1743. This very person serv’d then under our own general *Smiffaert*, and at present, in consequence of his title, will command lieutenant-general *Coenders*, and all the rest of our Lieutenant-Generals. All this cannot but prove the source of endless jealousies, disorders, and other inconveniences in the army; and thus it seems, as if out of pure wantonness, when our liberty, our religion, our wives, our children, our lives, our properties, are all in the utmost danger, we confide these important pledges to the care of people who, if we should lose all, have themselves nothing to lose.

LETTER from Keppoch and Lochiel, to
Mr STEWART of Invernakell, dated
Glenturs, March 20, 1746.

S I R,

YEsternight we received a letter from *Clunie*, giving an account of the success of the party sent by his r——h——, under the command of lord *George Murray*, to *Athol*; a copy of which letter we thought proper to send you inclosed; and as you happen, for the present, to lie contiguous to the *Campbells*, ’tis our special desire, that you instantly communicate to *Airds* the sheriff, and other leading men among them, our sentiments, (which, God willing, we are determined to execute) by transmitting this

transmitting this our letter, and the inclosed copy, to any the nearest to you.

It is our opinion, that of all men in Scotland, the *Campbells* had the least reason of any to engage in the present war against his r——h——'s interest, considering they have always appeared in opposition to the r——l family since the reign of *James VI.* and have been guilty of so many acts of rebellion and barbarity during that time, that no injured p—ce but would endeavour to resent it, when God was once pleased to put the power in his hands. Yet his present m——y, and his r——h—— the p——r——g——t, were graciously pleased, by their respective declarations, to forgive all past miscarriages to the most virulent and inveterate enemy, and even bury them in oblivion, provided they returned to their allegiance; and, tho' they should not appear personally in arms in support of the r——l cause, yet their standing neuter would entitle them to the good graces of their injured sovereign. But, in spite of all the lenity and clemency, that a p—ce could shew or promise, the *Campbells* have openly appeared, with their wonted zeal for rebellion and usurpation, in a most officious manner. Nor could we ever form a thought to ourselves, that any man endow'd with reason or common sense, would use their fellow-creatures with such inhumanity and barbarity as they do; and of which we've daily proofs, by their burning of houses, stripping of women and children, and exposing them to the open fields and severity of the weather, burning of corn, houghing [*hamstringing*] of cattle, and killing of horses: to enumerate the whole would be too tedious at this time. They must naturally reflect, that we cannot but look upon such cruelties with horror and detestation, and, with hearts full of revenge, will certainly endeavour to make reprisals; and we are determined to apply to his r——h——, for leave and an order to enter their country, with full power to act at discretion, and, if we are lucky enough to obtain it, we shall shew that we are not to make war against women, and the brute creation, but against men, and as God was pleased to put so many of them in our hands, we hope to prevail with his r——h—— to hang a *Campbell* for every house that shall hereafter be burnt by them.

Notwithstanding the many scandalous and malicious aspersions, industriously contrived by our enemies, they could never, since the commencement

of the war, impeach us with any acts of hostilities, that had the least tendency to such cruelty, tho' we had it in our power, if barbarous enough to execute it.

When courage fails against men, it betrays cowardice to a great degree, to vent the spleen against brutes, houses, women, and children, that cannot resist. We are not ignorant of their villainous intentions, by the intercepted letter from the Sheriff *Airds*, &c. which plainly discovers, that it was by their application, that their general *Cumberland* granted orders for burning, &c. which he could not but be answerable for to the *British* parliament, being most certain that such barbarity could never be countenanced by any christian senate.

(Sign'd) DONALD CAMERON, of *Lochiel*.

ALEX. M'DONNELL, of *Keppoch*.

I cannot omit taking notice, that my people have been the first that have felt the cowardly barbarity of my pretended *Campbell* friends; I shall only desire to live to have an opportunity of thanking them for it in the open field.

(Sign'd) DONALD CAMERON.

The substance of Henderson's solemn declaration with respect to the murder of his Lady, (see p. 162.) dated and witnessed in Newgate, April 14. (See Friday 25.)

HE first expresses a lively and suitable sense of his condition, and calls God to witness, that this account contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

He says he was born in the town of *North Berwick* in Scotland, and was 19 years of age the 28th past; his father was still living, and accounted a very honest, industrious man; his education was the best his father could afford; and his character before this fact blameless; his mother has been dead several years, which he mentions with satisfaction, because as she loved him tenderly, he believes this affair would certainly have broke her heart.

He had lived with his master five years, about three years in Scotland, and two years in London, and declares no servant could be better used than he was, and that he never had the least dislike to the deceased, for that she was a lady of great humanity, and greatly respected by all her servants: and his master a most worthy gentleman.

On March 25, about 11 at night, *Mary Platt*, the maid-servant, told him, she would go and see her husband, and he said she might do as she pleased: she went, and took the key to let herself in again; he shut the door after her, and went and cleaned some plate in the kitchen. From thence he went up into the back-parlour where he used to lie, and let down his bed, in order to go to sleep. He pulled off his shoes, and tied up his hair with his garter; and that moment the thought came into his head to kill his lady. He went down stairs in

to the kitchen, and took a small iron cleaver, and came into his bed-chamber again, and sat down on his bed about 20 minutes, considering whether he should commit the murder. His heart relented, and he thought he could not do it, because he never had received any affront; however, he concluded to do it, as there was none in the house but the deceased and himself.

He went up to the first landing-place on the stairs, and, after tarrying a minute or two, came down shocked at the crime he was about to perpetrate. He sat down on his bed for a little while, and then went up again as far as the dining-room, but was again so shocked he could not proceed, and came down again, and sat on his bed some minutes, and had almost determined with himself not to commit the murder; but, he says, the d—l was very busy with him, and that he was in such agonies as cannot be expressed.—He went up again as far as the first window, and the watchman was going *past twelve o'clock*.

After the watchman had passed the door, and all was silent, he came down two or three steps, but presently went up again as far as his lady's room-door, having the cleaver all the time in his hand; and opened it, it not being lock'd; he went into the room, but could not kill her: he was in great fear and terror; and went out of the room as far as the stair head, about three yards from her chamber door, but immediately returned with a full resolution to murder her.

He entered the room a second time, went to the bed-side, undrew the curtains, and found she was fast asleep. He went twice from the bed to the door in great perplexity of mind, the deceased being still asleep; he had no candle, and believes if there had been a light, he could not have committed the murder. He continued in great agonies, but soon felt where she lay, and made 12 or 14 motions with the cleaver before he struck her.

The first blow he missed, but the second he struck her on the head, and she endeavoured to get out of bed on that side next the door, and when he struck her again, she moved to the other side of the bed, and spoke several words which he can't remember. He repeated his blows, and in struggling she fell out of bed next the window, and then he thought it was time to put her out of her misery, and struck her with all his might as she lay on the floor, she bled very much, and he cut the curtains in several places when he missed his blows.

All the words she said, when he struck her the third or fourth blow, were *O! Lord, what is this!* she rattled in her throat very much, and he was so frightened that he ran down stairs, and threw the chopping knife into the privy.

He then went into his bed-chamber again, and sat down on his bed for about ten minutes, when it came into his head to rob the house, which he solemnly declares he had no intention to do before he committed the murder.

When he had determined to rob the house, he directly struck a light, went into the deceased's bed-chamber, and took her pockets, as they were hanging on the chair, and took a gold watch, two diamond rings out of the drawers, with several other things, but does not remem-

ber all the particulars; she was not dead then, but rattled very much in the throat, and he was so surpris'd that he scarcely knew what he did, and would have given ten thousand worlds, could he have recall'd what he had done.

When he had taken what he thought proper, he went out of the street-door, and fastened it with a piece of cord, and when he came into the street, he was so terrify'd that he could scarcely walk; he went into *Holbourn*, where his wife lodged, and all the way he went he thought his murder'd lady followed him. The watchman was going *past one o'clock*, as he went along *Holbourn*, so that he was near a full hour in committing this most horrid deed.

He put what things he had taken, into a box at his wife's lodgings, who ask'd him what he did there at that time o'night, and several other questions; to all which he answered, it was no business of hers; he solemnly declares his wife, and every other person, intirely innocent and ignorant of the fact.

He did not stay here more than a quarter of an hour, and then returned to his master's, but by endeavouring to break the string with which he had fastened the door, he shut himself out, so that he was obliged to wait till the maid came home, which was about 6 o'clock; he told her he had been to get some shirts that were mending, and had locked himself out.

The maid on opening the windows, first below, and then above, by degrees discovered that there had been a robbery, and by some blood on the stairs suspected her lady was killed. She told him from time to time what things she mis'd as she went about the house, and lastly with the blood on the stairs; on which he desired she would go into her lady's room, and see if it really was so; she consented, and he went to the door with her, she came out presently, crying out, *It is so! it is so!* He then went and acquainted a gentleman, who was nephew to his master, that somebody had broke into the house, and he suspecting the maid, who had been out all night, took her before the justice first, who thought proper, on hearing her examination, to send for him. He was very ready to go, and declares he had no thought of escaping, tho' he had great opportunity so to do.

He at first denied the facts, and accused two innocent persons; but being very much confounded by the cross questions then put to him, he at length confessed the fact. He appeals to all that knew him for the irreproachableness of his life before this happened, and again declares himself alone guilty of, and privy to the murder, and that he was not prompted by either malice or interest, and never thought of committing so dreadful a crime, till a quarter of an hour before the perpetration of it.

* * * This murder, with respect to the manner in which it was committed, the sex and station of the person murdered, and the circumstances and obligations of the murderer, is one of the most horrid and aggravated that perhaps ever happened.

The above solemn declaration is however yet more extraordinary than all the rest, and re-

duces the contemplative mind to a very perplexing and displeasing dilemma.—For if it is *false*, this person, who is under the strongest conviction of the enormity of his crime, and appears to be touched with the most bitter remorse for the past, and tormented with agonising fears of the future, while he is contemplating God as a judge before whom he is to appear in a few hours, has called him to witness a studied falsehood, when he could suffer nothing in this world by telling the truth, and would have had unspeakably less to fear in the next.—But,—if it is *true*, he has *either* been a meer instrument in the hand of some powerful and invisible agent, hurried on by an irresistible supernatural impulse, which neither the abhorrence of such a fact, essential to human nature, nor his fear of punishment, could overcome, tho' the struggle threw him into the most dreadful ago-

ny imaginable ;—or, here is an action without a motive, that is, an effect without a cause; he must have acted in opposition to his nature, his conscience, and his interest with respect to both worlds, and all this without gratifying any passion, without obtaining any present enjoyment, in short, for no reason, and to no end.

Which *side* soever we take, the difficulty is equal ; for it must be confessed, either that he has forfeited his last hope of mercy, by calling God to witness a lye, without serving any present purpose ; or that he committed the murder without any motive, or under the irresistible impulse of an evil spirit : all which, according to the best established doctrines concerning the nature of the human mind, and the moral government of the world, are repugnant, and indeed absolutely impossible. See Chro. Ap. 25.

From the Daily Advertiser, April 29.

Valuation of Prizes taken since Mar. 31, 1744, when the war was declar'd against France.

695 *French and Spanish ships and neutrals condemn'd, taken from March 31, 1744, to April 1, 1745 ; also 7 neutrals, uncertain, if would be declar'd prizes ; whereof 286 have been taken by privateers in Europe and America, all valued in* ——— 4924000

French, Spanish, and Neutral ships condemn'd, taken from Mar. 31, 1745, to Apr. 1, 1746.

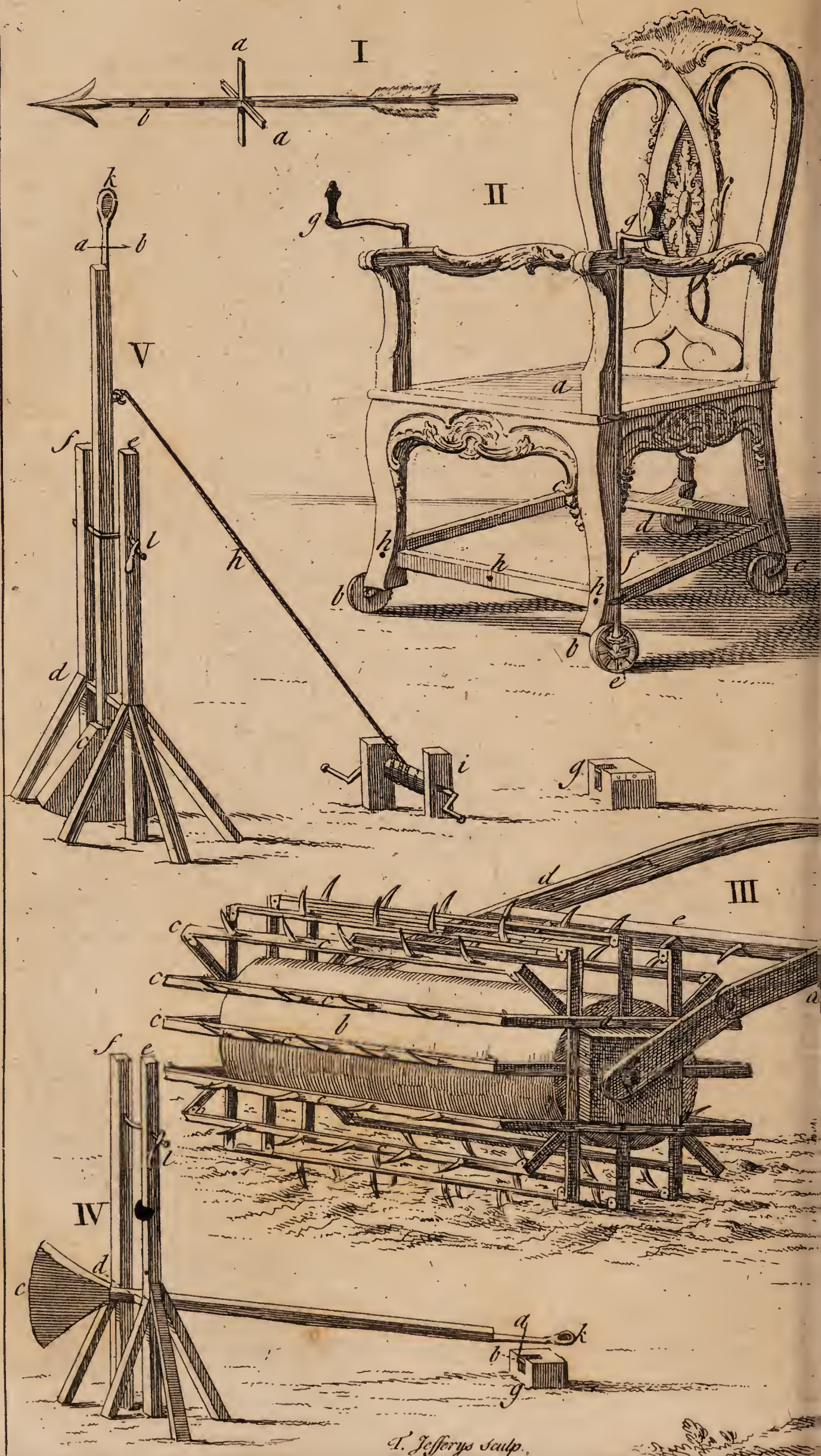
16	Fr. trading ships and vessels between <i>Marseilles</i> and the <i>Levant</i> , val. at 6000 <i>l.</i> each	96000
91	Xebeques and other small vessels in the <i>Mediterranean</i> with stores for the <i>Spanish</i> army, taken and destroyed, with others to and from the coast of <i>Barbary</i> , the <i>Moor</i> , and <i>Spanish</i> coast, valued at 1500 <i>l.</i> each	136500
155	<i>French</i> to and from <i>Martinico</i> , <i>St Domingo</i> , and other <i>French</i> islands and <i>Spanish</i> ports in <i>America</i> , and from <i>Guiney</i> to the <i>French</i> settlements in <i>America</i> , whereof 63 being outward-bound, valued at but 5000 <i>l.</i> each	775000
15	Fr. to and from <i>Fr. Newfoundland</i> , val. at 2000 <i>l.</i> each, of such 124 taken last year	30000
126	<i>French</i> taken up and down in the <i>Channel</i> and elsewhere in the ocean, this side the <i>Streights</i> mouth, valued at 2000 <i>l.</i> each, whereof one with 500 pieces of brandy worth 9000 <i>l.</i> and two with valuable cargoes of linen for <i>Cadiz</i> .	252000
7	<i>Spanish</i> register ships, 4 outward bound and 3 homeward bound, val. 50000 <i>l.</i> each	350000
47	<i>Spanish</i> of less value, taken in <i>America</i> , whereof one from <i>Havanna</i> to <i>St Augustin</i> said with 47000 dollars, one valuable from <i>Cartagena</i> and <i>Havanna</i> for <i>Cadiz</i> , two from <i>Cadiz</i> to <i>La Vera Cruz</i> , 1 from <i>Caracca</i> to <i>Old Spain</i> , and 1 carried to <i>Jamaica</i> , per <i>Rippon</i> prize, said worth 50000 <i>l.</i> currency, valued at 15000 <i>l.</i> each	705000
6	<i>Spanish</i> of less value, taken on the coast of <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i> , val. at 1000 <i>l.</i> each	6000
67	<i>French</i> privateers in <i>Europe</i> and <i>America</i> , amongst them of guns 12, 14, 34, 22, 16, 26, 28, 18, 32, 20, valued at 3000 <i>l.</i> each	201000
16	<i>Spanish</i> pr. in <i>Europe</i> and <i>America</i> , the largest of 10, 16, and 36 guns, val. 2000 <i>l.</i> each	32000
1	<i>French</i> man of war of 64 guns, with stores, taken off <i>Cape Breton</i> , valued at	600000
1	Ditto of 36 guns, taken at <i>Louisbourg</i> , valued at	8000
1	Ditto of 24 guns, taken by admiral <i>Martin</i> , valued at	6000
1	Ditto of 36 guns, bound to <i>Newfoundland</i> , valued at	8000
1	Ditto of 50 guns, taken by Capt. <i>Stewens</i> , valued at	20000
2	<i>Spanish</i> or <i>French</i> from the <i>South Seas</i> , taken by the <i>Prince Frederick</i> and <i>Duke</i> privateers, valued at	750000
1	Ditto the <i>Nostre Dame de la Delivrance</i> , taken off or at <i>Cape Breton</i> , valued at	400000
3	<i>French</i> from <i>China</i> , taken by commodore <i>Barnet</i> , valued at 100000 <i>l.</i> each	300000
1	Ditto from <i>Manilla</i> to <i>Ponticherry</i> , taken by ditto, valued at	100000
1	Ditto a man of war of 50 guns, taken by ditto, valued at	20000
1	Ditto from <i>China</i> to <i>Morocheus</i> , taken by the <i>Fame</i> privateer, valued at	7500
1	Ditto from the <i>East Indies</i> , the <i>Charmante</i> , taken off <i>Cape Breton</i> , valued at	130000
1	Ditto of 350 tons from the <i>East Indies</i> , taken as above, valued at	50000
29	<i>Neutrals</i> , their cargoes condemn'd, valued at 4000 <i>l.</i> each	116500

1286 Total prizes, and their value to the enemy ——— 9483000

The forts and castles at *Louisbourg*, *Cape Breton*, inestimable.

Note of the above prizes taken from *March* 31, 1745 to *April* 1, 1746, 288 have been taken by privateers in *Europe* and *America*.





Mr URBAN,

I Send you a draught and description of a new machine, which I beg of you to insert in your next magazine, and you'll oblige your constant reader and humble servant,

March II, 1746.

RURICOLA.

DESCRIPTION of a ROLLING HARROW. A

(See Plate II. Fig. III.)

THIS machine must be on a stone roller 30 inches long, about one foot diameter or more, squared at each end for near six inches, to receive two wooden frames, each having 16 rays, or arms, about a foot long, on the extremities of which must be nailed, or otherwise fixt, long flat rails reaching from end to end to join the frames together, so as to make a hollow of three feet diameter.

On each rail is fix'd a flat plate of iron with keys so as to take off and on, which plates have one half of th m five harrow pins at equal distances, and the other eight rails have but four pins a piece; so that wooden pins fixed on a cross bar behind the horse may go between them, as the harrow rolls, to clear the dirt from between these teeth or pins of iron-work, which must be five inches long, half an inch square, and must incline forwards about two inches. The flat iron plates are to come off and on, that the machine may be transported or drawn without damage,* besides for the conveniency of repairs, &c.

a Is a frame of wood of 16 rays, or branches; there are to be two of these frames, one to be put on at each end of the rolling stone.

b Is a rolling stone represented with the two frames, joined with rails which form a sort of a lantern very strongly fixt to the stone.

c c c c The rails or bars of wood on which the iron bars are pinn'd.

d d The till for the horse, or shafts to draw the rolling harrow by.

e Is the bar behind the horse, with four wooden teeth, to clear the earth from between the iron teeth, and keep them from clogging.

This rolling harrow is, with regard to friction, undisputably preferable to one that drags, and the points or teeth being duly disposed, not one clod of earth can escape them, but must be crumbled of course. One horse is calculated to be sufficient in the most stubborn land, where three would hardly do after the common way. The method of making it, any wheelwright, or plough-smith will easily apprehend.

*The rails, perhaps, might be made to turn inwards, after the harrowing work is done; so that the spikes would receive no injury in conveying from place to place, and some boards form'd in parts of a circle may be inserted also between the rails to make it a whole roller.

Mr URBAN,

THE intimation which you gave that the draught of a harrow was sent you, occasioned me to send you one of a chair, which may be of use to your brethren of the great shoe and (APRIL 1746.)

flannel order; and I desire you will also mend the drawing of this as well as of the harrow. If any person should want one to be made, so as the wheels will not hurt the finest chamber floor, I can give you further information.

DESCRIPTION of a CHAIR in which a person may move himself about a room or garden without any assistance; very convenient for those who are lame or gouty.

See PLATE II. Fig. II.

AS the chair a rests intirely on the 5 wheels b b, c c, and d, it may be observed not only that it must necessarily move by the turning of the wheels, but that it will move backwards or forwards, to the right or left, according to the different position of the wheels with respect to each other in their motion.

For making use of this chair, it is only necessary to move the two principal wheels b b; for those mark'd c c, serve chiefly to keep the chair in equilibrio, and that mark'd d, is intended only to make it turn with a greater exactness; the two principal wheels are put in motion in the following manner.

These wheels b b, having on the flat side small spokes or teeth, by means of the pignon e, and the long axle-tree f, answer to the handles g g. So that when the person who sits in the chair, turns these handles, the wheels also necessarily turn round, and consequently the chair moves. b b b, Holes to receive the pegs of a foot-board. In order to move forwards in a freight line, the handles must be turned at the same time outwards; and to go backwards in a freight line, both handles must both at the same time be turned inwards; (i. e.) by turning both the handles at once one way, the chair is moved forwards, and by turning them both at once the contrary way, it is moved backwards. If the chair is to be turned to the right or left, but one of the handles must be turned, or the one faster than the other; in such proportion as shall be necessary for the purpose; and to turn the chair short, or as it were on its axis, the handles must be turned contrary ways at the same time, i. e. one outward and one inward, like a boatman rowing forward with one skull, and shoving back with the other.

The other figures in this plate, I. IV. V. represent military machines occasionally used, and are part of a collection, designed to be added by way of supplement to a translation of Le Blond's treatise of artillery, &c. which having been well received in the French, will be speedily published for the accommodation of such of our countrymen, as have learnt the discipline, and may desire to qualify themselves for posts in the army.

Fig. I. IS a dart which may be used in sea-fights, to set fire to the sails of a ship, and may be thrown by hand, or with a small cross-bow into the sails or rigging; it is bearded, that it may not be drawn forth, and it has two cross iron rods, a a, to stop it in the sails, that it may not pass quite thro', b are some holes in the shafts by which to tie on proper fire-works. Another sort is used in sieges. (See p. 207 D)

DESCRIPTION of a MACHINE for throwing Grenadoes much further than by hand, also with more certainty, and by night as well as day. See Plate II. Fig. 4, 5.

IN the plat-form of a bastion, or along the curtain of that side of a fort against which the besiegers carry on their attack, many of these machines may be erected, which being very simple, may be constructed with very little expence, and will much interrupt and retard the enemy's works.

This machine is properly nothing more than a swipe, which is furnished at its end *a* with the hook *b*, and a kind of ladle or spoon *k* capable of containing one or more grenadoes, and which, at its other end, *c*, has a kind of box, which is to be filled with earth or stones, of more or less weight, as occasion requires.

This swipe is placed on the pivot, or axis *d*, between the two upright posts *f e*.

In order to use it, the point *a* of the swipe must be brought down to the square picket *g*, which may be easily done, notwithstanding the weight at the other end, by means of the cord *b*, and the windlass *i*.

The swipe being in this situation, which is nearly horizontal, its hook *b* must be hitch'd on to the iron pin which passes cross the cleft of the block *g*; when it is fast there, the cord *b* must be wound off from the capstern, so far as to hang loose when the swipe is erect. The grenadoes which are to be thrown must then be placed in the hollow or spoon *k*, and the fuse being fired, the hook must be immediately freed from the pin which held it down, either by drawing out the pin, or contriving it in the manner of a trigger. The end of the swipe *c* being much heavier than the end *a*, the latter will immediately fly up with great force, and make a swift trajectory from *g* to *k*, where it will be stopp'd by the cross cord *l*; and by this motion, like that of a sling, the end of the swipe *a* will throw out the grenadoes, which are in the ladle, to a greater or less distance, in proportion to the weight which is put into the box at *c*, and with much greater exactness, and to a greater distance than can be done by hand.

Supposing all the grenadoes, which are to be thrown by this engine, to have been cast in the same mould, and charged with the same quantity of powder, and consequently to be of the same weight, this machine will constantly throw them exactly on the same place; because its effort is always the same. Therefore, in consequence of this incontestable principle, having adjusted the weight, and taken proper measures in the day, the enemy may be equally annoy'd in the night, without seeing them, and so prevented from carrying on their works. If by the experiments made in the day it appears that the grenadoes do not fly far enough, the weight at *c* must be increased, and if too far, this weight must be lessened; if they go wide, either to the right or left, the swipe may be easily turned, by moving the feet of the two upright posts *e, f*. Thus, having in the day remarked the head of the enemy's trenches, and the place

where it is judged they are carrying on the work, granadoes may be thrown precisely on that spot in the night, and prevent, or greatly embarrass the process of their work.

* Plate I. is the sheet map of Cape Breton, published with January Magazine.

To Mr SYLVANUS URBAN,

S I R,

IN your October magazine Vol. XV. p. 542, (calm address) I find it thus written, viz.

" Thus passive obedience and non-resistance are necessarily connected with an indefeasible hereditary right, &c."

Again in Vol. XV. p. 592 A (part of Mr Warburton's sermon) thus I read,

" ——— I know not what jargon of ——— passive obedience, and non-resistance for the subject, &c."

In a book called, *The whole duty of man*, we are thus taught Sunday 14th. — " When the supreme magistrate, who by a just right possesses the throne in a nation, enjoins any thing contrary to what God hath commanded: we must refuse active obedience, and patiently suffer what he inflicts on us for such refusal, and not, to secure ourselves, rise up against him." —

Here passive obedience is not connected with hereditary more than any other kind of right: And, I presume, not any teacher of passive obedience did ever make such connection; likewise, I find no jargon in this description of it.

Now, you know, this same book hath stood the test near a century; and ever since I could remember it has been our chief family book (next to the bible) recommended by our rector and others, and approved by all, as I have been always told, and dispersed to families innumerable: Therefore, I hope, some or other of your readers will, by means of your magazine, inform the publick how long the errors of this book have been detected, and in particular by whom the doctrine of passive obedience has been confuted, or resistance proved to be agreeable to scripture (I mean only as far as concerns us common people) and in what little book, treatise or sermon it is to be met with. Doubtless, such information will be very acceptable to many of your readers, and especially to your obliged constant peruser,

PHILORTHUS RUSTICUS.

His Excellency the Earl of CHESTERFIELD's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at Dublin, on Friday the Eleventh day of April.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE business of the session being now concluded, I believe you cannot be unwilling to return to your respective counties, as you must be sensible that the many good laws which you have passed will receive an additional weight by your authority in executing, and

and by your example in observing them.

The almost unprecedented temper and unanimity with which you have carried on the publick business; your unshaken fidelity to the king, your inviolable attachment to the present happy constitution, and your just indignation at the attempts lately made to subvert it, will advantageously distinguish this session in the journals of parliament; and the concurrent zeal, and active loyalty of all his majesty's protestant subjects, of all denominations throughout this kingdom, prove at once how sensible and how deserving they are of his care and protection. Even those deluded people, who scarcely acknowledge his government, seem by their conduct tacitly to have confessed the advantages they enjoy under it. At my return to his majesty's presence, I shall not fail most faithfully to report these truths, since the most faithful will be, at the same time, the most favourable representation.

The rebellion, which rather disturb'd than endanger'd the king's government, has been defeated, tho' not yet totally suppress'd; but as those flagitious parricides, who were abandon'd enough to avow, and desperate enough to engage in the cause of *popery* and *tyranny*, have already been repuls'd and pursued by the valour and activity of his royal highness the duke, there is the strongest reason to believe that he will soon compleat the work which he has so gloriously begun, and restore the tranquillity of the kingdom. This attempt, therefore, to shake his majesty's throne, will serve to establish it the more firmly, since all *Europe* must now know the unanimous zeal and affection of his subjects, for the defence and support of his person and government; and those hopes are at last extinguish'd with which the pretender has so long flatter'd, and (as it now appears) deceiv'd himself; even the manner in which he has been assisted by those powers, who encouraged him to the attempt, must convince him, that he has now been, what he ever will be, only the occasional tool of their politicks, not the real object of their care.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have the king's commands to thank you, in his name, for the unanimity and dispatch with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the support of the establishment; you may depend up-

on their being applied with the utmost exactness and frugality.

I must not omit my own acknowledgments for the particular confidence you have placed in me, by leaving to my care and management the great sum that you voluntarily voted for national arms, and for the fortifying of the harbour of *Cork*; the considerable saving which will appear upon those two articles, as well in the interest upon the loan, as in the application of the principal, will, I hope, prove that I have been truly sensible of the trust reposed in me.

The assistance which you have given to the protestant charter-schools is a most prudent, as well as a most compassionate charity; and I do very earnestly recommend to your constant protection and encouragement that excellent institution, by which such a considerable number of unhappy children are annually rescued from the misery that always, and the guilt that commonly, accompanies uninstructed poverty and idleness.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Tho' *Great Britain* has, in the course of this century, been often molested by insurrections at home, and invasions from abroad, this kingdom has happily and deservedly enjoy'd that uninterrupted tranquillity, which trade and manufactures, arts and sciences, require for their improvement and perfection. Nature too has been peculiarly favourable to this country, whose temperate climate, and fruitful soil, do invite and would reward care and industry. Let me therefore most seriously recommend to you, in your private as well as in your publick capacities, the utmost attention to those important objects, which at once enrich, strengthen, and adorn a nation. They will flourish wherever they are cultivated, and they are always best cultivated by the indulgence, the encouragement, and, above all, by the example of persons of superior rank.

I cannot conclude, without repeating my heartiest thanks to you for your kind addresses, in which you express your approbation of my conduct. My duty to the king, who wishes the interest and happiness of all his subjects, call'd for my utmost endeavours to promote yours; and my inclinations conspired with my duty. These sentiments shall, I assure you, be the only motives of all my actions, of which your interest must consequently be the only object.

SHIPS

SHIPS taken from the French and Spaniards, March 1746.

THE St Matthew, Truant, from St Maloes for St Domingo, taken by his majesty's ship the Phoenix, and carry'd into Gibraltar.

A brigantine from the Havannah, with dry goods, and some thousands of dollars, taken by a W. India privateer.

The Victoire, a French ship, taken by the Blandford priv.

A Spanish ship, laden with cotton, wool, and tallow, taken by a North American priv. capt. Cart, and sent into Newport, Rhode Island.

A small new priv. of Calais, taken by the Eagle priv.

A French ship, from Bayonne for Cadiz, with provisions, car. into Gibraltar.

A smuggling cutter, with 3 tons of tea, besides brandy, tak. and sent into Dover by the York priv. and Cholmley cutter.

The Aurora, a large French ship, from Hispaniola for France, taken by the Hester priv. of New York, and carry'd into New England.

Five sail of French vessels taken, and several burnt and sunk, out of a fleet from Bourdeaux to Brest, with timber and naval stores, by the Warren galley and Saltash privateers.

A French priv. of 14 guns, taken by a man of war of admiral Martin's Squadron.

A French ship from Marseilles for St Maloes, with cotton, soap, &c. taken by the Kouli Kan. priv. capt. Barker, and car. into Gibraltar.

The La Victoire, Plafeliere, 36 guns, 145 men, with 100 chests of silver, from Cape Francois for Port Louis; and

The Le Gloire, ———, 20 guns, from France for Guinea, taken by the London and Garland privateers; the Le Gloire carry'd into Lisbon.

A small Spanish priv. 2 guns, 15 men, taken by the King-fisher sloop, car. to Oporto.

A ship of St Maloes, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, car. into Barbadoes.

A French Turkey ship, with cotton and oil, brought into Plymouth by the Hampton Court.

Several trading vessels on the Spanish main, and a French sloop, with sugar, rum, hides, and other goods, taken by two New England privateers, and sent for that province.

A French snow, with 150 hogheads of sugar, and other effects, taken by the same privateers, and carried into New Providence.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards. March 1746.

THE Daniel, Tyshurst, and the Delight, Lyde, both from Carolina for Oporto, carry'd into the port of Galicia.

The Concord, Ball, from London for Lisbon, car. into Brest.

The Industry, Colley, from Boston to Jamaica, carry'd into Cadiz.

The William and Sarah, Glegg, from London for Oporto, car. into St Jean de Luz.

The Bonetta, Turner, from Feverham for Lyme, tak. by a Fr. priv.

The Warminster, Holbrook, and the King David, Moor, from Jamaica for Bristol; the Tartar priv. and the Postillion, ———, from Carolina, car. into the Havannah.

The James and Elizabeth, Harper, from Dublin for the West Indies, carried into St Maloes.

The Seaflower, ———, from Rotterdam for St Eustatia, car. into Port Passage.

The Amaryllis, Doyle, from London, last from Madeira for St Kitts, carry'd into Martinico.

A sloop of Boston, capt. Burgill, taken by the Spaniards in the bay of Honduras.

The John Galley, Blandy, from Virginia for London, taken by a Spanish privateer, and carry'd into St Andero.

The Thomas and Elizabeth, Osborne, from Shoreham for Dublin, carry'd into Cherbourg.

The Society, Major, from Guernsey for Madeira and Barbadoes, carry'd into Brest.

A collier from Milford, taken by a Fr. privateer, and ransom'd; the same took two other vessels and carried them off.

The Lucy, Purchas, from Oporto for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Atkins, Doubt, from Bristol for Jamaica, and

The Nancy, Martin, from Barbadoes for Carolina, both carry'd into Martinico.

The Cleveland, Robinson, from Virginia for Liverpool, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Chester, Rose, from Chester for Oporto, car. into Galicia.

The Pelham, ———, a vessel from St Kitts, the Rover privateer of Bristol of 14 guns, and the Priscilla, Reeve, from South Carolina for London, all carry'd into Brest: the Cargoes of the Pelham and Priscilla are reckon'd as valuable as any taken since the commencement of the war with France, they having, among other rich merchandize, above 200 hogheads of skins.

The Swift, Bartholomew, from Maryland to London, taken by a Fr. man of war of 50 guns.

The St David, Hutchins, from S. Carolina for Lisbon, taken by the French.

The Florimella, from Bristol to Antigua, taken by the French in sight of that island.

The John, Seabrook, from Virginia for London, tak. by a Sp. priv.

The Earl of Derby, Penkett, from Liverpool to Jamaica; and

The Jane, Jenkins, from Ireland to Lisbon, car. to Bilboa.

The Mary, Fish, from Lancaster and Cork for Jamaica, car. to the Havannah.

The Agnes and Betty, Brame, from Maryland for London, car. to Bilboa.

The Frederick, Hall, and another ship with guns, from Virginia to London, car. to Port Passage.

A British snow, Murray, car. to Port Louis.

The

The Charles, Randolph, from Virginia, tak. by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd for 1500 l.
 The St John, Whaley, from Lisbon, carry'd into St Maloes.
 The Endeavour, Hope, bound up the Mediterranean, tak. by an open boat, in the gut of Gibralt.
 The Webster, Stevens; the Dakins, Taylor; the Friendship, Parry, from London for Dublin;
 and the Leaven, Brade, from Plymouth for Oporto, all carry'd into Brest.
 The Charming Nancy, Davidson, from St Kitts for London; the Simpson, Ragg, from London
 for Antigua; the Fortune, Gardiner, from London for Liverpool; the Blest Gally, Perry; and the
 Mary-Anne, Ludlow, from London for Dublin, all car. into St Maloes.
 The Sarah, Roberts, from London for Dublin, car. into St Valery.
 The James, Hoar, from Maryland for London, car. into Havre.
 The Penguin, Morris, from Cork for Madeira, taken by the Victory privateer of Bayonne, car-
 ry'd into Nantz.
 The Olive, Jones, from New England for Antigua, tak. by a Sp. priv.
 The Maynard, Brooke, from Virginia for London, car. into Port Louis.
 The Plain-dealer, Dobbins, from London for Maryland, with convicts, taken after a fight of two
 hours and half, in which 40 of the convicts fought with great courage. After surrender the man
 of war took the captain, most of his men, and some of the convicts on board him, and sent the
 ship, with about 35 of the men convicts, and all the women, for some port in France, but she was
 lost near Brest, and all perished except 7 Frenchmen. *Letter from Capt. Dobbins, Port Louis, Mar. 7.*
 The Nancy, Murray, from Faro for Cork, taken by the Zephyr, a French man of war, and
 carry'd into Brest.
 The Priscilla, Shea, from London for Antigua; the Prophet Samuel, Seward, from Bristol for
 Antigua; the Friendship, Edwards, from Swansey for Dublin; the Modbury, Laurence, from
 Portsmouth for Lisbon; and the Industry, Taylor, from Swansey for ———, all car. into Brest.
 The Fredericksburg, Yeates, from Yarmouth for the Streights, with pilchards, car. into Tariffa.
 The Pelham, Tomlinson, from Virginia for London, taken by the French.
 The Cyprus, Copythorn, from Bristol, car. into Port Passage.
 The William, Jenkins, from Carolina for Bristol, taken by a Fr. priv. and lost going into Ushant.

SHIPS taken by the English. April 1746.

THE St Michael, a Fr. priv. of 16 guns, and 160 men, taken by Adm. Martin's Squadron,
 and sent into Plymouth. *Gaz.*
 The Revenge, a Fr. priv. 8 guns, 110 men, taken by the Weazle sloop of war, Capt. Kerley,
 and brought into Portsmouth.
 A small Fr. priv. 4 guns, and 57 men, taken by the Weazle sloop, and sent into Falmouth.
 Two Spanish register ships, taken by two privateers of St Kitts, captains Rouse and Purnell, and
 carry'd into Jamaica, the prizes so rich as to divide to every foremast man between 3 and 400 l.
 A Sp. sloop drove on shore on the Metenza by the Pandour and Wilmington privateers of Phila-
 delphia, and the cargo of valuable effects plundered.
 A Sp. priv. taken by his majesty's ship the Biddeford in the windward Passage.
 Another, taken by a Scotch vessel, capt. Ramsey, and car. into Charles Town, Carolina.
 A rich Fr. ship, tak. by the Defiance privateer, capt. Dennis, and car. to Rhode Island.
 A Sp. brig. with provisions, tak. by the priv. commanded by the captains Clinton, Hester, and
 Batchelor of New York, and sent into New Providence.
 Two Sp. schooners, their cargo consisting chiefly of pieces of eight, taken on the Spanish main
 by two privateers, captains Jenvill and Purnell.
 A French ship, laden with beef, cordage, China, &c. taken near the island of Blanco, and carry'd
 into Rhode Island.
 Two large Fr. ships, one of them of 20 guns and 140 men, taken by a British man of war.
 Two rich prizes, carry'd into New York by the Lincoln and Tryton privateers.
 The Golgoa, a Sp. priv. of 36 guns, which took the 5 sloops near Porto Bello (*See p. 64.*) after
 an engagement of some time drove on shore, and beat to pieces, by his majesty's ships the Biddeford
 and Rippon prize.
 A large French ship, taken by two privateers of New York, captains Jauncey and Rosewell,
 and carried into Barbadoes.
 The ———, Michael Loofe, a French Levant ship, bound to Marseilles, car. into Port Mahon.
 A Fr. priv. 12 car. and 12 swivel guns, and 130 men, taken by a priv. of Antigua, capt. Hyder,
 after a fight of 6 glasses.
 The Possillion priv. of Dieppe, 10 car. 14 swivel guns, and 85 men, taken by his majesty's sloop
 the Jamaica, capt. Webb. Capt. Mackrill of Pool, taken by the priv. before, was found on board
 him, with three of his men.
 The Santa Teresa de Jefu, a French West India ship, outward bound from Marseilles, taken by
 the Kouli Kan priv. and carry'd into Gibraltar.
 Two Martinico ships, taken by the Sheernefs priv. capt. Furnell, and brought into Bristol.
 A Martinico ship, 200 tons, 14 guns, and 44 men, tak. by the Adventure priv. of Guernsey, and
 brought into Mounts Bay; the capt. of the prize was killed in the engagement.
 A Dutch ship, with Spanish effects, and a considerable quantity of pieces of eight, car. into New
 York by 3 American privateers, and condemn'd.
 Several valuable prizes tak. by the Pr. of Wales priv. capt. Osborne, car. to N. England.

A rich

A rich French ship, from Smyrna to Marseilles, taken by the Pearl priv. capt. Compton, and car. into Leghorn.

A Martinico ship, tak. by the Warren galley and Dursley privateers, and brought into Bristol.

A snow and a brigantine, both from Martinico, laden with sugar, taken by the Alexander privateer of Bristol, capt. Philips. The captain having received intelligence that the Solebay man of war, taken some time ago by the French, was in St Mastin's bay near Bourdeaux, he went boldly in, took her by surprize, cut her cables, and brought her safe into Kingroad. The Solebay had 200 men on board, a valuable quantity of bale goods, and was intended as convoy to some ships bound to Martinico.

A French man of war, 44 guns, tak. by the Defiance and Salisbury, and brought to Plymouth.

The Fidelle, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with sugar, coffee, and cocoa, taken by the Eaton frigate, capt. Page, and carry'd into Lisbon.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, April 1746.

THE Two Sisters, Abercromby, from Virginia for London, car. into Bayonne.

The Alexander, Higgins, from Virginia for London, car. into Brest.

The Hopewel, Judd, from Virginia for London, car. into St Sebastians.

The Chichester, Luske, from London for Belfast, Ireland, car. into Havre.

The Jane, Belding, from New London for Ireland, with flax seed, tak. by a Sp. priv.

The Molly, Preston, from Lancaster for Barbadoes, car. into Martinico.

The Delight, Woolcomb, from London for Exeter, taken near Exmouth by a Fr. priv.

The Reformation, Crosley, from Cork for St Kitts, car. into Martinico.

The Leviathan, Warner, from Antigua, car. into Dieppe.

The Pretty Peggy, Rankin, from Liverpool for Oporto, taken going over the bar of Oporto.

The Friends Good Will, Glegg, from Cowes for Cork, taken by a Fr. priv.

The Two Partners, Luce, from Jersey for Newfoundland, car. into St Maloes.

The Hope, Davis, the St James, Petren, both from Guernsey for Barbadoes, and the Society, Major, all three carry'd into St Maloes.

The Dreadnought, Beatson, and the Lyon, Munden, both from Barbadoes for London, car. both into Port Blanche. These two ships had above 1100 hogheads of sugar, besides ten tons of elephants teeth, and other goods, to the amount of 40,000 l. sterl.

The Q. of Hungary, Pearson, from Jamaica for London, with 450 hogheads of sugar, car. Brest.

The Mercury, Cock, from Maryland for London, car. into Bayonne.

A ship, capt. Arthur, from Madeira for Jamaica, car. into Guardaloup.

A sloop, capt. Hall, from Jamaica for Antigua; and a sloop, capt. Parrott, for St Kitts, both car. into Martinico.

The William and Anne, capt. Strahan of Annapolis, from London, taken in her passage off the banks of Newfoundland, and ransom'd for 1500 guineas.

The Katherine, Collet, of Jamaica, taken off the bay of Honda, and car. to the Havanna.

A very rich ship, capt. Twaits, from Jamaica for N. York, two ships from Jamaica for Bristol, one for Lancaster, the Experiment mast-ship, and another for Lond. all six taken by a man of war.

The William and Mary, Lucas, with 430 hogheads of tobacco; the Charming Margaret, Hughes, with 470 hogheads; and another ship from Virginia, with 450 hogheads of the same, all three carry'd into Bayonne.

A ship, Clark, from Antigua for Piscataqua, car. into Cape Francois.

The Mary, Fish, from Cork for Jamaica, taken off the Mentanza, by the King's snow, and car. into the Havanna.

A snow, from N. England for S. Carolina, taken by a Fr. priv. and car. to the Havanna.

The Valentia, Harcourt, with a rich cargo from Jamaica for N. England, taken by a Spanish priv. and car. into the Havanna.

The St Andrew, Fleming, of Savannelema, taken at the island of Pines, and car. to the Havanna.

The Maria Catherina, Allen, from Antigua for London, car. into Bayonne.

The Elizabeth, Mackrill, from Pool for Newry, taken the 15th inst. off St Alban's head, by a French snow privateer.

A snow taken the 14th Inst. off Fowey, by a Fr. sloop priv.

The London, Newham, from Virginia for London, taken by a Sp. priv. and car. into St Jean de Luz. The capt. in the engagement lost his arm, and is since dead.

The Pr. of Orange from the Mediterranean, with the Betty and Kitty from Oporto, both for London, car. by a Fr. priv. into St Jean de Luz.

The Rising sun, Serjeant, from S. Carolina, car. to Bayonne.

The Phoenix, Mills, from Newfoundland for Barbadoes, car. into Martinico.

The Endeavour, Kipping; and William, Smith, both from Bristol for Jamaica, car. Martinico.

A large snow, taken off Newry.

The Maria, Simpson, for Barbadoes, and the Hannah, Townshend, for the Leeward Islands, tak. off the capes of Virginia, by two Spanish barcolongos, belonging to Old Spain.

The Henry and Jane, Smyth, for Figuera, from the W. Indies, car. by a French priv. of great force into St Maloes.

A vessel from Barbadoes, and a small privateer of 6 guns, and 45 men, belonging to Dartmouth, car. into St Maloes.

The Matthew snow, Perchard, for Barbadoes and Virginia, car. to St Maloes.

Extract from a Pamphlet, intitled, A letter to a certain eminent British Sailor, occasion'd by another, intitled, A Specimen of Naked Truth, by a British Sailor, from which last were taken the Letters from Adm. V——n, (See p. 80)

YOU must forgive me if in the affectation that appears in your title, I think I discover a specimen of that pride and self-sufficiency which the world esteems the greatest blemish in your character.——

A British sailor! That you are so, and an excellent one too, the whole *British* nation acknowledges, and the enemies of *Britain* have severely felt.——But does not every tar in his majesty's service, who understands his business, deserve the same title? Why then is it so peculiarly assumed by Mr V*** on the present occasion?

The common tars, I doubt not, were very well pleased with the familiar compellation of *brother sailors* (See Vol. XV. p. 650) in your letter to the privateer captains, which you caused to be published with such ostentation a little before you resign'd. But if you had treated these *brother sailors* with a little less rigour, a little more temper and gentleman like carriage, the officers, who were gentlemen as well as yourself, would have been much more satisfied.

The consideration of this rough behaviour, for which you are said to be remarkable, obliges me to observe, that a man so exceedingly fond of absolute power in himself, how great soever his zeal may be for his country, cannot be deemed so *jeemly* a guardian of protestantism and liberty.

When you were in the *W. Indies*, the people of *England* were very unwilling to believe the charge against you, on account of rigour, both to officers and seamen. The brave conqueror of *Porto Bello* with six ships only, he that had destroyed the forts of *Carthagera*, and given us a holiday for an affair that by the next express put us all in mourning, we could not think subject to any meanness either of heart or of temper. The merit of doing something in a war, which slept in every commander's hands but yours, was enough to endear you to all *Englishmen*, and at the last general election, you might have been member, I believe, for almost half the boroughs in *England*.

You cannot be insensible, Sir, that we

carry'd you in our pockets upon medals, that we had you chased on the heads of our canes; that a print of you either from copper or wood was seen in every house; that we formed societies in your name, and that even the ladies wore you in their fans and snuff-boxes: Nay, we had like to have made an annual festival on your birth-day, equal to the gun-powder treason, or King *Charles's* restoration; and we were one year so very zealous, that we kept two days, upon a presumption that we were wrong in the first of them.

I should have mentioned the thanks of both houses of parliament, transmitted to you into *America*; an honour which the great D. of *Marlborough* used to profess he esteem'd among the highest he could receive, and which his friends could not obtain for him in the last years of his service.

But the D. of *Marlborough* was a man of exalted genius, and most happy temperament, equally master of himself under all the vicissitudes of fortune. He was able to bear with moderation the great burthen of immoderate praise, which would have weighed down most other men. I am afraid, Sir, it was laid on too heavily upon you: And that notwithstanding my high opinion of your merit as an officer, it has rendered you haughty in command, and reproachful when out of it.

At the time I speak of, in your meridian of glory, it was natural to fall in with the general cry. Of such a man, a man to whom senatorial wisdom had decreed laurels, who could believe any thing amiss? It was treated as a fable. Therefore, when the report came that the Ad——l's inflexibility, as well as the G——l's bad conduct, contributed to the miscarriage at *Carthagera*; that his expedition to *Cuba* was not so well concerted, nor so wisely conducted, as we had been taught to expect; and that the king's service was more than once retarded, thro' the haughty and insulting carriage of him who ought to have conciliated to himself all parties.——

But it happen'd, there was a gentleman in the *W. Indies*, in a high station, who had almost as much popular good opinion as Mr V*** himself. Such a man could only undeceive the public, with regard to the favourite, they had idoliz'd. The beneficent, humane, public-spirited Mr Tr——y, who had signaliz'd his government by reducing to friendship the rebel negroes, that could

could not before be kept in obedience, was a character that commanded some credit even in a dispute with Mr V* *.

And yet so strongly were we prejudiced in your favour, that the publication of the quarrel between Sir Ch——r O——e and this governor* (a quarrel blown up by you) scarce opened our eyes.

[Here the writer inserts an account of this quarrel from our Mag. for March 1743] and observes, that he sees in it an assuming, contumelious officer, disturbing and confounding, by his overbearing spirit, all that harmony and unanimity which is ever so necessary among associates in the service of the same prince. I conceive him, says he, by tyrannical and oppressive methods of taking away their men, aggrieving the merchants and masters of ships in the most sensible part; then turning a deaf ear to all their complaints, insulting them for endeavouring to complain, and affronting a gentleman in high trust under the government, as well as himself, for modestly attempting to interpose in their behalf.

In the contest between you and Mr W——th, concerning the affair of Carthagena, the world was exceeding partial to your side: But it is now pretty much the opinion, that if the prepossession had been equal in favour of you both, or if there had been no prepossession on either side, as much matter for justification would have been found in the journal of that expedition, as in the account.†

Upon the whole, Sir, I think we may fairly conclude, that when, upon your return from the West Indies, you were laid aside, and your rank was afterwards refused to be given you in a promotion of A——ls, it was not because either your honesty or loyalty was distrusted, or your courage or capacity despised; but for this single reason only, that you were of an untractable and assuming temper; incapable of winning the love and affection of those you commanded, or of submitting properly to the directions of those who were to command you.

That you were employed again, Sir, as Ad——l under direction, after your complaining letter ‡ to Mr Sec——y C——t, was owing, as yourself acknowledge, (See p. 81.) to the good opinion of that noble patron, who now presides at the Board of A——y.

His G——e was willing, perhaps, to see if your merit would at last shine without your foible; if under men you professed so much to revere, and of whose wisdom and integrity you had such an high opinion, you would be more tractable and docile, than you had been under men you contemned, and accused of degeneracy. But if upon this trial you appeared again haughty, self-sufficient, uncommunicative, irregular, did it become the dignity of the honourable b——d to continue you in command? Did not that dignity even require their li——ps, in order to preserve the authority annex'd to it, to act in the very manner they did,—to recall you?

One hardly knew, indeed, for some time past, whether it was his M——y's Fl——t you commanded.—If you considered it as entirely his, Why such words as these so often repeated?—My cruizers!—My great ships!—My Frigates!—The great Duke of Marlborough, on the victory of Blenheim, was content to say, that her majesty's arms had obtained a most glorious victory.

Being now got upon your last subject of complaint and reproach, I shall only ask a few questions, having no design to enter minutely into a conduct which I had much rather justify than condemn.

1. With regard to the cruizers, Did you not employ them, before you had any positive instructions for so doing?

2. Did you regularly correspond with the b——d, to inform them of your motions and intentions?

3. Did you not act rather in consequence of what intelligence you received yourself, than of what was communicated to you with better authority?

4. Did not this wilfulness give ground to question (as you insinuated) your diligence and ability? or rather, was not this wilfulness, alone, a sufficient disqualification?

5. Might not the acting from your own judgment, when other intelligence was sent you, that, for aught you knew, might be better, have at one time or other proved detrimental to the service?

Lastly, Whatever was your opinion (or of others) with regard to making a gunner,* did not duty require you to conform to laws established, till you could get them amended?

I have now, Sir, finish'd the most disagreeable task I ever engag'd in: But—

* See Vol. XIII. p. 159.

† See Mag. Vol. XIII. p. 207, and 637.

‡ See Vol. XIV. p. 391.

§ See Vol. XIV. p. 392 D.

* See p. 80, 81. F

—I can with pleasure reflect, after all, that Mr V**, notwithstanding his weaknesses, cannot fail of making a considerable figure in *English* history: Yes, the inflexible patriot, the undaunted, unwearied officer, the blunt, honest man, will be remember'd with honour, in spite of those frailties that were a bar to his being always employed.

Having carried my thoughts into futurity, I am, unawares, led to consider how such a character, as I have been criticising on, will be hereafter drawn by the historians of the present reign: I do not mean the flattering historians, who draw only beautiful likenesses, but such as *Burnet*, who gives us a picture of almost every man he mentions, without shewing the least mercy to his deformities. Shall I attempt the sketch beforehand, that you may consider it well, and, if you think it necessary, endeavour to correct some features, before Time takes his pencil in hand?

Mr*** was early in the service of his country, thro' the interest of his father, who had been S——ry of S——te. He was always esteemed a brave and gallant officer, but too austere in his manners to win love, and too fastidious in his temper to court favour. In the house of c——ns he had sometimes spoken with an eloquence suited to those qualities. He had never obtained a fl—g, if he had not been thought the most proper man in the kingdom for the service then wanted. His behaviour, at the beginning of the *Spanish* war, made him the idol of the people: But haughtiness and severity to those under him, want of condescension to those above him, and a sort of pre-eminence assumed over his equals, occasioned him to give some kind of disgust to all with whom he had any concern. He would have been the first ad——l of the age, if his opinion of his own merit had not out-run that of the publick, and if this opinion had not tinctured all his thoughts and actions with a contempt of other men. In a word, something of the seaman might have been spared, in order to finish the gentleman; something of the master, in order to qualify the servant; something of the self-sufficient, in order to make all mankind acknowledge the real sufficiency.

vening Post, by way of Letter sent to the Author of that Paper.

S I R,

ON a transient view of a pamphlet lately published, entitled, *A letter to an eminent British sailor*, I was mightily pleas'd with the historical part of his character attempted by so ingenious a pen: But reflecting that what is so handsomely expressed in a mistaken light, might be very suitably turn'd to represent to the publick his true character, I have endeavoured it by way of contrast, without the least regard to any thing but his exemplary virtue and integrity.——

Mr V—— was early in the service of his country, from his own natural inclination, and the concurrence of his father, who had been secretary of state. He ever approv'd himself a brave and gallant officer, but was of manners too austere to win the love of a people degenerated into a *Persian* effeminacy; and too tenacious of the dignity of human nature, as well as the common right of all men to censure or commend, to be mean enough to court favour wherever he found power. In the house of c——ns he had spoken with an eloquence suited to a certain old obsolete honesty, long since departed from his country. He had never obtained a flag, if he had not been the only man in the kingdom capable of the service then wanted. His behaviour, at the beginning of the *Spanish* war, justly made him the idol of the people: But it was his misfortune to be introduced to the command of a fleet, when the worst morals, the most flagitious lives, and the most consummate ignorance were not thought any disqualification of officers serving under him. An almost universal licentiousness had spread thro' and infected the whole fleet, and the cure of this formidable evil, by a necessary severity of discipline to those under him, a laudable assertion of his country's and fellow subjects' interests to those above him, and a proper and just sufficiency assum'd, from his own steady integrity, towards his equals, occasion'd him, in this deluge of corruption, to give some disgust to many with whom he was concern'd. He would have been the first admiral of the age, if that age had understood true merit; or if the public good had not been universally sacrificed to private and

A CONTRAST to the foregoing CHARACTER, inserted in the London E-
(April 1746.)

A a

par-

particular interests: Nor would he have missed the plaudit of all, if the purchase of it from a few had not been too dear to be attempted. In a word, could he have dropt something of the honest man, in order to finish the fine gentleman; something of the patriot, in order to adopt the courtier; something of the steady, zealous, indefatigable officer, in order to be the servile, cringing, submissive instrument, he might have rose the Phoenix of a corrupt degenerate age.

The AMOUNT of the CUSTOMS for the four last Year; compared with that of four Years from 1720 to 1723.

		£.
The neat amount of the customs in	1742 was	1121900
	1743 —	1260300
	1744 —	1097000
	1745 —	1152000
		<hr/> 4631200

The neat amount of the customs in	1720 was	1555600
	1721 —	1593000
	1722 —	1621300
	1723 —	1740000
		<hr/> 6509900

Note, tea, coffee, and cocoa to the year 1724 (at which time they were carried into the excise) paid custom, and the year 1735 (which was the highest of the four) brought in about 150000l. amounting in four years to } 600000

Total of the customs from 1720 to 1723 5909900
Total of the customs from 1742 to 1745 4631200

Difference 1278700

This 1278700 l. for four years, is 319679 l. per Ann. which sum, from 1723 to 1746, being twenty two years, amounts to 7032850 l. loss to the revenue. This IMMENSE LOSS may naturally be supposed to arise, either from the increase of frauds in the customs, or from smuggling.

Note, Should it be objected, that these last four years have brought in less on account of the war, the answer is, that customs produced about 110000 (on an average) during the four years preceding the war; which is pretty near upon a par with what they have brought in since.

S I R,

If you think the following worth inserting in your Magazine for April or May next, in so doing you'll oblige your constant reader,

W. H

The Meditation of Casim the Son of Hamid, or an Emblematical Description of the Resurrection, taken from an Oriental Manuscript.

I Was walking, a few nights ago, over the hills in the western and unfrequented paths of the city of Lima, which looks towards the desert of Elkatiff, in order to refresh myself after the studies of the day. As I grew tired with walking, I seated myself on the head of one of the highest among that verdant range of mountains, and gave up myself to a profound contemplation on the works of the great creator, which then presented themselves to my view in the most charming prospect imaginable. The height of the place, the stillness of the season, the majesty and solemnity of the shades, which were at that time silvered over with bright moonshine, spread through my whole soul, a tranquillity not to be felt, but by a mind free from guilt, and raised by the raptures of religion and devotion. On one hand of the summit where I sat, the town appeared buried in sleep and silence, and produced in my heart those tender overflowings of compassionate humanity, which are natural to a generous mind. On the other side, the desert of Elkatiff extended its wide uncultivated dimensions, and, by its vastness and ruggedness of landscapes, struck my imagination with a kind of pleasing horror: I could observe nothing throughout its savage wastes, but caverns and precipices, broken rocks and mountains, hollow vales, sandy plains, and gloomy forests, with which it was covered. At the foot of the hill, the river, which watered Lima, flow'd along in a serene calm, whose waves seemed to murmur in their sleep, and nod gently to the shore. Over my head, the sky shone with a lively blue, whence the beautiful empress of night dispensed her influence, and the stars twinkled round her throne, like so many diamonds in an arch of sapphire.

In a word, the place, the season, and the subject of my meditation, all conspired to fix my thoughts, and kindle in my bosom the flames of an holy transport. As I melted away in these delights, I could not help imagining but the same employments, I was then pleasing myself with, bore some analogy to those which regale the departed spirits of good men. O Casim! (said I to myself) don't the inhabitants of

para-

paradise thus admire the works of God? Does not the harmony of their praises rove through the bowers of bliss, and soften the murmurs of the streams of life? Are they not overflow'd with a flood of joy, when they search the labyrinths of creation, and range through the dominions of the supreme being? Methinks I behold them lift up their admiring eyes, from the fields green in an eternal flourish, and with a strengthened and enlarged ken, penetrate into the remote places of Æther; they view the systems that compose our universe, and their intellects are stretched and crowded with the ample vision! Here the fixed stars, like so many suns, beat upon their sight in a tempest of glory; here the several planets gravitate to their respective suns, and wheel about them in a mighty eddy of liquid flame; here the lesser satellites dance attendants to their primary planets, and with a milder gleam brighten their shades, and refresh their hours of darkness; while all are inhabited by a numerous race of creatures, of different capacities and orders, but all excellently adapted to glorify their infinite maker. As I was losing myself in this soliloquy, and as my thoughts fired and grew warmer by degrees, a philosophical thought started to my mind, which I did not find easy to answer. How (said I to myself) can the spirits in paradise, stript of the human body, taste the delights of those soft and indulgent climates? How will the naked soul be able to behold the wonders of creating art, which is so profusely poured out on those regions of bliss and immortality? Can they see the verdure of the hills, or the flourish of the fields, when they have left their mortal eyes behind them? Or how can they be ravished with a consort of warbling birds, rilling streams, and bubbling fountains, without the ears of the body? Sure in vain will blossoms emit their odours, and groves of spices will perfume the air in vain, if the power of smelling be utterly extinguished in the separate spirits of good men; and to what purpose will the fruits blush, or the breezes cool, if the taste be intirely gone, and the nerves can feel no more?

When I was losing myself in these enquiries, I saw a man, seated at the head of a mountain, and at some distance, who looked down on me, and with a voice full of majesty called me up. *Casim* (said he) draw near, be attentive to what I utter. Cease to per-

plex thy mind with the unsearchable mysteries of our world; know thus much: I am a Genius, my name is Secret, the place of my abode is remote and hidden: joy dwells there, and darkness intercepts the sight of it; silence shall cover, death shall lay open the gates of it. Assure thyself, thou son of *Hamid*, that the unembodied spirits among us are perfectly holy and happy, far beyond thy glimmering conception. What avails it thee to know how they converse, what they see, where they dwell? Cease thy curiosity, and calm thy mind. Would'st thou know what we do there, and be acquainted with our enjoyments? Love thy maker, converse with thy own heart, and delight in doing good. For the time hastens in which we shall receive our bodies, for the dust shall quicken, and the souls be re-united; that which now lies in the grave, stiff and pale, hastening to clay and ashes, shall revive, shall brighten, shall fly away, beautiful as morning, vigorous and light, unfading and immortal. Make no enquiry how this shall be, but go to the looms of *Persia*, and they shall instruct thee. Dost thou not observe the little shining worm that spins thy garments? Lo! he sets thee an example, and inspires thy hopes; he glorifies his maker, he winds his silken nest for the good of others, and retires inwards; having done his work he dies, being dead he rises again. You have often seen that useful insect expire, and his skin wither and die away, and yet even that dry skin become a prolific egg, and new life spring in that little monument of death. You have beheld the dead silkworm revive into a butterfly, the most beautiful and curious of all that splendid race of insects.

What more entertaining specimen is there of the resurrection in the whole circumference of nature? Here are all the wonders of that day in miniature; it was once a despicable worm, it is raised a kind of little painted bird; formerly it crawled along with a slow and leisurely motion, now it flutters aloft upon its gilded wings; how much improved is its spangled covering, when all the gaudiness of colour is scattered about its plumes; it is spangled with gold and silver, and has every gem of the orient sparkling among its curious feathers. Here a brilliant spot, like a clear diamond, twinkles with unsullied lustre, and trembles with numerous lights, that glitter with gay confusion;

fusion; and there a saphire casts a milder gleam, and shews like the blue expanse of heaven in a fair winter's evening. In this place an emerald, like a calm ocean, displays its chearful and vivid gleams, and close by a ruby flames with the ripened blush of the morning; the breast and legs of ebony shine with a glorious dart, while its extended wings are edged with the golden magnificence of the topaz. Thus this illustrious little creature is finished with the divinest art, and looks like an animated composition of jewels, that blend their promiscuous beams about him. Thus, O *Casim*, shall the bodies of good men be raised, thus shall they shine, and thus fly away. Cease then thy enquiry, learn to live, and long to die, prepare for our world, and get your work done quickly.

The Genius having spoken these words continued silent for some time, when at once my ears were surprized with the melody of innumerable voices, and instruments of musick, which resounded from a great height in the air; immediately the genius soar'd away, and my eyes lost him in the divine Æther. I then turned my eyes Eastward, and saw the dawning day smile on the top of the mountains.

COPY of a LETTER to a GENTLEMAN.

S I R, Deptford, March 10.

WE have here a whimsical dispute on foot among the navy officers, occasioned by the sitting of the court martial on the two admirals *Mathews* and *Deslock*. The reasoners on one side say, that it is an unprecedented case to try the elder officers by the younger; it seems like reversing the order and course of things. The matter before them is chiefly conduct and judgment, now how the less experienced should know this best, looks a little mysterious. They put the case of a younger barrister at law, whether he would be a proper person to try the Lord Chief Justice, on any errors he should be pronounced guilty of, in points of law or practice.

The other side answer, that if persons of high rank are directed to be tried, it must be by somebody, who understands the matter in issue; and although the persons tried may be superior in knowledge to those who try them, yet as the matter seems only to be, to get together a plain narrative of the whole proceedings, subject to be supervised and considered by the lords of the

admiralty, and if necessary, after that by his majesty in council; and those who sit as judges, or rather as inquisitors, are the most experienced that the navy affords; and that they must be tried by them, or not at all;—the consequence is very obvious, that the nature and necessity of the thing justify the means.

To this they first reply by denying the major: Insisting, that there are superior officers who might have tried them; but why they do not, is another question, not so proper to argue upon. That the consequence may have very bad effects is very clear, supposing no want of judgment in the case; for if those officers should only be reprimanded and acquitted, and, as is very probable, come into power again, their resentment may fall heavy upon their judges, which, when their power is resumed, they will not want means to execute, and if, for fear of this, the younger officers should temporise, then is the main end of this enquiry lost.

This argument seems so important here, and is subject to such a variety of investigations, in point of judgment, that we much wish to see it thoroughly canvass'd by some able hand, because the reflections arising from the event, will be in a good measure ascertained by its being well understood.——Your paper gains great applause here, and we conceive is not conducted without the aid of some person of superior abilities, and from whom we shall receive an opinion as a distinguished favour; for which reason we take the liberty to act as if we gave a brief to a lawyer, and hope the fee will contribute at once to set us right, and make you merry.

We are, &c.

The ANSWER.

S I R,

DID you ever see a print entitled *The world turn'd upside down*; wherein, among a variety of ridiculous characters, is one representing an ass holding a cudgel in his right hoof, driving a man before him? If not, imbibe the thought from hence. It will contribute to render the residue of my answer more readily intelligible to you.

The capacity or incapacity of a court must appear in some measure from the nature and reason of things, but if we would establish a certainty we must come to facts.

On the nature of things we reason thus: the science of sea-fighting is either intricate, or it is not; if intricate, then the most learned and experienced are most likely to understand it best; if not, it is immaterial as to the knowledge of the matters in question, who are judges.

This brings us to a fact. Mr L—— was examined in the House of Commons, where were present three of the capital officers of the navy, and many besides, who were not seamen, yet very discerning and intelligent men. That his case was not thoroughly understood is very clear from a proof I shall give you presently; if not, how is it to be understood by younger officers, and less discerning people? The sea officers, generally speaking, have no genius, and then if they don't happen to understand the art of sea-fighting in all its mazes and perplexities, how will they be able to form right judgment of the case now before them?

Nobody disputes, but that Mr L—— both in age, skill, and experience, is infinitely an over-match for a C—— much inferior to that where he had his first hearing; because he was so for the superior, having persuaded them to believe, that had he been suffered by Mr C—— to have followed the enemy, he could have destroyed them. To show the fallacy of this, I shall state the facts as they have appear'd to the public.

In his own Defence he shews, that he either could not, or would not, come on with his Squadron to the aid of Mr M——; that there were several ships in the other squadrons, who acted in the same manner, and that those which would fight were generally disabled. That the French and Spanish squadrons were not much inferior in force to our own, supposing all our captains would have fought, and that the enemies ships being clean out of the harbour, it is confess'd, sail'd three foot our two. This well consider'd, and deducting at least fifteen of our ships, at either would not fight or were disabled, supposing the residue had been permitted by the enemy to have come with them, would not the match have been evidently unequal; and then is not the attempting to follow them, look more like a design in this gentleman to give his Squadron away, than to destroy the enemy? Yet this was one of the points, whereby he claimed some

merit; and fix'd an indelible blot on the conduct of Mr M——.

This, Sir, brings us to our answer. — For if this high C—— could not investigate so obvious a fallacy with three capital experienced officers present; one is naturally at a loss to guess, how the great variety of matter, brought before this less experienced C——, is capable of being investigated by them. It seems by the public account, that Mr L—— has 200 questions to ask one witness. Suppose he should take it into his head to ask every witness so many? Is it possible this trial should ever be at an end as long as he lives; for if the adjusting of only one obvious fact, founded on a single question, proved so difficult to the experienced and judicious, how will this young C—— be able to adjust perhaps 20,000 distinct facts, without at least as many days to do it in, by which time 'tis highly probable they will be all dead, prisoner and C——.

This establishes our main conclusion; the old man is much an over-match for the young ones, he will lead them from one perplexity to another, and involve them by degrees into such a scene of confusion, as when they and their crown lawyers, who know still less than themselves, come to draw up the proceedings, if ever that should happen, it will take up a century for the L—— of the A——y to make themselves masters of them.

My dear client, you must be so good to excuse my smiling, because I can, by a thoro' acquaintance with both the persons and the affair, tell, without the spirit of divination, that these young judges have got a task upon their hands, similar to that of *Sisyphus* and his rolling stone, and that it is just as probable, that they will do any thing significant in it, as that an ass should cudgel a man.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

The Westminster Journal, March 29.

An ENQUIRY, why, of the two Schemes for raising Three Millions for the Service of the Government, the cheapest was not accepted.

IT must be granted by every disinterested and unprejudiced person, that in raising of money for public as well as private affairs, the most easy and frugal methods should always be made use of. It would be most ingrateful and cruel to a nation, which is always willing.

king to pay whatever is demanded, if the demand was not made in such manner as would be least prejudicial to the public credit, and least burthensome to posterity.

And yet, what posterity will not believe, unless care be taken to transmit down the fact with proper authority, very judicious persons are of opinion that we live in an age, wherein two schemes having been proposed to the m——y, they thought proper to accept of that which will be vastly the more expensive; assigning for it this pleasant reason, that the g——t is in great want of money, and therefore must necessarily give much more for it than ordinary.——A promising way to make the public rich, or even to pay off its present debts!

Could we have seen a certain worthy + pat——t, whose reputation is superior to praise, and who in every station of life is a pattern to be imitated, introducing first his own scheme, and then that of his antagonists, remarking with his native flow of honest eloquence upon both, how easily must the unprejudiced have been convinced! But tho' that cannot be, let us, however, set down two schemes, and imagine the substance of what might have been said on such an occasion.

*A proposal for raising three millions for the service of the government.**

1,000,000 l. at 5 per Cent. per Ann. for 10 years; after which time to be redeemable by parliament	}	£. s. d. E	50,000 0 0
1,000,000 l. on perpetual annuities at 4 per Cent. per Ann. unredeemable			
1,000,000 l. by a lottery at 4 per Cent. per Ann.	}	F	40,000 0 0
3,000,000 on a fund of per An.			
			130,000 0 0
The lottery to have an in- crease of capital of	}		333,333 6 8

+ Sir John B——n——d.

* The same hand, a week after, published another proposal, by which as much of the whole three millions as was subscribed by a limited time, was to be raised by lottery, and the rest to be disposed of by public sale of annuities: but as this proposal was long, and did not differ from the former in the main end of saving money to the government, except only that it made the saving greater, it is not so necessary to be inserted. At least those on the other side will have no reason to complain that we omit it, because by that the whole annual fund is reduced to 120,000 l. which in this is 130,000 l. per Ann.

The whole 1333,333 l. 6s. 8d. to have an annuity of 3 per Cent. per Ann. redeemable; which is, as above } 40,000 0 0

To be disposed as follows:

A Every blank ticket to have 10 l. the original sum to be paid for a ticket; and the remainder of the money to be divided into prizes.

Suppose

75,000 blanks at 10 l. each, is 750,000 0 0
25,000 prizes, properly distributed } 583,333 6 8

B 100,000 tickets, of which the lottery is to consist } 1,333,333 6 8

All the above annuities to be transferable.

A separate book to be laid open for each of the said three millions, in which any person may subscribe, paying down such part of the purchase money as shall be order'd.

That a person subscribing in one book be not obliged to subscribe in either of the other books.

If the lottery be not fill'd by a limited time, no more subscriptions to be taken in that book; and the lottery to consist only of the sum subscribed.

Blanks and prizes to be distributed in the above proportion.

Let me ask any man; is not this scheme, at first inspection, very feasible? Are not all the terms of it quite reasonable?—It is the intent of every stockholder, of every one, I should say, who has not a consideration for changing his opinion, that money for the service of the government should be raised as cheap as possibly, because thereby the property in the present stocks is kept to pretty much its intrinsic value? To give more for other money, lessens the value of his already laid out, which should be as much as possible avoided with regard to all the old public creditors.

But instead of considering this, without being sway'd by the consideration, when the raising of three millions comes before the house, the members have this hopeful project of their own for doing it: a project they carried indeed, as B——n——s are late years used to carry all their resolutions with regard to money. But that will not prevail in the minds of reasonable persons, if it is a just preference to the other, if it can be demonstrated to have manifest advantages over it.

Of the three millions 500,000 l. is way of lottery, and the other 2,500,000

7 annuities, to be purchased by the original buyers of the lottery tickets in this manner.

Every subscriber of 6000 *l.* is to receive for it four per Cent. interest, and 1 annuity besides, of 90 *l.* per Ann. A which, upon the 2,500,000 *l.* annuities, computed at 15 years purchase, makes no less sum than ——— 675,000 *l.*

This is certainly a sum worth saving, we consider it in the gross, or if we consider how much it is per Cent. upon the whole money.—In the gross it is but a great deal less than a 4th part of the money intended to be raised; and reck'n'd as interest to the 6000 *l.* it is 1 and a half per Cent. So that our moderate interest of 4 per Cent. by adding to it the 90 *l.* annuities, amounts to 5 and a half per Cent. for the whole sum subscribed, one 6th part of which is hazarded in the lottery. If this be the way of saving money in a nation, where three per Cent. was not long since the full interest upon g——t. security, and where the g——t has never yet wanted an advance of money when the c——ns had voted the sum, nor were even like to want it upon the present occasion, it is hard to say what is extravagance.

But it has been said, that to reckon the life annuities at 15 years purchase, when they are now sold for 11, is a fallacious way of arguing.—In answer to this we say, that the g——t is not to reckon the value of any stock by what it sells for at market, but by what it really stands in. Now if we compute this with regard to the old annuitants from king *William's* time, and the order in which they have drop'd off, we shall find the estimate of 15 years, or more, to prevail upon a medium. And I never yet heard it affirmed that mankind in general, or the *English* nation in particular, are shorter-liv'd now than they were forty or fifty years ago.

The lowering of the markets lately has been owing only to the rebellion. It is not that annuitants are shorter-liv'd, but because the security is thought more precarious in proportion to our danger from desperate rebels supported by a *French* power. Were but the rebellion once over, I would not question but government annuities, as well as other public stocks, would rise to be near as high as ever.—But supposing them really not to be worth so much as 15 per Cent. put them only at 13, nay at 12 (for 11, I think, must be always below the market when the present ma-

agement is over) and let us see what the contractors will probably get by this bargain.

The number of tickets is 50,000, which, considering it is no great number, and that they will be deliver'd into the hands of opulent persons, who will not be obliged to part with them at low rates, and also that they carry interest at 4 per Cent. we may reckon will be sold, one with another, at 20 *s.* each premium

£
50,000

Long annuities 45,000 *l.* per Ann. at 12 years purchase, which is 135,000 *l.* deducted from the former state of 15 years purchase ———

540,000

The whole profit of the bargain, at the same time that they have 4 per Cent. for all their money, amounts then to the moderate sum of ———

590,000

Now this 590,000 *l.* which is all given in consideration of the advancing 2,500,000 *l.* reduces the said sum to 1,910,000. or about 76 1 half per Cent. that is, 14 3 4^{ths} per Cent. lower than the South Sea annuities now stand. For the South Sea annuities now are

91 $\frac{1}{4}$

The annuities of 1746 cost only ———

76 $\frac{1}{2}$

14 $\frac{3}{4}$

A very considerable temptation, to men who deal in money, for them to draw all they can out of the old funds, in order to make so much clear profit of their stock in the new: for this money will not be paid into the exchequer in cash now by them, cash that has not yet been deposited: it is not all new coin out of the mint, produced from the prize-silver of the *Duke and Prince Frederick*: (That would do no mighty harm to the public, tho' the profit of the contractors :) But it must be drawn from other funds; it is the property of men who have already taken the public security, and must part with *that* to accept of *this* upon more advantageous conditions.

Thus, in order to satisfy a few unreasonable, greedy men, in an affair of three millions only, the property of sixty millions must be depreciated so much under its real value.

If there had been a resolution to give

To good a bargain to somebody, notwithstanding there was no absolute occasion, surely those who readily subscribed into the land-tax at par, even when they were offered it in the *Alley* at 1 and a half per Cent discount, and so gave a helping hand to the government in the time of its distress, ought to have been preferred to any others.—Whereas, on the contrary, these select persons only whose views, we may suspect, are rather to their own advantage than the public service, are to have the benefit of this good bargain, while all the real friends of the establishment are excluded.

A great deal of unfair dealing, in the way of trade, must happen moreover by this scheme. The new stocks have been already parcell'd out to *D—chmen* as low as at 87, and money enough got on them. Suppose a correspondent in *H—d* writes to his friend in *L—n* to procure him such a quantity of stock: if this friend has not the happiness to prevail upon the great Mr * * *, or Mr * *, who know it is not their interest to let him in, will not his correspondent leave him, and apply nearer home to those, who, he is sure, will grant him the favour, for the sake of getting his business?

The chief argument that has been urged in favour of this job, is, that altho' it be a very advantageous scheme to the contractors, and in proportion disadvantageous to the public, it was the cheapest and best contract the ministry had proposed to them.

But, in answer to this, we need only beg to know who those are that were acquainted with the design of the treasury. None of their old friends knew of this treaty. If they had, and imagined any intention of excluding them, they would certainly have proposed a more equitable scheme.

What has the character of the exchequer to say on this subject? Nothing, that we can understand, but only this, that he did the business at a time when money was very scarce, and that the very attempt was a dangerous undertaking.—But how does this appear? The great scarcity of money, the great danger of betraying too much distress, was before *Christmas*, while the rebels were yet advancing. Was this bargain made then? The negotiators are very shy of mentioning the date of their treaty: but if any credit is to be given to information, information the truth of which it is thought they cannot deny, the affair was not settled till the 31st of *January*,

when the people in general had pretty well resumed their spirits.

When a clamour was made against this miserable bargain, did not the contractors, in order to shew that the profits were not so considerable as they had been represented, use all the arts and contrivances of themselves and agents to beat down the stocks? Nay, did they not lend money upon stock, and, instead of receiving interest, give a premium, that they might have an opportunity of bringing a great quantity to market?

It was frankly allow'd by his opposers that the promoter might be a man of strict honour, and that the only reason he stood to the bargain was, because he had given his word to the contractors, who must be great losers, should he break it, by the sale of their stock to make the payments. Now it cannot be denied, that a man is obliged to keep his word in an affair that only concerns himself, tho' he be a loser by so doing: but surely it is otherwise in affairs of the public. What man has a right to dispose of the public money? The promise was unlawful, and therefore the performance not to be complied with.

Besides, if the present contractors were to be losers, it would be their own fault; it would be only thro' their management to bring down the stocks, in order to facilitate their unteous bargain.

It was objected that the worthy gentleman, who is reported to have argued in this manner, did not bring in his scheme time enough.—But pray, was it not time enough the first day the affair came upon the carpet? There * of * is but a cypher, if contracts are to be made for it before-hand, and it has nothing to do but comply with any project of the ministry, right or wrong.—The gentleman was not in the secret, and knew nothing of the new scheme till it was publickly known, nor had till then thought at all upon the subject.

“But admitting, say the ministry advocates, the gentleman's scheme to be much the best; yet was it not making a dangerous experiment?”—Not in the least, if the same gentleman demonstrated the reasonableness and probability of it: and if he added farther, that in case the present contractors did not care to stand the chance, he would undertake, himself, to give in a full list of persons to whom no objection

on could be made, for the *whole sum in two days*, at 375,000*l.* * CHEAPER than the present bargain; that, however he rather chose *the public* should have the whole advantage; that for his own part, he would make *no profit*, but dispose of what he could not pay for, at the same price it cost him; nay, that he would *relinquish his own scheme* to the other party, and let them undertake it instead of him, he having no other view than that the public might in some manner be *serv'd*: if he added, I say, all this, need we be at a loss *which scheme* to * prefer in reason? Need we wonder if his *brother cit*—*ns*, in honour to *such virtue*, tho' unsuccessful, should, in his life-time, *erect statues* to so worthy a m——te and r——ive?

I am, Yours, &c.

CIVIS. C

* In answer to this, see the following.

Extract of a Letter to Sir J. B-----D, upon his proposals for raising 3 millions for the service of the Year 1746.

YOU were pleas'd, Sir, to find very D great fault with the schemes produced by the chancellor of the exchequer, for raising three millions. You treated it as a scandalous bargain, imposed upon him by a set of plunderers, without making the least allowance for the time when the bargain (or rather proposal) was accepted, or for the difficulties in raising the supplies this year.

I believe no administration ever began a session under greater disadvantages as to raising money. A rebellion; an invasion daily threatened; and the bank of *England* far from being in full credit.——

If the first money, *viz.* on the land and malt-taxes, be obtained on easy terms, it is a good omen for raising what may be further wanted, and——*vice versa*.

A public subscription, which you are now so fond of, was opened in the city at 4 *per Cent.* no application, no industry was wanting, to incite people to subscribe their money, in support of the government.——

If your friends did not subscribe largely, I should suspect they had very little publick spirit then, and that the spirit which now actuates them, is of another kind.——

But notwithstanding all the endeavours used to support that subscription, it did not amount, I think, to more than 500,000*l.* only a fourth part of the (April 1746.)

land-tax, which used to be asked for as a favour, at 3 *per Ct.* What then was the general opinion of mankind as to the possibility of raising the supplies this year at all?——What was your own opinion, Sir.

A Under this difficulty, application was immediately made to the bank of *England*, which, far from being in a condition to help the government, wanted assistance to support its own credit.

What could the treasury then do? The most desirable thing was, to form a scheme which would support the bank, and enable it to assist the government. This, Sir, was effected; and tho' some gentlemen thought we paid too dear for it, if the expedient had not been found out, of turning the million of *Exchequer* bills into bank-stock, and by that means enabling the bank to raise a million of money by the sale of that stock to their proprietors, in order to lend it the publick, it would have been very difficult for us to have borrowed that million upon the land-tax. You must pardon me therefore, Sir, if I give double praise to those gentlemen, who procured the use of a million of money to the publick for twelve months at least, and by the same scheme added that million to the running cash of the bank, when it should come to be repaid by the land-tax.

E There were still wanting to complete the supplies, besides what might be taken from the sinking fund, three millions. Where could the treasury apply for it? A publick subscription had been tried, and failed; and the bank of *England* had done their utmost. Was it not then the most natural and prudent method, to consult the monied men in the city of *London*, whose punctuality they had experienced on former occasions? I doubt not they received various proposals; and tho' you seem to think them capable of submitting to any terms imposed by a *set of stockjobbers*, I dare say they fixed upon that which seemed least expensive and most safe to the nation.

G How easy would it then have been for Sir *J. Barnard* to have rescued us from the hands of these unchristian plunderers! Yet we hear of no scheme of his being offered in this time of distress. But, since, what fertility have H you shewn in contriving scheme after scheme, expedient upon expedient, within a few days; nay, a few hours! Had they come from any other person, I should have suspected they were kept in *Petto* to do honour to a new ad-

B b

mini-

ministration, and that failing, were made use of to distress the old.

An honourable gentleman told you in the debate, that he endeavoured to get this contract cheaper; and that the affair rested in suspense near a month, till several judicious, disinterested persons pressed him to fix it. If I mistake not, this was just after our shameful * defeat at *Falkirk*, and before the rebels ran away from *Stirling*. This was not a time to hesitate for a trifle; I call two or three hundred thousand pounds a trifle, when the fate of this nation might depend upon securing so large a sum as three millions.—

Just about that time the *India* company wanted a large sum. Their security was unquestionable, having the value of three millions sterling in their warehouses; but such was the difficulty of borrowing money, that they agreed to pay, at the end of six months, 5*s.* 4*d.* an ounce for silver delivered them immediately, which was bought for 5*s.* one halfpenny *per* ounce; consequently they paid at the rate of above ten *per Cent.* *per annum* for six months.

As soon as this proposal for raising the three millions was accepted by the treasury, the persons who had made it *were bound*, tho' the parliament was not;—if therefore, before the contract was laid before parliament, it was like to prove more advantageous to them than was at first expected, and the four *per Cent.* annuities did not fall in proportion to the largeness of the sum raised at an higher interest; whether it proceeded from the change of affairs in the north, the rumours of a peace, or any other cause,—it would not have been quite just for the parliament to have dissolved their agreement, because another set of gentlemen, a month afterwards, would lend the money somewhat cheaper, which, perhaps, they would never have offered, if they had not known the other proposal was agreed to. And tho' it might be imprudent to declare in the H. of commons, that these contracts made with the treasury ought always to bind the house; yet, Sir, I will venture to tell you out of the house, that if it was not taken for granted, that the commons would confirm those agreements, no men whatever would treat with the treasury.

When this scheme was made publick,

* The letter-writer uses this strong expression, as suiting his purpose, tho' the *Gazette* at that time said the crown troops were masters of the field, and no where since owns a defeat.

the 4 *per Cent.* annuities fell 5 or 6 *per Cent.* which you impute to the contrivances of these *stock-jobbers* (as you are pleased to call them) in order to make their scheme appear less advantageous, whereas I impute it to the natural consequence of raising so large a sum of money at an higher interest than that of the present funds. If a public subscription had been open'd at 5 *per Cent.* I really believe it would not have filled; but if it had, it would have sunk the 4 *per Cent.* annuities as much, or more; for people would have sold them to make advantage by subscribing into the new annuities at 5 *per Cent.*

I am surpris'd that you should think the subscribers or this scheme, have depreciated or run down the 4 *per Cents.* many of them cannot keep their subscriptions, more never intended to keep them, and it is the interest of all these, that the 4 *per Cts.* should keep high, that they may sell out their subscriptions to greater advantage.

The 4 *per Cent.* annuities not falling so much as was expected upon this scheme being made publick, every morn'd man tried to get a part of the subscription, and your friends, finding themselves too late to share in the *plunder*, began to abuse the scheme: Not that they offered a more reasonable one, which had been refused; but perceiving this would be advantageous to the subscribers (which, if it had not been, it would never have filled) because they could get no share of it, they were determined, if possible, to blow it up.

Now let us see what this monstrous scandalous bargain is. It is giving 45,000 a year in annuities for lives, as a gratuity for subscribing three millions at 4 *per Cent.* redeemable by parliament. You value these annuities at 675,000*l.* I value them to the subscribers at no more than they can sell them for, which is about 500,000*l.* But you say they will cost the publick 675,000*l.* I grant they will, if the best lives are always chosen; but every body knows there are many men and women in *England*, as well as other countries, who rather than run any risk of wanting a maintenance while they live, will choose their own lives.—However, I grant that the scheme will be advantageous to the subscribers. If it would not, who would have engaged in it? But let us consider a little more attentively what this exorbitant profit, this unconscionable plunder, amounts to.

The new 4 *per Cent.* annuities, I am told, have been bargained for at 88, nay

at 87 *per Ct.* The life-rent is just one and an half *per Ct.* These life-rents were sold last year at 12 years and an half purchase: And now, when more of them are come to market, when there are fewer purchasers, and the nation is in a worse condition than last year, they must necessarily sell cheaper. They have been offered at 11 and a half, nay at 11 years purchase. But let us reckon them at 12. One and an half life-rent at 12 years purchase, makes 18. Add this to 88, and the sum is 106: So that every subscriber of 100*l.* may possibly make 6 *per Ct.* profit. A most exorbitant advantage, at a time when bank bills carrying 5 *per Ct.* interest were at a discount!

Now, Sir, give me leave to consider the several methods you proposed for raising this money.

When you mentioned your first scheme, *in the house*, you were very fond of it, and so positive as to the success, that you staked your credit upon it; and when you said, *in the committee*, that you had struck out that scheme off-hand during the first debate, you certainly forgot yourself; for I am very sure you said in the first day's debate, *that you had sent that scheme to the press, and that it would be printed against the next day.* Accordingly it was delivered at the door next morning.

As soon as I got it, I went home, and considered it in the best manner I was able, and found it extremely difficult to calculate the advantage or disadvantage of the several parts of it, and absolutely impracticable to make it consistent with itself, without laying down some suppositions, which I was sure, Sir, you would never agree to; and I told a friend that I was thoroughly persuaded, when you had considered it more coolly, rather than oblige your friends to subscribe to a scheme which few of them could understand, you would have so much candour, as to drop your opposition to the scheme in the bill, or else invent a new one.

A few days afterwards you printed a new scheme, which at first sight I thought more impracticable than the first, and without the least security for the performance. The next day you produced a supplement to it in manuscript, which was an offer of a deposit to make good to the public all deficiencies of the three millions, provided the government would dispose of 3,300,000*l.* of 4 *per Cts.* in the manner prescribed

in the second Proposal, and give the overplus (or what they produced over and above the three millions at a public auction) to the makers of the deposit.

In the beginning of your second Proposal, you say you *published* your first in order to obtain the opinion of mankind concerning the best method of raising three millions for the service of the government. If this was the only intent of that first proposal, to obtain the opinion of mankind, and not to raise the money, how came you, Sir, to declare the first day in the committee, that your first scheme would succeed, and that you would be answerable for it?

When your deposit was objected to, (which I think was 300,000*l.* in stock) you declared off-hand it should be made in money; and if that was not sufficient, it should be four times the sum in money, if the house would but give you two days time.—Surely, Sir, you must have no more to do but to stamp with your foot, and raise millions.—What pity is it, that our present chancellor of the *exchequer* should want so necessary a qualification!

Sometimes, Sir, you dropped in the debate, that as buying tickets in your lottery was gaining upon an equality, the lottery might possibly take off two millions, or even the whole three millions, and so leave no stock to be sold; by which those gentlemen, who made the deposit, would get three hundred thousand pounds stock, clear profit.—What you call gaming upon an equality, is neither more nor less than giving 100 *per Ct.* for what you may buy in *Exchange-Alley* for 90, or under; whatever the discount would have been on 4 *per Ct.* at the end of the lottery, that would have been the exact loss in both blanks and prizes: and as for the pleasing dream of gaining 300,000*l.* clear profit, by filling a lottery of three millions, we have had so many lotteries that people begin to grow tired of them, and I cannot think your's would have taken off above seven, or at most eight hundred thousand pounds; especially as tickets were at a discount last year, and our neighbours have now set up a lottery of a million.

Now, Sir, let us come to the more curious part of your scheme, which was selling the remainder of the 3,300,000*l.* stock at 4 *per Ct.* which the lottery should not take off to the best bidder, at a public auction, on a certain day to be advertised in the *London Gazette.*

—If I were to order it to be cried all about the country where I live, that on such a day, at such a market, I would sell ten thousand load of corn, the farmers would have a strange opinion of my understanding, and the country would contrive to give but a very low price for my corn. But perhaps there are no such long-heads in *Exchange-Alley*.——I should be loth to trust to that, and much more to trust the fate of the nation to inch of candle.

If you and your friends, Sir, had blown up the scheme in the bill, depend upon it, many persons, both *Jews* and *Gentiles*, would have set their faces against your's; and, either out of resentment or self-interest, would have done their utmost to depreciate the value of stock at the public auction.——But, supposing you had been so happy as to raise 800,000*l.* by a lottery, there would still have remained 2,200,000*l.* to be raised.——To do this, you would have been enabled to sell by auction 2,500,000*l.* annuities at 4 *per Ct.* including the præmium of 300,000*l.* allowed you by the public, or so much of it as should be sufficient for raising the 2,200,000*l.*——If we allow these annuities, notwithstanding the greatness of the sum, and the greater disadvantage of selling by public auction, to have sold upon an average, at 88 *per Ct.* at which price, and somewhat lower, they have already been contracted for; you would thereby have raised exactly the sum that was wanted, 2,200,000*l.* that is, the demand of the public would have been satisfied, but the præmium of 300,000*l.* annuities at 4 *per Ct.* would have gone entirely among the purchasers; and there would not have been a shilling left for profit to the makers of the deposit.

But can it possibly be imagined, that 2,500,000*l.* annuities, being brought at once to market, and sold by auction, should sell so high as at 88 *per Ct.*? If any body thinks so, let him reflect a little upon a very late transaction.

The bank of *England*, upon their late contract with the government, disposed of a million of bank stock to their own proprietors, giving every one of them 10 *per Ct.* of his stock, at par. Part of these proprietors paid in the 10 *per Ct.* and took their stock. Another part sold out their share of this new stock by way of permits, to the amount of perhaps 5 or 600,000*l.* bank stock. Now, tho' these permits did not all

come to market at once, nor were sold at a public auction, nor could any one know how much would be sold in all, yet they sunk the bank stock very much: for that stock, at the time when this scheme was made public, sold at 124 *per Ct.* and the permits at an average sold at 14; so that he, who bought 100*l.* bank stock by one of these permits, paid for it no more than 114.

Now, Sir, if the sale of so small a stock, not by auction, but in the way every seller found most to his advantage, sunk bank stock at least 6 or 7 *per Ct.* how much would it have sunk, had 2,500,000*l.* of it come at once to market, and at a public auction?——As in this case no body would be in haste to bid, when there was so much to be sold, and no body would bid at all but considerably under the market price, there can be no extravagance in supposing, that the price would have sunk 20, or even 30 *per Ct.*

If the annuities had sold no lower than 80 *per Ct.* the 2,500,000*l.* would have produced just 2,000,000 of money, instead of 2,200,000*l.* and, consequently, your subscribers must have lost among them; full 200,000*l.*——If they had sold at 70 *per Ct.* the loss would have been 450,000*l.*; if at 60 *per Ct.* which was very possible, 700,000*l.*——If you had carried your scheme, and this great loss had fell upon your subscribers, where could they apply for relief? To the parliament? It might not then be fitting. And in that case, I tremble to think of the condition the nation would be in. And if it should be fitting, who should these gentlemen have to speak for them? You, Sir, had staked your whole reputation upon the success of that scheme, and had declared that, if it failed, you would never more speak in the house of commons.

But supposing that commiseration might prevail, to relieve your losing subscribers, at the expence of the public, the nation must give a million, or, perhaps, a million and an half of 4 *per Ct.* annuities as a bounty.

Note, This Letter to Sir J—n B—, (which the reader will find, at length, more explicit) has been answered in a sixpenny pamphlet, entitled, REMARKS on it, partly to the same effect as the preceding Westminster Journal, p. 189. but we shall, in our next, take some strictures from it.

The True Patriot, April 8.

PREJUDICES of various Kinds humo-
rously exposed.

— *Insanus paucis videatur, eo quod
Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.*

HOR.

I Have heard of a man who believed there was no real existence in the world but himself; and that whatever he saw without him was mere phantom and illusion.

This philosopher, I imagine, hath not had many followers in theory; and yet if we were to derive the principles of mankind from their practice, we should be almost persuaded that somewhat like this madness had possessed not only particular men, but their several orders and professions. For tho' they do not absolutely deny all existence to other persons and things, yet it is certain they hold them of no consequence, and little worth their consideration, unless they trench somewhat towards their own order or calling.

As an instance of this, let us observe three or four members of any profession met together in a general company; tho' it be never so large, they make no scruple of engrossing the whole conversation, and turning it to their own profession, without the least consideration of all the other persons present.

Another example of the same temper may be seen in the monopolizing particular words, and confining their meaning to their own purposes, as if the rest of the world had in reality no right to their application. A signal instance of which is in the adjective *good*. A word which of all others mankind would least wish to be debarred from the use of, or from appropriating to themselves and their friends.

Now when the divine, the free-thinker, the citizen, the whig, the tory, &c. pronounce such an individual to be a *good man*, it is plain that they have all so many different meanings; and he may be a very good man in the opinion of one in the company, who would be a very bad one in that of all the others.

I remember to have supped last winter at a surgeon's, where were present some others of the faculty. The gentleman of the house declared he had a very good subject above in the garret. As the gentleman who said this was, I knew, himself as good a subject as any in the kingdom, I could not avoid surprise at his chusing to confine such a

person in a cold night, in such a place: But I soon found my mistake, and that this good subject had been hanged the day before for a most heinous felony.

An error of the same kind once happened to me amongst some gentlemen of the army, who all agreed that one Mr *Thunderston* was the best man in *England*. I own I was somewhat staggered when I heard he was a corporal of grenadiers: but how much more was I astonished when I found that he had half a dozen wives, and was the wickedest fellow in the whole regiment.

I cannot quit this head without remarking that much inconvenience may arise from these mistakes; and one indeed happened in the last-mentioned instance; for a grave wealthy widow, of about 40, in the town where the regiment was quarter'd, having doubtless heard the same character of this man from his officers, and misunderstanding them, as I myself had done before their explanation, fell in love with his goodness, and married him.

A third example may be drawn from the attention of the readers of books, or the spectators of plays. I have somewhere heard of a geographer, who received no other pleasure from the *Æneid* of *Virgil*, than by tracing out the voyage of *Æneas* in the map. To which I may add a certain coach-maker, who having sufficient *Latin* to read the story of *Phaeton* in the *Metamorphosis*, shook his head that so fine a genius for making chariots, as *Ovid* had, was thrown away on making poems.

This selfish attention (if I may so call it) in the spectators at our theatres must be evident to all who have ever frequented them. Every joke on a courtier's not paying his debts, is sure to receive a thundering applause from the pit and galleries. This debt is, however, paid by the boxes, on the first facetious allusion to horns, or any other symbol of cuckoldom. Indeed the whole house are seldom unanimous in their claps, unless when the ridicule is against the ministry, the law, or the clergy; whence, I suppose, that as government, law, and religion are looked upon as the great grievances of the nation, the whole audience think themselves alike interested in their demolition.

I knew a gentleman, who had great delight in observing the humours of the vulgar, and for that purpose used frequently to mount into the upper gallery. Here, as he told me, he once seated him-

himself between two persons, one of whom he soon discovered to be a broken taylor; and the other, a servant in a country family, just arrived in town. The play was *Henry the eighth*, with that august representation of the coronation. The former of these, instead of admiring the great magnificence exhibited in that ceremony, observed with a sigh, 'That he believed very few of these cloaths were paid for.' And the latter being asked how he liked the play, (being the first he had ever seen) answered, 'It was all very fine; but nothing came up, in his opinion, to the ingenuity of snuffing the candles.'

I cannot omit the following story, which I think a very strong example of the temper I have above remarked. I remember to have been present at a certain religious assembly of the people called *Methodists*, where the preacher named the following text: *It is reported that fornication is among you.* The whole congregation, as well as myself, expected, I believe, a wholesome dissertation on all criminal converse between the sexes; and some, who laboured under suspicions of that kind, began to express much apprehension and uneasiness in their countenances: But, to our great surprize, the sermon was entirely confined to the former part of the text, and we were only instructed in the nature and various kinds of reports. This gave me some curiosity to enquire into the character of so extraordinary a preacher; and I found, to my perfect satisfaction, that he had got his living many years by collecting articles of news for one of the public papers.

If we reflect seriously on this disposition of mankind, so universally exerted in private life, it will lead us to account for the behaviour of men and parties in public; and we shall lose much of that surprize, which might otherwise naturally enough affect us, from observing the rigid adherence which men of no dishonest characters preserve to their own party and their own schemes. Hence it is, that men become more the subjects of our consideration than measures; and hence it hath sometimes happened, that men (and those not the worst of men neither) have been more intent on advancing their own schemes, than on advancing the good of the public, and would have risked the preservation of the latter, rather than have given up the pursuit of the former. I have said it; I have invented it; I have writ upon it; are as substantial argu-

ments with some politicians, as they are with the doctor in *Gil Blas*, who had writ on the virtues of hot water, and therefore refused to agree with those who prescribed cold. To say the truth, this partiality to ourselves, our own opinions, and our own party, hath introduced many dangerous evils into commonwealths. It is this humour which keeps up the name of *Jacobitism* in this kingdom; and it is this humour only, from which his present majesty or his administration can derive a single enemy within it. The *opposition* (if a handful of men, and those for the most part totally insignificant, as well in fortune as abilities, are worthy that name) would, I believe, be puzzled to give any better reason for their conduct than the aforesaid doctor, or than parson *Adam*, hath done for them, who says, 'That *opposition* is derived from the verb *oppono*, and that the *English* of the verb *oppono* is to *oppose*.'

Some Historical and Critical Observations relating to the FRENCH THEATRE. Extracted from Histoire du Theatre Francois, Tome III. published at Paris 1745.

THIS tome consists of four parts. 1st, A catalogue of Mysteries, Moralities, Drolls and Farces till the year 1548, in which year the confraternity, or brotherhood, of the *Passion*, purchased a part of the *Hotel de Bourgogne*, and built a theatre.

2^d, The history of this theatre or stage till 1629.

3^d, A chronological and historical series of *French* dramatic poets, and their pieces, from 1552 to 1600.

4th, A short article concerning the actors.

This history was intended to take in only such pieces as were acted, which, as it was difficult to know exactly during the 16th century, and part of the 17th, on account of the compilers not being able to distinguish such pieces as were received by actors, from such as were rejected, they have thought proper to mention all such productions as appeared worthy of notice.

They have excluded from this collection three sorts of dramatic poems.

1st, Such as were purely translations from the *Greek*, *Roman*, or *Italian* poets. 2^d, Such as were wrote by *protestant* authors, with a view of spreading their errors. 3^d, All dramatic libels, or satires, wrote during the times of

of the league, and the confusions in the reigns of *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.*

The catalogue of the *Mysteries*, and their extracts, amounts to sixteen. These were a sort of solemn tragedies, chiefly form'd on religious subjects. Here follows the list, as a taste of the *French* stage, in these days,

ACTED in 1518.

The mystery of the assumption.

Anno 1527.] The mystery of *St Christopher*, in 4 parts.

1530.] The mystery of *St Andrew*.

The mystery of *St Nicholas*.

The mystery of *St Barba*, in two parts.

1534.] The mystery of *St John* the Baptist.

1539.] The mystery of the Nativity.

1541.] The mystery of the walking *Lyon*.

A *French* satire on the comparison of *Paris*, *Lyons*, *Orleans*, and other memorable things, by allegorical persons or characters.

The merry mystery of the three kings.

The mystery of *Quod secundum legem debet mori*.

The mystery of *St John* the Evangelist, in the isle of *Patmos*.

The mystery of the Revelations.

1545.] The comedy of the adoration of the three kings to *Jesus Christ*.

The comedy of the innocent children.

The comedy of the desert.

The *Moralities* amount to eighteen in number,—These seem to differ little from the former, being serious dramas on religious or grave subjects.

Anno 1474.] The vigils of the dead.

1475.] The mystery of the man *well advis'd*, and the man *ill advis'd*.

1480.] The morality of the sinner.

1500.] The morality of the wicked rich man and the thief.

The devil club.

1502.] The morality of the blasphemers.

1503.] The morality of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

1505.] The morality of the just man, and the covetous man.

1507.] The morality of the condemnation of feasting.

1511.] A morality anonymous, or without title.

1527.] The morality of the assumption.

1535.] The morality of the prodigal son.

1536.] The morality of a poor coun-

try lass, who chose to be beheaded by her father, rather than be debauched by the lord of the manor, written to the praise and honour of chaste and honest damsels, in four persons.

A 1538.] The morality of the cloak of humanity.

The morality of the world turning its back on people.

The morality of people who want conscience.

1540.] The morality of the cursed child, who killed his father, and hanged his mother, and at last went distracted.

The history of the ingrateful child.

The number of *Farces* is ten. These pieces commonly concluded the diversions of the society of *careless ones*,* and gave first rise to our little dramatic pieces of one act, which bear that name. The number of these originally was very great, tho' they are now rarely to be met with. Those here marked precede the year 1548, a remarkable *Epocha* of the *French* stage, which then changed its form.

Anno 1474.] The farce of *Pathelin*.

D 1475.] The farce of round and square.

1500.] The farce of children without fathers, and of *Colin* metamorphos'd to a mill.

1505.] The farce of *Touaneau de Treu*.

1511.] The farce of saying and doing.

1514.] The farce of the bunglers.

1520.] The farce of *Pathelin's* will.

1535.] The farce of the head-dress.

1544.] The farce of the two maids, and the two wives.

The farce of the too much, enough, little, and less.

F The list of *Drolls* follows. This kind of dramatic poem in some measure resembled the *Moralities*, and was design'd equally to correct vice, tho' in a different way.—The *Morality* was a kind of sermon reduced to action, and represented on the stage; it was long, tedious, and expressed in the gross manner of that age, the satire being general: The *Droll* was short, light, and merry (making allowance for the times) and related to some immediate circumstance or event, which it expos'd with all the liberty the royal protection could inspire, by which these pieces were generally countenanced and supported.

* The account of this society is in a preceding volume. Their chief took the title of the *Prince of Fools*, or of *Folly*.

ported. These have had the same fate with the *Farces*, most being lost with time. Only three appear in this collection. *viz.*

Anno 1498.] A droll for eight persons or characters. *viz.* The world; Abuse; the dissolute fool; the vain fool; the corrupt fool, the cheating fool; the ignorant fool; and the foolish woman.

1503.] The droll of the new world.

1511.] The play of the prince of fools, and the foolish mother.

The mystery of the nativity acted in 1539, consists wholly in songs, set to tunes then in vogue; so that it may be regarded as the moral of this kind of dramatic poetry (opera's) which perhaps was never thought of so old a date.

The mystery or morality of the assumption, Anno 1527, contains a humorous order or proclamation, the style of which is curious for these days. *viz.*

A tous ceulx, & toutes celles
* * * * *

Lucifer, prince general
De l'horrible gouffre infernal,
Pour salutation nouvelle,
Malediction eternelle:

Scavoir faisons qu'en notre hostel
Ou il y a maint tourment cruel,
En personnes sont comparus,
Ung grand tas de Dyables plus drus
Que moucherons en l'air volans,
Devant nous: en constituant
Leur procureur irrevocable
Fonde en puissance de Dyable,
Sathan notre conseil feal
Lui donnant pouvoir general
De procurer toutes matieres,
* * * * *

De procurer pour Gens d'Eglise
En symonie, & convoitise,
Soyent Evesques ou Prelats,
Cures, de tous estats
Qui sont subgeets a notre court.
* * * * *

Lequel (pouvoir) lui donnons pleinement,
Sans fin, irrevocablement.
Donne en l'Hostel dessus dict,
Puant, detestable, maudit,
En l'an de perdition
D'humaine generation.
Scelle de cent mille serpens,
De Crapaulx enlachiez dedans,
Pendant a deux crignes de diable.
Signe de nostre abhominable
Secretaire Tithiulus.

' Be it known to all men and wo-
' men * * * * * that we Lucifer, cap-
' tain general of hell, wishing you (by
' way of new compliment) eternal

' damnation, give you to know that in
' our residence, full of many a cruel
' torment, have personally appear'd be-
' fore us a crowd of devils, more nume-
' rous than flies in the air: who have
' appointed, by virtue of our diabolical
' power, Satan, our trusty counsellor,
' their attorney, giving him a general
' commission,

' To act as proctors for churchmen in
' simony and covetousness, whether
' they be bishops, prelates, curates,
' or priests of all orders subject to our
' court.'

[With several other satirical particulars]

' Which power is fully, finally and ir-
' revocably granted to Satan.—Given in
' our stinking, curs'd, detestable mansi-
' on-house, in the year of the perdition
' of mankind. Seal'd with a hundred
' thousand serpents, with toads inter-
' mixed, and hung to two hairs of the
' devil. Sign'd by our abominable sec-
' retary

Tithiulus.

The morality of the *just man*, and
the *covetous man*, affords a specimen of
uncommon poetry. An angel gives
D the devout soul an idea of hell in these
terms.

En cette montaigne & hault roc
Pendus au croc

Abbe y a, & moine au froc,
Empereur, roi, duc, comte, & pape:
Bouteiller avecques son broc,
De joye a poc:

E *Labourcur aussi * o son soc. * avec*
Cardinal, evesque o sa chappe.
Nul d'eux jamais de-la n'eschappe,
Que ne les happe

Le dyable avec un ardent croc,
Mys ils sont en obscure trappe,
Puis fort les frappe

F *Le dyable, qui tous les attrappe*
Avec sa rappe
Au feu les mettant en un bloc.

' In this mountainous and high rock
' are hung up, abbot, monk in his
' frock, emperor, king, duke, earl, and
' pope: the butler with his jug, and
' merry mug; the labourer with
' his spade. Cardinal, bishop with his
' cap. Not one of them escapes the
' devil, who catches them with a burn-
' ing hook;—claps them in a dark hold
' and beats them soundly with his long
' pole, setting them all on fire together
' in one faggot.'

The subject of the *morality of the*
condemnation of feasting deserves some
H attention, as it serves to give an idea of
these pieces.

Good company, I drink to you, I please

you, Custom, Supper, Conversation, Gluttony and Delicacy (all characters or personages) sit down to table. *Apoplexy, Palsy, Epilepsy, (Epilepsy) Pleurisy, Colic, Quinsy, Dropsy, Jaundice, Gravel,* and other diseases, armed and dress'd so oddly, as scarcely to be distinguish'd whether males or females, stand at a window of the hall, and seem to spy the company at table. At the end of the entertainment, Mr *Supper* introduces these distempers to fall on the guests, who escape with difficulty.

Mr *Feasting* desirous of finishing what *Supper* fail'd in, invites the same company, and at the end of the regale betrays them to the same enemies, who, after a scuffle, kill *I drink to you, Delicacy, I pledge you, and Gluttony: Good-company* escapes, and comes to complain to dame *Experience*. She summons *Sobriety, Clyster, Pill, Phlebotomy and Diet*, who, with the help of *Succour*, seize and conduct to prison *Feasting and Supper*. *Experience* holds a council with *Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, and Averroes*. The accused own their crime, and *Monsieur Remedy* reads this sentence:

*Que le Banquet, pour sa faute excessive,
En commettant cruelle occision,
Sera pendu a grand confusion.*
* * * * *

*Quant a Souper qui n'est pas si coupable,
Nous lui ferons plus gracieusement:
Pour ce qu'il sert de trop de metz sur table,
Il le convient restreindre auculnement;
Poignetz de plomb pesans bien largement
Au long du bras aura sur son pourpoint,
Et du Disner, pris ordinairement,
De six lieues il n'approchera point.*

' That *Feasting* for his horrid wickedness in committing these murders shall be hang'd up with disgrace:
' That *Supper*, not being so criminal, shall be more favourably punished, and as his fault is that he serves up too many dishes, he is condemn'd to wear heavy leads in his sleeves, and not to approach within six leagues of *Dinner*.

The *Droll* of the new world (*An. 1503*) was compos'd by order of *Lewis XII.* in favour of the pragmatic, and is a scarce piece. The extract is curious, and corrects an error in the *Menagiana*.

The history of the theatre of the *Hotel de Bourgogne* is very exact. The confraternity, or Brotherhood, of the *Passion* having *Aug. 30, 1548*, purchas'd a piece of ground belonging to the *Hotel de Bourgogne*, built a theatre. They pro-

(APRIL 1746.)

bably believ'd that the representation of the mysteries or holy dramas would be always allow'd them, for they plac'd over the door of their new theatre a *Basso Relievo* containing the history of the *passion*; but an edict of the parliament of *Paris*, dated *Nov. the 17th*, the same year, disappointed their hopes; it forbid, "that the brethren should act the
" mystery of our saviour's passion, or
" any other sacred mysteries (or stories)
" under penalty of arbitrary fine. But
" they were allow'd to represent other,
" lawful, honest, prophane mysteries,
" without offence or injury to any person. It also prohibits all others from
" playing or representing from thence-
" forward any plays or mysteries, either in the city, suburbs, or district
" of *Paris*, unless with permission of
" the said fraternity, and for their benefit."

Though it does not appear that this edict extended to those dramatic pieces call'd *Moralities*, or the *Farces*, or *Drolls*, yet it is probable these fell into some discredit about this time.

The *Brotherhood* now confin'd to profane subjects continued to act themselves, tho' without much success, for 30 years. It was not till about the year 1588 that they let out their theatre and license to a company of comedians. All the other historians have confounded these two facts, by marking no interval between the edict of *Nov. 17, 1548*, and the agreement of the *fraternity* with the comedians about 1588.

About the year 1584, another company of players had attempted to settle at *Paris*, in the *Hotel de Cluny, Rue ds Mathurins*; but scarce had they acted a week, when an order of parliament appeared to prohibit their representations either in *Paris*, or its suburbs, and to forbid the keeper of the *Hotel de Cluny* to admit them there.

Four years after (1588) appear'd at *Paris* two companies of actors, one *French*, and the other *Italian*. The latter had been a long time in *France*, being sent for by *Henry III.* from *Venice*. They were call'd the *Gelosi*. A new edict of parliament issued *Dec. 10, 1588*, "forbid all comedians, either
" *Italian or French*, to act comedies, or
" shew feats of *Legerdemain*, either on
" holy days, or work-days, under pain
" of arbitrary fine, and corporal punishment."

In 1595, a company of strollers erected a stage at *Paris*, at the time of

Cc

the

the fair of *St Germain's*. The *Brotherhood*, proprietors of the *Hotel de Bourgogne*, put in a complaint; but the lieutenant de *Police* was of opinion that the immunities of the fair superseded any other privilege, and consequently allow'd these country comedians, by his sentence of *Feb. 5th*, to act during the fair time only, and that without prejudice to the complainants, provided always that they represented such subjects as were lawful and honest, and gave no offence, and also that they paid, for each season they acted, two crowns to the *Fraternity of the Passion*.

In 1600 a new company came to settle at *Paris*, who in 1610 were adjudg'd to pay the same *Brotherhood* a crown *Tournois*, for each time they acted. This new establishment was called the *Theatre de Marais*, and subsisted till 1673, tho' in two different places.*

The *Fraternity of the Passion* sustain'd two law-suits. The first was against the *Prince of Fools*, and was terminated by an edict of parliament, dated *July 19, 1608*, by which "one *Joubert* was continued in full possession of his *Principality of Fools*, and "all the rights thereunto appertaining, "and in particular the privilege of entering by the grand door of the said *Hotel de Bourgogne*, with precedence "in the audience held there, and elsewhere by the said *Brotherhood*, and "establishing him in full enjoyment "and power to dispose of his place or "box." This order is the best publick monument we have of the existence of this whimsical Dignity.

The second process was rais'd against the *Brotherhood of the Comedians*, to whom they had rented out their theatre, and was of more importance. This company, who, on *Lewis XIII.* naming them his comedians, had taken the title of the *Royal Company*, pretended no less than to appropriate to themselves this *Theatre*, and throw off all dependence on the *Masters* or *Brotherhood of the Passion*.

During this contest intervened an act of the king's council, dated *November 7, 1629*, appointing the masters of the *Passion* to produce their titles, and such other proofs as they had of their right to the *Hotel de Bourgogne*.

N. B. The continuation of this history is to be in the next Tome.

* The 1st in the *Hotel D'Argent*, at the corner of the *Rue de Poterie*, near the *Greave*; the 2d in the *Tennis court* at the end of the *Old Temple-street*, above the common shore.

The last article, containing a chronological and historical series of the *French* dramatic poets and their works from 1552 to 1600, gives an account of above 40 authors, and near 100 pieces; for the most part tragedies. Yet the *French* stage made little progress all this time. It was the bad taste of the age produced such a multitude of writers, and, in return, this multitude of bad writers nourished the bad taste, instead of correcting it.

The chief of the *French* dramatic poets during this period were *Jodelle*, *Grevin*, *Garnier*, and *La Rivière*.

Jodelle was the first who attempted to bring the *French* dramatic poetry to the standard of the ancients. His pieces had a prodigious run; he acted them himself, with the assistance of his friends, in private places. This was a customary thing with the old *French* dramatic poets, before the establishment of comedians in companies: for the *Brotherhood of the Passion* had no great reputation as actors. These representations were usually in palaces or colleges.

CLEOPATRA, *Jodelle's* first tragedy, was acted at the *Hotel de Rheims* before *Henry II.* *Pasquier* says, that this Pr. gave him 500 crowns out of his privy purse, and granted him many favours, as the thing was new, curious, and elegant. *Jodelle* was also in great esteem with *Charles IX.* yet, by his own ill conduct, he died in the greatest indigence. In his last illness he address'd a Sonnet, or Ode, to the king, ending with this verse:

*Qui se sert de la lampe, au moins de l'huile y met.**

'The lamp who uses should take care to feed.'

Jodelle left two tragedies, *CLEOPATRA a Captive*, and *DIDO's Death*, and a comedy called *Eugene*, or the *Rencontre*. In these pieces he has not observed the exactitude of male and female rhimes. The editor of his works attests that the longest and most difficult play of his did not cost him, in composing and writing out, above ten mornings. The comedy just mentioned was finish'd at four sittings.

James Grevin has given us three plays: The *Treasurer's Wife*, a comedy, in 1558: the *Death of Caesar*, a tragedy; and the *Frighted Ones*, [*Les Establis*] a

* This was a saying of the philosophers to *Pericles*, the *Athenian* general. Vide *Rollin's* ancient history.

comedy,

comedy, both acted the same day at the college of *Beauvais*. *Grevin*, tho' snatch'd away before the age of 30, by a premature death, had acquired a great reputation, not only as a poet, but as a physician. Our authors give him this favourable testimony, 'that he effac'd all who preceded him on the French stage, and that 8 or 10 such poets as he would have put it on a good footing: his versification is easy and smooth, especially in his comedies, and his plots are well-contrived.'

Robert Garnier was designed by his parents for the law, but his taste for dramatic poetry got the upper hand. He wrote eight tragedies, which were the admiration of his own age, and at present are not wholly contemptible. His verse is correct, and the choice of his subjects noble: add to this, that his characters are faithfully copied from the historians or poets from whom he borrow'd them. *Ronsard* gives him the palm over all his cotemporaries.

*Par toi, Garnier, la scene de Francois
Se change en or, qui n'etoit que de bois.*

That is, "He chang'd the French scene from wood to gold." *Garnier* was at first a counsellor in the presidial court at *Mons*, and after became lieutenant criminal, or judge, in the same jurisdiction.

M. Racine has been accused of using *Garnier's Hippolitus* to enrich his *Phædra*. The reading of the two pieces sufficiently justifies him from this charge. On comparing in the two writers, *Phædra's* declaration of her passion, one can scarce without astonishment see how very different the same sentiment may appear only by the different turn and expression.

Peter de la Rivey, a native of *Champagne*, (and probably of the city of *Troyes*) has left nine comedies, of which the six first (greatly superior to the others) were printed in 1579, with this title, "The facetious comedies of *Peter de la Rivey*, native of *Champagne*, in imitation of the antient Greeks and Latins, and modern Italians, viz. *The Lacquey, the Widow, the Ghosts, the Foundered Man, the Jealous, the School-Boys*."

The three others are, *The Faithful Lady, Constancy, and the Cheats*. Authors are of opinion that, before the reign of *Lewis xiii.* the French théâtre produced no poet equal to *La Rivey*, who has left excellent models, which his successors have sometimes made their own use of, without expressing

their gratitude. He was one of the first who wrote his comedies in prose.

To give some notion of the state of the French theatre in this interval, from 1552 to 1560, we shall lay before the reader some extracts from the pieces then in vogue.

In the tragedy of *Darius*, wrote by *Jacques de la Taille*, in 1562, act 3. this monarch, informed of the treason of *Bessus*, deplores his fate thus:

*Ores, je veux demeurer solitaire,
Rien ne me peut que le déplaisir plaire,
Le seul ennui mes ennuis desennuie.*

'Henceforth I will live in solitude,
'Nothing can please me but displeasure,
'Care alone can uncure my cares.'

In the 5th act, when they come to acquaint *Alexander* with the death of *Darius*, they let him know he died with these words:

*O Alexandre! adieu, en quelque part que
tu sois,
Ma mere & mes enfans aye en recommen-
da — (tion)
Il ne put achever, car la mort l'en garda.*

'O *Alexander*! adieu wherever you are,
'take my mother and children into
'your recommendat — Death stop'd
'him, and he could say no more.'

In *Alexander*, another tragedy of the same author, *Thessalus* speaks thus:

*Va, va, o fier tyran, ta fiere tyrannie
Sera par des gens fiers bien fierement punie.*

'Go, go, haughty tyrant, your haugh-
'ty tyranny shall be as haughtily pu-
'nished by a haughty race.'

In the tragedy of *Dido*, wrote by *Guillaume de la Grange*, in 1576, that prince's reproaches *Aeneas* in these terms:

—— Car *Venus* onc chargee
Ne fut de ta portee: une fere enragee
Te prit pour t'alaiter, assi-tot qu'une
roche, [che,
Au mont ou *Promethee* est butin du bec cro-
Grosse, t'eut porte hors de ses entrailles
dures

Pour le monde infester de cruelles injures.

* * * * *

Et je me plains de toi, furie abominable,
Damnable, inexorable, effroyable, execra-
ble.

'—— *Venus*, tho' reputed your mo-
'ther, never bore you! a furious wild
'beast suckled you, as soon as one of
'the rocks (where *Prometheus* suffers
'from a crooked bill [the *Vulture*]) was
'delivered of you from its hard entrails,
'to infest the world.——I complain of
you!

' you! abominable, damnable, inexorable, execrable, frightful fury!

However, we are not to imagine, that in these different pieces, every part is equally ridiculous. Some tolerable things are to be met with, which we do not quote. Even these wild flights have something diverting in their excess, whereas what is only tolerably good can never excite the least pleasure.

Our authors, speaking of *Sophonisba*, a play of *Melin de St Gelais*, acted before Henry II. at Blois, An^o 1559, observe it is the first tragedy wrote in prose: Few thought of this in the dispute between M. de la Motte and his antagonists.

They also remark that *Cammate*, a tragedy of *John Hayes*, An^o 1597, is divided into 7 acts. 'This piece of history (say they) may be of use to such authors, as chusing to imitate *Hays* by the like distribution, would be glad to quote a precedent for their conduct.'

It appears that about the end of the 16th century, there were usually employ'd in the Farces three additional characters, or persons, by the names of *Perine*, *Dame Gigogne*, and doctor *Boniface*. The two former parts were play'd in women's clothes, by actors appointed for that end.

* * * *The prevailing taste for memoirs of this kind has occasioned us to make so long an extract from this history, which will afford us still further entertainment.*

ACCOUNTS of the Motions of the REBELS and of the KING'S FORCES, from the LONDON GAZETTE, with some Remark. Continued from p. 163.

From the London Gazette, April 1.

Whitehall, BY an express arrived yesterday April 1. from his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, the following advices were received.

Aberdeen, March 26. His royal highness the Prince of Hesse and lord Crawford are marched, with four battalions and some dragoons, from Perth, in order to raise the siege of Blair.

A captain of Highlanders, whom general Bland had detach'd with a party of 70 Highlanders, and 30 of Kingston's men, to Keith from Strathbogie, has been surpris'd, and has lost his whole party, except a cornet and five of Kingston's men, two horses, and one Highlander, who made their escape. The rebels marched from Fochabers in the night, surrounded Keith, and entered at both ends. As the Campbells lay in the church, and defended the church-yard for above half an hour, during which there was very brisk firing, it is not doubted but the rebels paid dear for this advantage.*

* However that was, this affair created better discipline in the king's troops; for this party had orders to join the general again that night, but on false notice that the rebels had crossed the *Spey*, they continued secure, as they thought; but the rebels returning about 11 at night, secur'd all the avenues, and after some resistance oblig'd them to surrender.

The king's army is at present divided into three cantonments; the whole first line, consisting of six battalions, the duke of Kingston's horse and Cobham's dragoons, are at Strathbogie, within 12 miles of the *Spey*, under the command of the lord Albemarle and major-gen. Bland. The reserve, consisting of three battalions, with 4 pieces of cannon, under the command of brigadier general Mordaunt, are at Old Meldrum, half way between Strathbogie and this place. And the whole second line, consisting of the six remaining battalions, and Lord Mark Kerr's regiment of dragoons, are still here.

By the best accounts we have, there are few or none of the rebels left upon the *Spey* side.

Brig. Bligh's regiment arrived here yesterday.

Some of Ld Loudoun's people have been surpris'd at Dornick, from the Murray side, by boats. The account we have of this affair is, that in the night between the 19th and 20th, a considerable party of the rebels, by the help of some boats from Murray, and a thick fog, landed upon the Sutherland side of the *Ferry*, and surpris'd the guard of Ld Loudoun's regiment, under major Mackenzie, and took them prisoners; some few only excepted, who made their escape by flight.†

† The account brought by the *Vulture* floop, says,—That the rebels having collected a number of fishing-boats at Findhorn, and two other small places in the Murray Frith, put 4 men on board each of them, and taking advantage of a thick fog, which lasted 8 days, coasted round Torbarness to Tayne in Ross-shire, where lay many of their men; of which they embarked to the number of 12 or 1500, with the D. of Perth, Ld Cromarty and Clanronald; and on March 20 at 8 in the morning crossed the ferry, and landed on the Sutherland side, about two miles West of Dornoch, and surpris'd and made prisoners 60 of Ld Loudoun's regiment, among them Major Mackenzie, Capt. Sutherland of Forse, the Laird of M'Intosh, and adjutant Rob. Grant.

The rebels are removing all their magazine to the northward of the Chain into Caithness.

His royal highness having had certain intelligence that the Earl of Airly, father to Ld Ogilvie, was raising his men to join the rebels, and he not having complied with the order to desist from such treasonable practices, his royal highness sent Capt. Hewitt, with 100 recovered men, who were coming up to the army to take possession of his house, and to make him prisoner in it, until his people should bring in their arms, and behave in such a manner as became good subjects; which has already

had good effect, as a number have brought in their arms. And his royal highness has likewise ordered major *La Lausille*, with 300 men, to go to *Glenesk*, which is one of the most rebellious parts, to attack all whom he finds in arms against the government, and to burn the habitations of such who have left them and are with the rebels.

By the last letters from capt. *Scott*, who had thrown himself into Fort *William*, dated the 15th, the rebels had not then begun the siege of that place, but were bringing up their artillery for that purpose; and the garrison were determined to defend it to the utmost.

From the London Gazette, April 5.

Dunkeld, **O**N the news of the rebels en-March 27. *March 27.* endeavouring to force the castle of *Blair*, the two *Hessian* battalions, that were left at *Stirling*, came forward to *Crief* on the 19th. The 24th the four battalions at *Pertb* marched, and encamped that night at *Nairn* house, about half way hither. The 25th 600 men marched to this place. The 26th the rest march'd from *Nairn*, and there are now three regiments here, and the two from *Crief* will be encamped this day at the bridge of the *Tay*.

Whitehall, April 5. By an express which arrived this day at noon from his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, we have the following advices.

Aberdeen, March 11. The continued ill weather we have had here for this month, has raised the waters of the *Spey* so high, that the army still remains here; but his royal highness proposes to march as soon as possible. The rebels are endeavouring to embark their Lowlanders, and force them to pass the *Murray Frith* into *Sutherland*. Two hundred of *Stoneywood's* men, whom they were attempting to embark at *Findorn*, deserted from them. Several deserters confirm the intelligence which had been received, that the rebel army are in great want of money, having had no pay for these last seven days.

Two days ago a party of the rebels came down to the E. of *Findlater's* house at *Cullen*, with an order from the pretender's son to burn the house, unless the steward and tenants immediately paid the cess and levy that they demanded. A body of the *Hessian* troops, under the command of his serene highness prince *Frederic* of *Hesse*, were at *Dunkeld* on the 27th instant, from whence they were to pursue their march, in order to relieve the castle of *Blair*.

There are no certain accounts relating to Fort *William*.

From the London Gazette, April 12.

Whitehall, **T**HE following advices have April 12. been received by an express from his royal highness the duke.

Aberdeen, April 4. The seizing all the cattle, and demolishing some of the habitations of those in *Lochaber*, who were out in rebellion, has had a very good effect, as all the rebels of that county have deserted to go to their own houses. The rebels have fitted out a ship at *Findorn*, on board of which they propose to

carry off the remainder of their prisoners to *France*; and the person they call the *French* ambassador actually arrived there in his coach four days ago, to embark for *France*. The pretender's son is reported to be still ill at *Inverness*, and is lodged at the lady dowager

A *M'Intosh's*. By all we can learn from their different parties, there is great disorder and confusion amongst them; which, added to the want of money, has occasioned many mutinies and great desertion amongst their people. His royal highness has spared no pains or trouble to put every thing in readiness to have been in motion long ago; but he has met with so

B many difficulties of contrary winds, and other accidents, as have hitherto prevented him. The three last days of dry south wind have brought up our firing and provisions, and we hope have render'd the *Spey* fordable: but we expect a report from thence some time to day, the duke having sent two officers to reconnoitre it. Maj. *La Fausille* having disarmed all the rebels in *Clowa* and *Glen Esk*, is expected up here in 3

C or 4 days with near 500 recovered men. His royal highness is making a fort here, in which will be left, under command of capt. *Crosby* of the *Scotch* fuzileers, a proper force for securing this town from any insults from *Glenbucket's* people, or any others. His highness the prince of *Hesse* was at *Dunkeld* the 31st past, and proposed to detach 400 grenadiers, and one

D lieutenant, and 30 hussars to the relief of *Blair* that day; at the same time 200 men went to cover their march, and 500 were to be sent towards *Taybridge*, under the command of *Ld Crawford*. By advices from *Ardoch* of the 31st of *March*, *Ld Loudoun* and the men under his command were arrived in the isle of *Sky*, and joined by *Sir Alexander Macdonald*

E of *Slate*, and, as some say, by the lord *Fortrose*; his royal highness has sent a large quantity of meal thither for their support. By advices from the bay of *Tongue* in the shire of *Sutherland*, the *Sheerne's* man of war had chased a *French* privateer on shore in that bay, killed 30 of his men, and wounded as many more. Eighty common men and 20 officers had got on shore from the privateer, but were

F seized by capt. *George Mackie*, son to *Ld Reay*, after a smart skirmish, in which he killed five men, and had one of his own wounded.

Letters from *Kinbrass* in *Sutherland*, of the 26th past, mention, that the five companies of foot belonging to lord *Sutherland*, had kept themselves safe, and in a body, in order to execute such orders as they might receive from

G his royal highness.

They add, that as the rebels commanded the communication between *Sutherland* and *Ross*, and were in continual motion, they could not be sure of their numbers, but that by their best accounts they did not exceed 3000 in those parts.

H JOURNAL of what passed at FORT WILLIAM from the 14th to the 27th of March.

March 14. **B**egan to heighten the parapets of our walls on the side where we apprehended the rebels would attack us.

This

This work continued the whole week through, till the two faces of the bastions were raised to seven feet high.

15th. A detachment of the garrison, with some men belonging to his majesty's sloop of war, went in armed boats to endeavour to destroy *Killmady Barns*, commonly called the *Corpoch*: the rebels thereupon flocked down in great numbers. We fired some swivels from our boats. Several small shot were exchanged. We had a sailor killed, and three men wounded. The tide failing, this scheme miscarried.

Tuesday 18. The *Baltimore*, Capt. Richard How, went up towards *Killmady Barns*, in order to protect the landing of our men; he fired several shot, and threw some cohorn shells, and set one hovel on fire, but could not attempt landing, for the rebels were intrench'd by a hollow road or rill, and in great numbers. The *Baltimore's* guns, being only four pounders, had no effect on the stone walls of these barns, which the rebels had * loophol'd. We brought our people back without any damage.

* Made holes, thro' which to fire their pieces, which, with their bearded irons shot against Fort William, (see p. 207 following) and their other conduct, shews they have all the best methods in their thoughts.

19th. We heard that a man, whom we fired at last Sunday with a swivel, was an engineer in chief of the rebels, and was dangerously wounded; also heard that we had kill'd four rebels at *Corpoch* yesterday. Three centinels and a drummer of *Guise's* made their escape from the rebels to us; they were taken at Fort Augustus.

20th. Several parties covering our fodd-diggers had skirmishes with the rebels upon the neighbouring hills; but as both sides skulked behind craigs and rocks, we received no damage, and believe we did as little. This evening, about 11 o'clock, the rebels opened the siege by discharging 17 royals or small bombs of 5 inches and half diameter, weighing about 16 and 18 pounds each, and loaded with 14 ounces of powder, from a battery erected on a small hill called the *Sugar-loaf*, about 800 yards off; which, because of the distance, did no execution, the greatest part of them falling short: and there were returned from the garrison against the rebels, eight bombs of 13 inches diameter, six cohorns, one 12 pounder, five 6 pounders, and two swivels.

On Friday the 21st the rebels finding their battery was too far off, erected a new one at the foot of the *Cow-hill*, about 400 yards off, from which, betwixt 12 and 4 in the morning, they discharged 84 of their royals, which did little damage, save penetrating thro' the roofs of several houses, beating down a few floors, and slightly wounding two men of *Olliv's* company, and a young man belonging to the garrison: and there were returned against them 20 bombs, 9 cohorns, three 6 pounders, and two swivels.

On the 22d the rebels opened their battery of cannon from *Sugar-loaf* hill, consisting only of 3 guns of 6 and 4 pounders, but discharged only seven times, and that without doing any

damage. About 12 o'clock of this day they sent a *French* drum towards the fort, who on his approach beat a parley, and being ordered to come near the walls, Captain Scott, our commander, asked him what he came about to which he answered, That Gen. Stapleton, who commanded the siege, by directions from the pretender's son, had sent him with a letter to the commanding officer of the garrison, requiring him to surrender. Capt. Scott answered, That he would receive no letters from rebels, and that he was determined to defend the fort to the last extremity. The drummer being returned to the rebels with this answer, close bombarding ensued on both sides for some hours; at last we silenc'd them by beating down their battery. About 10 that night the rebels opened a second bomb battery near the bottom of the said *Cow-hill*, about 300 yards off from which, and their battery upon the *Sugar-loaf* hill, they discharged before 3 in the morning 194 of their royals, and 6 cannon against us, but without doing any further damage than penetrating thro' some roofs. We did not return them one shell, but kept all our men within doors, except the picquet to stand by the fire engine, the governor and most of the officers being upon the ramparts.

Sunday 23. As soon as day-light appeared we fired 23 bombs, two cohorns 12 pounders, seven 6 pounders, and 6 swivels at the rebels' batteries, some of which must have torn up their platforms. They, in return, fired several cannon upon us, but did no harm, save shooting off the leg of *Donald M'Indeor* of *Ballinabay's* company. About 3 this afternoon some vessels appeared with supplies for us, and as soon as they had dropp'd anchor, the garrison all at once discharged eight 12 pounders, two 6 pounders, two bombs, and several cohorns against their battery, which were all so well levelled, that not only a great part of their battery was beat down, but they visibly occasioned the greatest confusion amongst them. The men from the ships saw several amongst the rebels fall. We understand they had given out, that they would burn this place in four hours after their last battery was erected. All this evening the rebels were employed in erecting another work or battery, under cover of their cannon, about 300 yards off, at the foot of the *Cow-hill*, which was spied from the top-mast of one of the ships.

Monday 24. We fired but little, and the rebels but little also. We employed the greatest part of this day in getting our provisions on shore.

Tuesday 25. At day-break we sent out a party to a place about 6 miles off, to bring in some cattle. The rebels fired a good deal this morning, and we plied them a little with our mortars and guns. About three in the afternoon our party returned with 29 good bullocks and cows. This evening we sent off another party of 40 men for another prize of bullocks, to pass the narrows of *Carron*, and get off all they could from the rebels' estates.

Wednesday 26. We fired slowly at their batteries on the hills, and as they only fired from

no guns, we concluded that we had dismounted the third. This afternoon our boats returned with cattle and sheep from the country near *Irdsbields*; they also brought in four prisoners, one of which was wounded. The party burnt two rebel-villages on *Appin's* estate. This night Capt. *Scott* went out and damm'd up some drains near our walls, in hopes, if rainy weather, to make a small inundation; and with some pioneers raised the glacis, or rather arapet, to 7 feet; for want of palisadoes we could not make a right cover'd way, but still this will prevent the rebels seeing the foot of our walls.

Thursday 27. At day-break the rebels opened their new battery of four embrasures, but only with three guns 6 pounders, with which they fired very briskly. We plied them well with our mortars and guns, and silenced one gun before 8 in the morning; about 9 we set their battery magazine on fire, which blew up. Their fire was mostly laid at our buildings, which they could not reach very low. In eight days siege, and pretty smart firing with cannon, and 300 six inch shells thrown at us, we have had but one man killed, seven wounded, and two bruised. †

† *Extract from a Letter of an Officer in that Garrison, dated March 29.*

As the rebels carry'd a furnace with them, they threw in a great many hot bullets, and some bearded pieces of iron, a foot long, and an inch thick, which they designed should stick in the timber work, and set it on fire.—We took in all four brass 4 pounders, four iron six pounders, nine mortars, and their furnace, which, with the brass guns, they took from Sir *John Cope*, and during the siege bury'd only six men, and had about 24 wounded.

Their batteries were prodigiously strong, some of them being 27 feet from the embrasure to the other side.

Edinburgh, April 5. As Fort *William* has been supplied with every thing necessary by major general *Campbell*, it is hoped the rebels will not be able to take it. By express from the *Isle of Sky*, by way of *Inverary*, *Ld Loudoun*, lord president, and Mr *M'Leod*, with about 600 men, arrived there the 26th of *March*; they are there safe from the enemy, as there is a ship of war to guard the coast. An express is arrived from *Perth*, by which we are informed, that upon the 3d instant, by 5 o'clock in the morning, the Earl of *Crawford*, with a party of dragoons, arrived at *Blair* castle, and was followed by the D. of *Athol*, and both were received by Sir *Andrew Agnew*; that the rebels were retired to *Ruthven*; and that upon the 4th the prince of *Hesse* set out from *Dunkeld* for *Blair* with all the cavalry and hussars, and was followed by 1000 foot.

|| This relief was very seasonable, the garrison in this castle having been (as some letters say, which highly commend Sir *And. Agnew*) obliged to eat horse-flesh for several days.

Whitehall, April 12. Late last night arrived

an express from *Edinburgh*, dispatch'd the 8th instant, and brought the following account of the raising the siege of Fort *William*.

Fort William, April 1. The 31st of *March* Capt. *Scott* ordered 12 men from each company to march out to the *Craigs*, about 100 yards from the garrison, where the rebels had a battery, which, after some dispute, and the loss of one man only, viz. serjeant *Duncan Stewart*, of the *Argyllshire* troops, they rushed in upon, and made themselves masters of. They brought in three brass field-pieces 4 pounders, and two of the cohorns from which the rebels threw their shells; and brought off another brass cannon, a 6 pounder, which being too heavy to drag in, they spiked and left under the walls, whence they afterwards dismounted it by a cannon shot. The other large cannon and mortars on that battery they likewise spiked and left there, and brought in two prisoners.

The rebels still continue with five cannon they have mounted, to give all the uneasiness in their power, having destroyed the roofs of most of the houses; but we do not mind that, while the men are safe.

Ellenstalker, April 4. Yesterday the rebels left their batteries, and raised the siege of Fort *William*.† Capt. *Scott* is in possession of eight cannon and seven mortars, which they have left behind them.

† The besiegers were about 1500, commanded by Brig. *Stapleton*, and under him by *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, and *Clanronald*, with 3 or 4 more chiefs of the *Macdonalds*, *Stewarts* and *Camerons*.

From the London Gazette, April 15.

Whitehall, April 15. AN express, which arrived on Sunday last from his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, brought the following advices.

Aberdeen, April 6. His royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland* will begin his march to-morrow towards *Inverness*, where he proposes to be on the 17th inst. All the intelligence we have had for these two days past about the rebels has been only a confirmation of their confusion and mutinies; and we hear that they desert from all parts. Capt. *Mac Kay*, *Ld Reay's* son, and Sir *Henry Monro*, son to the late Sir *Robert*, both captains in *Ld Loudoun's* regiment, are just come hither with letters from Capt. *O'Brien* of the *Sheerness* man of war now off this place, giving an account, that after chasing the *Hazard* sloop (called by the *French* the *Prince Charles* snow) above 56 leagues, he drove her ashore, and obliged the *French* and *Spaniards* who were in her, to quit her, and to land, which they did, with five chests of money, to the value of 12,000 l. and upwards, in order to join the rebels; but the *Ld Reay*, in whose country they were landed, and at whose house Capt. *Mac Kay*, Sir *Henry Monro*, *Ld Charles Gordon*, and Capt. *Mac Cleod*, with some other officers of *Ld Loudoun's* regiment were, with about 80 men of the same regiment, who had been driven thither by the rebels, marched out and attacked them, and

and after killing three or four, and dangerously wounding eight, took the remaining 156 officers, foldiers and sailors, prisoners, who were immediately embark'd on board the *Sheerneys*; and the prize, with the Highland officers and men, who made this capture, are now here. The captain of the *Sheerneys* also pick'd up in the *Orkneys*, a ship of *Boston* in *New England*, commanded by one *Sinclair*, who had some arms and ammunition on board, and had put himself into the power and service of the pretender. His mate and men had before quitted him; and upon the *Sheerneys's* coming into the harbour of *Stromness*, he, and the Highlanders who were with him, got off in the boat, but Capt. *O'Brien* has brought off the ship, with what arms and ammunition were on board. The prisoners on board the *Sheerneys* are ordered to be sent to *Berwick*. There is one Col. *Brown* on board; who made his escape from *Carlisle*, after the surrender of the town was agreed upon.

The money which was landed out of the *Hazard* sloop was taken by *Ld Reay's* men.

The day after capt. *O'Brien* took possession of the said sloop, he found on board her 14 chests of pistols and sabres, with 13 barrels of powder, designed for the use of the rebels.

Aberdeen, April 7. The march of the army for *Inverness* is deferr'd till to-morrow. We hear from *Dunkeld*, that the rebels having raised the siege of *Blair*, and retired with the greatest precipitation upon the approach of the troops sent to relieve that place, the prince of *Hesse* was to return to *Pertb* as this day, and to encamp there with all the six *Hessian* battalions, except 500 men that are to remain at *Tay-bridge*; that *St George's* dragoons were to be cantoned in and about *Huntingtoun*, and the two other regiments were to repair to *Grief*.

A List of Prisoners on board his Majesty's Ship the Sheerneys, Capt. O'Brien, who belonged to the Hazard sloop, call'd by the French, the Prince Charles snow.

Col. *Brown*, knight of *St Louis*, commander of the picquet and all the land officers on this expedition in the *French* service.

Capt. *Talbot*, who commanded the *Prince Charles* snow, in the service of *France*.

Capt. *M'Mahon*, who commanded the picket of *Berwick's* regiment.

Capt. *St Clair*, of *Virist* reg. *Spanish* service.

Capt. *Rogers*, of *Berwick's* regiment.

Edward Barnewall, Wm Barnewall, Nugent, Morris, Lieuts.

Capt. *M'Mahon*, of the regiment of *Hainault*, *French* service.

Capt. *M'Pherson*, *Hibernian* regiment, *Spanish* service.

Capt. *Hay*, *Spanish* service.

Capt. *Gould*, *Ultonica* reg. *Spanish* service.

Capt. *O Farrell*, *Spanish* regiment.

Lieut. *Hynes*, *Ultonica* reg. *Spanish* service.

Lieut. *Obrian*, *Clare's* reg. *French* service.

Lieut. *Birmingham*, *Clare's* regiment.

O Byrn, the same regiment.

Basil Barnewall, *Royal Scotch*, *Fr.* service.

Lieut. *Wyer*, the same regiment.

M. Chabellard, a *Gens d'Armes* of the *French* king's guard.

Lefly, who went as pilot of the ship, when she was carried to *France*, and came in the *Prince Charles* snow, as pilot or master.

Blythe, who likewise went from *Montrose* and returned in an office on board this ship.

Two deserters, one from the *Welch* fuzileers, and one from *Bligh's*.

The rest of the sea officers, and the ship's company we have not any list of. In all, land and marine officers, and soldiers and seamen, there are 156 prisoners.

Edinburgh, April 9. *Ld Raey*, who arrived at *Leith* yesterday, gives the following account of taking the above ship.

On the 25th of *March* the *Hazard* sloop was observ'd by *Lord Raey* and his people sailing up the *Tongue* bay, and was soon followed by Capt. *O'Brien* in the *Sheerneys*, who immediately attack'd her. In the engagement the *Hazard* sloop had several men kill'd; besides a good many wounded, and not being able to maintain the fight, she run ashore on the shallows, where the *Sheerneys* could not follow, and there landed her men and money. *Lord Raey's* sons, with some other officers, gather'd what men they could together, attack'd those that landed from the *Hazard* sloop, and, after killing five of them, took the rest prisoners, and seized the money, said to be 12,500 guineas; but one chest of it was missing, and another broke. *Ld Raey* and his friends being apprehensive of a visit from the rebels, embark'd with their treasure and prisoners, and arriv'd on *Sunday* night at *Aberdeen* with the *Hazard* sloop; and in passing the *Orkneys*, Captain *O'Brien* brought along with him the *Boston* ship, that was treacherously seized by Capt. *Sinclair* for the rebels. ||

|| This ship carry'd 14 guns, some swivels, 150 small arms, and some barrels of powder, and on pretence of being unable to proceed on her voyage to *N. England*, put into *Stromness*, where the Capt. with 6 Highlanders, and 6 *Orkney* men, seized the ship, the mate and crew making their escape.

It is said, that *Sir James Stewart* of *Burray* has raised 300 men in those parts for the rebels, who are plundering *Earl Morton's* estate. *Ld M'Cleod* was arrived in *Caithness* with 3 or 4000 more, and endeavouring to raise greater numbers: His success is variously reported.

There were scarce any *French*, except sailors, on board of the *Hazard*; the officers and soldiers are mostly *Irish*, and some *Scotch*, commanded by one *Brown*.

The three large ships seen off *Holy Island*, appear now to be three *Dutch* men of war sent to join commodore *Smith*.

From the *London Gazette*, April 19. *Whitehall*, Yesterday arrived a messenger from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following advices.

Spey Mouth, April 13. We marched the 8th from *Aberdeen*, and encamped the 11th at *Cul-*

Callen, where *Ld Albemarle* joined us, and the whole army was assembled; and yesterday we marched to the *Spey*, and passed it with no other loss than that of one dragoon and four women, who were all drown'd.

Major-Gen. *Hüske* was detached in the morning with 15 companies of grenadiers, the Highlanders and all the cavalry, and two pieces of cannon, and his royal highness went himself with them. On our first appearance the rebels retired from the side of the *Spey* towards *Elgin*; whereupon the D. of *Kingston's* horse immediately forded over, sustained by the grenadiers and Highlanders; but the rebels were already got out of their reach before they could pass: the foot waded over as fast as they arrived; and tho' the water came up to their middles, they went on with great cheerfulness.

The rebels appeared to us to be between 2 and 3000. We are to march this morning for *Elgin*, and, if we find it practicable, shall try to reach *Forres*, from whence there will be but two marches to *Inverness*.

We have had the finest weather that could be wished for our first encampment, and have hitherto found plenty of straw and forage.

The London Gazette, Extraordinary, Apr. 23.

Published by Authority, Price 2d.

Whitehall, THIS day at noon an express arrived from *Edinburgh*, with letters dated the 19th Inst. which brought the following account.

That on *Wednesday* the 16th instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, his royal highness the D. of *Cumberland* came up with about 7000 rebels on the moor above *Culloden*, near *Inverness*. The cannonading continued near a quarter of an hour; after which the right wing of the rebel army, consisting of the *Macdonalds* and *Frasers*, advanced, and attacked our left; but after receiving two fires, which did great execution, they fled with the rest of their army, leaving 500 killed upon the field of battle. They were pursued by the horse, dragoons, and *Argyllshire* men, and it is computed full as many fell in the flight. The *French* surrender'd themselves prisoners. Part of the rebels fled towards *Badenoch* and *Fort Augustus*; others thro' *Inverness* to *Ross-shire*. His royal highness the duke enter'd *Inverness* about five that night. The E. of *Kilmarnock*, *Sir John Wedderburn*, the person called by the rebels the *French* ambassador, with many others, are taken prisoners.

We had not above 30 men killed, none of which were of any note.

This news comes both by *Pertb* and *Aberdeen*; but no accounts are yet come from his royal highness.

The London Gazette, extraordinary, Apr. 24.

Published by Authority, Price 2d.

Whitehall, THIS morning the Right Hon. *April 24.* the *Ld Bury*, aid de camp to his royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*, arrived with a letter from his royal highness to his majesty, dated the 16th instant at *Inverness*; (APRIL 1746.)

giving an account, that his royal highness had that day obtained a complete victory over the rebels near *Culloden* house. *Ld Bury* was dispatch'd on the 16th in the evening, immediately after his royal highness's arrival at *Inverness*, and came by sea from that place to *North Berwick*, where he landed on *Monday* last. The shortness of the time would not permit his royal highness to send any particulars of the action, except that the rebel army was computed to amount to upwards of 8000 men; 1000 of which were left dead in the field of battle, and about 600 taken prisoners. The E. of *Kilmarnock*, *Sir John Wedderburn*, *Mr Murray* of *Broughton*, secretary to the pretender's son, the person styled the *French* ambassador, and many others, are taken prisoners. *Ld Strathallan* is said to be killed. Three *French* piquets, amounting to about 300 men, surrender'd themselves prisoners at discretion. All the rebels cannon, and some colours, are taken.

On the side of his majesty's troops there were kill'd *Ld Robert Kerr*, Capt. in *Barrel's* regiment, and Capt. *Groffette* of *Price's*, and upwards of 100 private men kill'd and wounded. Lieut. Col. *Rich*, of *Barrel's* regiment, has lost his hand. His royal highness gives the greatest commendations of the behaviour of all the officers and soldiers under him.

It is said that the E. of *Cromarty* with 100 men has been taken prisoners by *Ld Keay's* men, in the county of *Sutherland*.

From the London Gazette, Sat. April 26.

Whitehall, A Courier is arrived this afternoon from his royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*, with the particulars of the action of the 16th instant, which being come too late to be inserted in the present *Gazette*, will be published to-morrow morning.

Published by Authority,

Whitehall, April 26, 1746.

This afternoon a Messenger arrived from the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Particulars of the VICTORY obtained by his Royal Highness over the Rebels, on *Wednesday* the 16th instant near *Culloden*.

Inverness, April 18.

ON *Tuesday* the 15th the rebels burnt fort *Augustus*, which convinced us of their resolution to stand an engagement with the king's troops. We gave our men a day's halt at *Nairn*, and on the 16th marched from thence between 4 and 5, in four columns. The three lines of foot (reckoning the reserve for one) were broken into three from the right, which made the three columns equal, and each of five battalions. The artillery and baggage follow'd the first column upon the right, and the cavalry made the fourth column on the left.

After we had marched about 8 miles, our advanced guard, composed of about 40 of *Kingston's*, and the Highlanders led by the quarter-master-general, perceived the rebels at some distance

stance making a motion towards us on the left, upon which we immediately formed; but, finding the rebels were still a good way from us, and that the whole body did not come forward, we put ourselves again upon our march in our former posture, and continued it to within a mile of them, where we again formed in the same order as before. After reconnoitring their situation, we found them posted behind some old walls and huts, in a line with *Culloden House*. As we thought our right entirely secure, Gen. *Hawley* and Gen. *Bland* went to the left with the two regiments of dragoons, to endeavour to fall upon the right flank of the rebels, and *Kingston's* horse was order'd to the reserve. The 10 pieces of cannon were disposed, two in each of the intervals of the first line, and all our Highlanders (except about 140 which were upon the left with Gen. *Hawley*, and who behaved extremely well) were left to guard the baggage.

When we were advanced within 500 yards of the rebels, we found the morass upon our right was ended, which left our right flank quite uncovered to them; his royal highness thereupon immediately ordered *Kingston's* horse, from the reserve, and a little squadron of about 60 of *Cobham's* which had been patrolling, to cover our flank; and *Pulteney's* regiment was order'd from the reserve to the right of the *Royals*.

We spent above half an hour after that, trying which should gain the flank of the other; and his royal highness having sent *Ld Bury* forward within a hundred yards of the rebels, to reconnoitre somewhat that appear'd like a battery to us, they thereupon began firing their cannon, which was extremely ill serv'd and ill pointed: Ours immediately answer'd them, which began their confusion. They then came running on in their wild manner; and upon the right, where his royal highness had placed himself, imagining the greatest push would be there, they came down three several times within a hundred yards of our men, firing their pistols and brandishing their swords; but the *Royals* and *Pulteney's* hardly took their firelocks from their shoulders, so that after those faint attempts they made off; and the little squadrons on our right were sent to pursue them. Gen. *Hawley* had, by the help of our Highlanders, beat down two little stone walls, and came in upon the right flank of their second line.

As their whole first line came down to attack at once, their right somewhat out-flanked *Barrel's* regiment, which was on our left, and the greatest part of the little loss we sustain'd, was there; but *Bligh's* and *Sempil's* giving a fire upon those who had out-flanked *Barrel's* soon repulsed them, and *Barrel's* regiment and the left of *Monroe's* fairly beat them with their bayonets: There was scarce a soldier or officer of *Barrel's*, and of that part of *Monroe's* which engaged, who did not kill one or two men each with their bayonets and spontoons.*

The cavalry, which had charged from the right and left, met in the center, except two squadrons of dragoons, which we missed, and

* The officers half pikes.

they were gone in pursuit of the runaways: *Ld Ancram* was order'd to pursue with the horse as far as he could; and did it with so good effect, that a very considerable number was killed in the pursuit.

As we were in our march to *Inverness*, and were near arrived there, Major General *Bland* sent the annexed papers, which he received from the French officers and soldiers surrendering themselves prisoners to his royal highness. Major Gen. *Bland* had also made great slaughter, and took about 50 French officers and soldiers prisoners, in his pursuit.

By the best calculation that can be made, 'tis thought the rebels lost 2000 men upon the field of battle, and in the pursuit. We have here 222 French, and 326 rebel prisoners, as will appear by lists hereunto annexed. Lieut. Col. *Howard* killed an officer, who appeared to be *Ld Strathallan*, by the seal, and different commissions from the pretender found in his pocket.

'Tis said *Ld Perth*, *Ld Nairn*, *Lochiel*, *Kep-pock*, and *Appin Stuart*, are also killed. All their artillery and ammunition, of which a list is also annexed, were taken, as well as the pretender's and all their baggage. There were also 12 colours taken.

All the generals, officers, and soldiers, did their utmost in his majesty's service, and shew'd the greatest zeal and bravery on this occasion.

The pretender's son, it is said, lay at *Ld Lovat's* house at *Aird*, the night after the action. Brig. *Mordaunt* is detached with 900 volunteers this morning into the *Fraziers* country, to attack all the rebels he may find there. *Ld Sutherland's* and *Ld Reay's* people continue to exert themselves, and have taken upwards of 100 rebels, who are sent for; and there is great reason to believe *Ld Cromarty*, and his son are also taken. The *Monroes* have kill'd 50 of the rebels in their flight. As it is not known where the greatest bodies of them are, or which way they have taken in their flight, his royal highness has not yet determined which way to march. On the 17th, as his royal highness was at dinner, 3 officers, and about 16 of *Fitz James's* regiment, who were mounted, came and surrender'd themselves prisoners.

The kill'd, wounded, and missing of the king's troops, (as by the annexed list) amount to above 300.

The French officers will be all sent to *Carlisle*, till his majesty's pleasure shall be known.

The rebels, by their own accounts, make their loss greater by 2000 than we have stated it. Four of their principal ladies are in custody viz. lady *Ogilvie*, lady *Kinloch*, lady *Gordon*, and the laird of *M'Intosh's* wife. Major *Grant*, the governor of *Inverness*, is retaken; and the Generals *Hawley*, Lord *Albemarle*, *Huske* and *Bland*, have orders to enquire into the reasons for his surrendering of *Fort George*.

P.S. *Ld Cromarty*, *Ld M'Leod* his son, with other prisoners, according to the inclosed list, are just brought in from *Sutherland*, by the *Hound* sloop, which his royal highness had sent for them, and they are just now landing.

Trans-

Translation of a letter from the officers in the service of his most christian majesty, who were at Inverness the day of the battle of Culloden, to Major Gen. Bland.

Inverness, April 16.

S I R,

THE French officers and soldiers, who are at Inverness, surrender themselves prisoners to his royal highness the D. of Cumberland, and hope for every thing which is to be expected from the English generosity. Sign'd

Cusack | Marq. de Guilles | d'O'Brien
Murphy | Debau | M'Donald.

To the commanding officer of the troops of his royal highness the D. of Cumberland.

Translation of the parole of honour signed by the officers in the service of his most christian majesty, with their names, titles, &c.

Inverness, April 17, 1746.

WE the under-written, in the service of his most christian majesty, acknowledge ourselves prisoners of war of his Britannick majesty; and we engage ourselves upon our parole of honour, not to go out of the town of Inverness, without a permission from his royal highness the D. of Cumberland. In witness whereof, we have signed this, and have thereunto set the seal of our arms. Done at the head quarters at Inverness, Apr. 17, 1746.

Stapleton, brigadier of the armies of the most christian king, and Lt-col. of Berwick's reg.

Jean M'Donell, col. of Fitz James's reg.

Marq. de Guilles, capt. in the marine reg.

N.B. This is the person who was called by the rebels the French ambassador.

Francois Nugent, capt. of Fitz James's reg. of horse, appointed to exercise the function of quarter-master in the French troops in Scotland.

Patrick Nugent, capt. of Fitz James's horse.

N. Comerford, capt. of Bulkley's reg.

Cusack, capt. of Dillon's reg.

Rich. Bourke, capt. of ditto.

Jean M'Donagh, Mich. Burke, Lts of ditto.

Edw. de Nugent, capt. of ditto.

Carbery Fox, Lt of ditto.

Tho. M'Dermott, capt. of Rothes's reg.

Dudley M'Dermott, Lt of ditto.

Peter Taaffe, Lt of ditto.

Delaboyd, capt. of Berwick's reg.

Patrick Clergue, capt. of ditto.

Tho. Gould, Pierre O Leily, Lts of ditto.

Rob. Stock, capt. of Lally's reg. being wounded, Murphy sign'd for him.

Rich. Murphy capt. of ditto.

Miles Saviny, Pat. Sarsfield, J. Grant, Lts do.

Jean O'Brien, capt. of the reg. of Paris, mil.

O'Donohou, & Douglas, capt. Royal Scotch reg.

Alexandre Gordon, chaplaig of the Fr. troops.

Pierre Colieno, 2d capt. of a Spanish ship.

Barnawal, Lt of Fitz James's reg.

Robert Shee, capt. of ditto horse.

Tho. Bagot, capt. of ditto horse.

Mark Bagot, adjutant of ditto.

Alexandre Geoghegan, capt. of Lally's reg.

D'Andrion, officer of artillery.

Jean Nugent, Lt of Fitz-James's horse.

De Cooke, cornet of ditto.

John Dillon, capt. of Dillon's reg.

Tho. Scott, volunteer in Bulkley's reg.

Du Saussay, French engineer.

D'Horton, capt. of the Royal Scotch.

Dicconson, Nairne, Damary, Lts of ditto.

O Danil, Lt of Bulkley's reg.

Cha. Guillaume Douglass, capt. in Languedoc.

Jean St Leger, capt. of the Royal Scotch.

Cha. Bodin, officer of artillery.

Philippe Molloy, quarter-mast. in Fitz James's.

Ld Lewis Drummond, capt. of the Royal Scotch.

A *Return of the Rebel Officers now Prisoners in Inverness, Apr. 19, 1746.*

Cols. Ld Kilmarnock, Francis Farquharson, Mac Lachlan. Major James Stuart.

Cpts. James Farquharson, Andrew Wood, Alexander Coming, Sprewell, Alexander Buchannan. Lieut. George Gordon.

Ensigns Dunc. M'Gregor, Ja. Lindsay, Ja. Hay.

Engineer. John Finlayson.

C Chaplain. George Law.

Deputy pay-master, — Nairn.

Surgeons. Geo. Lowther, John Rothery.

Life-guard, Sir John Wedderburn.

Return of ordnance and stores taken at and since the battle of Culloden.

Inverness, } Ordnance, brass 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounder. 3

D Apr. 19. } 3 pounders 11

4 pounders 4

Iron 4 pounders 4

Swivels, brass 6, iron 2 8

30

Firelocks of different kinds 2320

Broad swords and blades 190

Musquet cartridges 1500

E Shot for ordnance of different natures 1019

Musquet shot 500 wt

Barrels of powder 37

Ammunition carts 22

Besides smaller stores, some tents, cantines, pouches and cartouch boxes, pistols, saddles, &c.

Return of the killed and wounded at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746.

F *Names of the officers killed and wounded.*

Capt. Ld Robert Kerr, Killed.

Barrell's, { Lieut. col. Rich, }
 { Capt. Romer, }
 { Lieut. Edmonds, } Wounded.
 { Ensign Campbell, }
 { Ensign Brown, }

G Wolfe's, { Ensign Bruce, Wounded.

Price's { Capt. Grossette, Killed.

Blith's, { Capt. Simpson, Wounded.

Late Monro's { Lieut. Trapaud, Wounded.

 { Capt. Kineer, }

 { Lieut. King, }

 { Lieut. Lort, } Wounded.

 { Ensign Dally, }

 { Ensign Mundock. }

H Late Ligonier's, Capt. Spark, Wounded.

Battereau's, Capt. Carter, Wounded.

Loudoun's, Capt. J. Campbell, Wo. since dead.

Militia, Capt. Colin Campbell, Wo. since dead.

HOR-

HORSES.	Killed.	Wo.	Total.
Kingston's Horse,	2	1	3
Cobham's Dragoons,	4	5	9
Mark Kerr's Dragoons,	4	15	19
<i>Rank and File, Officers included.</i>			
	Killed.	Wo.	
The Royal Scots	0	4	A
Lieut. Gen. Howard's	1	2	
Lieut. Gen. Barral's	17	108	
Major Gen. Wolfe's	0	1	
Major Gen. Pulteney's	0	0	
Brigadier Price's	1	9	
Brigadier Bligh's	4	17	
Royal North British Fusiliers	0	7	
Brigadier Ld Sempill's	1	13	B
Major Gen. Blakeney's	0	0	
Brig. Cholmondeley's	1	2	
Brig. Flemming's	0	6	
Late Monro's	14	68	
Late Ligonier's	1	5	
Battreau's	0	3	
Artillery, Gunner 1, men 5		6	
Ld Loudoun's regiment	6	3	
Argyllshire militia	0	1	C
Cavalry, { Kingston's horse,	0	1	
{ Cobham's dragoons	1	0	
{ Mark Kerr's drag.	3	3	
<hr/>			
Killed	50	Wou.	259
Missing			1

List of Prisoners taken in Sutherland the 15th of April, embarked on board his majesty's sloop the Hound, Capt. Dove, commander.

The E. of Cromarty, and his son Ld M'Leod.
Lt col. Kendall in the Spanish service.
Capt. M'Kenzie, brother of Ballon.
Capt. Roderick M'Culloch of Glaslich.
Lt Roderick M'Kenzie, brother to Keppock.
Lt Alex. M'Kenzie, brother to Dundonald.
Lt Alex. M'Kenzie of Corry.
George St Clair of Gees.
Hector Campbell in Caithness.
Hector M'Kenzie.
Lt James Macrae, in the Spanish service; and
152 private men.

List of the Officers who (the rebels themselves say) were killed in the battle, April 16, 1746.

Lords Strathallan, and Balmerino.

Duke of Perth, but not certain.

Colonels. Mac Lochlin, Chisolm, Mac Intosh, Fraizier, Mac Donald of Keppoch, Cameron of Lochiel, Grant, Mac Donald of Glen Ronald.

Captains. MacDonald of Glen Ronald, Nairn, Farquharson of White Horse. Farquharson, in Achon.

Esquiers. M'Intosh, M'Donald of Loch Garey.

The rebels themselves think, that there are many more of their principal officers kill'd, but cannot be certain, being all in such confusion. And according to their own computation, they have lost 2500 men killed in the field of battle, or in the pursuit.

Price 6d.

Naval GAZETTE Articles.

Florence, April 11, N.S. Commodore Townshend having been driven from off the coast of Corsica by a violent storm, he left capt. Vanbrugh to command in his absence; but he likewise was blown off that coast, with 5 other ships, which were all obliged to put into Leghorn, and before they could return, the Genoise had found means to send 3 large armed barks to Bastia, to conduct 26 of the principal inhabitants (malecontents) to Genoa. They were met at sea near Leghorn by the Postilion xebec of war, with whom they engaged for a considerable time, but were too strong for that small vessel, which was so much damaged, that the capt. was obliged to put into Porto Ferraro, and from thence proceeded to Mahon to refit. Ld Colwill in the Leopard man of war, together with the Dartmouth, put into Leghorn lately; the latter lost her mainmast in a storm, and was obliged to refit. Ld Colwill's ship was extremely damaged in her rigging, but he repaired that at Leghorn, and is preparing to go immediately on a cruize on the riviere of Genoa. The Nonsuch and Terrible sloops are sailed for Piombino, which is a passage that all vessels must necessarily take from Naples to Genoa. The day that the Leopard and Dartmouth arrived at Leghorn, 13 large vessels from Naples put in here, and the next day proceeded to Genoa. By advices from admiral Medley, dated the 5th of last month off Mahon, he was then proceeding to sea with the Squadron under his command for Carthage, and proposed soon to detach capt. Townshend, with some fresh ships, bomb-vessels and stores, back to Corsica. The Antelope had been ordered to cruize off cape Noli, and the Seaford and Feverham are sailed for the Adriatick.

Bristol, April 21. This afternoon arrived here the Alexander privateer, with the Solebay man of war, capt. Bury late commander, and two small homeward bound Martinico vessels, which last she took off Port Louis. The Solebay had passed by the Alexander, and was come to an anchor in St Martin's road under a small fort, when 50 men of the crew of the Alexander boarded her, cut her cables, and brought her out to sea. The Alexander is a ship of about 200 tons, 20 guns six pounders, and 150 men. The Solebay had 22 nine pounders, and 230 men, who were struck with such a panic upon being so resolutely boarded by the 50 men above mentioned, that they all run under deck.

Admiralty Office, April 26. Vice-admiral Martin was forced to put into Plymouth on the 22d instant, with part of his squadron, which has suffered by bad weather, and has left the remainder at sea. He has brought in with him a French privateer of 18 guns, and 140 men, called Le Chasseur, taken by the Yarmouth.

The Defiance, commanded by capt. Porvett, has taken, and sent into Plymouth, a French man of war, called the Ambuscade, of 40 guns, and 365 men: the engagement was on the 21st, and lasted 2 hours, in which the Ambuscade had 26 men kill'd and wounded; and the Defiance had only 1 man kill'd and 3 wounded. She is a new ship, and longer by the keel, and as broad on the deck as the Defiance.

A POETICAL ESSAY on the
REDUCTION of CAPE BRETON.
On JUNE 17, 1745.

WHEN faithless *Gallia*, proud of guilty
pow'r,
Bade war the fruits of *Flandria*'s plains devour,
Joy of his friends, still faithful to his word,
Imperial *George* unsheath'd his righteous sword;
Ambition, lawless, trembled at the sight,
And *Europe* ey'd her genius with delight.
But heav'n, who takes mysterious ways to bless,
For once deny'd *Britannia*'s arms success;
For some wise purpose damp'd the rising joy,
And guilt and fraud prevail'd at *Fontenoy*.

With sighs *Britannia* view'd the scene around,
Then spread her wings, and spurn'd the purpled
ground.

Cross the blue main oblique the Goddess flies,
Till from the wave she sees *Bermudas* rise,
There the hush'd billows safe from tempests sleep,
And there she found the pow'r who rules the
deep.

A cave shell-pav'd appear'd his room of state,
Where crown'd with coral *Nereids* round him
wait.

Calm sat the God—and from his pearly throne
Beheld the boundless regions all his own!

To whom *Britannia*!—'Hail, parental pow'r!
'Whose guardian arms defend my favour'd shore:
'Behold thy daughter, prest with num'rous woes,
'A prey to foreign and domestic foes. [plain,
'My slaughter'd sons by thousands strew the
'And virtue merits, valour fights in vain!
'Heav'n's justice strikes not yet, the foes pre-
'And perseverance only toils to fail. [vail,
'What need I more?—thou know'st my secret
grief,

O let thy counsels give the wish'd relief!—
The God reply'd—'My daughter rise, attend,
'My counsel hear, and know me for thy friend.
'Whence draws vain *Gallia* this assuming pride?
'Whence, pow'r the world in contest to divide?
'Rich tho' her soil, her products sought from
'She has not wealth to nerve eternal war! [far,
'Exhaustless funds from Commerce only flow,
'By this the Gaul becomes a conqu'ring foe:
'For her the wretched *Indian* digs the mine,
'For her th' *Iberian* stamps the minted coin,
'For her my seas disclose their finny store,
'A new acquett, (a) and swells her naval pow'r!
'Didst thou conceive, in blest *Eliza*'s reign,
'This upstart rival should contest the main?
'Where are thy fleets, that aw'd the subject
deep?

Lost are thy virtues, or thy virtues sleep?
Be what thou wast, and let proud *Gallia* know
Thy thunders rule the watry world below!
'Mark, northward hence, a-cross \S azure flood,
'A rocky isle, its mountains crown'd with wood;
'Here, as some eagle, who with prædal eye,
'Builds on the wave-worn cliff his nest on high,
'From whence afar he scowls o'er land and sea,
'Securely sits, and meditates his prey,
'The crafty *Gaul* has fortify'd his mound,
'From thence more wide extends his rapine
round.

(a) This alludes to the French views in estab-
lishing themselves at *Louisbourg*. See p. 126 E.

'Then, daughter, hasten to yon western soil,
'Which boasts thy parent name, (b) and shares
thy smile:

'There shalt thou aid invoke, and succour find,
'To blast these fell disturbers of mankind;
'The sons of Nature (c) to their rights restore,
'And bid stern tyrants vex the world no more.'

He smiling spoke, again the Goddess flies,
Fair *Piscataqua*'s shores salute her eyes;
In *Vaugh'n*'s lov'd likeness her bright form con-
ceal'd, (d)

Her thoughts to worthy *Shirley* she reveal'd;
A *Briton* gen'rous, uncorrupt, and bold,
Such as her *Drake* or *Raleigh* were of old,
Who, anxious long, and with indignant eyes,
Had seen the hostile tow'rs of *Gallia* rise.
Deep on his mind the Goddess her distress
Imprints, and plans out measures to redress.

The province chiefs conven'd, to these he shows
What mighty ills proceed from neighb'ring foes.

'Tyrannic sway (he cries) disdains all bound,
'This *Gallic* (k) fortress threatens slav'ry round!

'Hence shall their ships pyratice rove for prey,
'Hence the aw'd (e) savage shall their rod obey!

'Hence shall (f) *Acadia*, dubious whom to serve,
'Lean to the foe, and from her duty swerve,

'While horrid war, calamity and fear
'Alarm our coasts, and threat our weak frontier.

'One only hope remains t' avert our fates,
'Quick let us arm, and meet them at their
gates,

'With *British* valour *Gallic* schemes confound,
'And take, (g) or raze this fortress to the ground!

So spoke the chief, nor waited a reply—
To arms! to arms! the joyful people cry:

Each tongue a chief to lead them on requir'd,
Each glowing bosom by the Goddess fir'd,

For *Vaugh'n* still taken by the cheated view,
As thro' each province in his form she flew.

This post, by gen'ral voice, to *Pepp'rell* giv'n,
He leads them on, the substitute of heav'n;

Forms the prompt troops, and with assiduous care,
His force collects, and plans the future war;

While zealous crouds beneath his standard join,
And shouting thousands bless the fair design.

Mean while, pursuant to the chief's demands,
The royal mandate flies to (b) *Warren*'s hands,

Who pleas'd with haste collects his naval pow'r,
And finds the army on th' *Acadian* (i) shore.

To

(b) New England, so called from the Old.

(c) The Indians, who are aw'd by the French.

(d) Mr Vaughan was the person who first pro-
posed the design of taking Cape Breton to gover-
nor Shirley, who immediately approving it, Mr
Vaughan went thro' every province to sound the
inclinations of the principal inhabitants, raise
subscriptions, men, &c. and as soon as the project
was ripe for execution, Mr Pepperell was, by the
general consent, appointed to conduct it, as a gen-
tleman of great influence, courage and integrity.

(e) The Indians of Cape Sable, &c. See p. 128, C.

(f) The inhabitants of Nova Scotia are mostly
French catholicks, consequently inclined to France.

(g) Alluding to the Delenda est Carthago.

(h) Admiral Warren had orders from England
to assist in this enterprize.

(i) The fleet of transports, in number 85, with
some armed sloops, sailed from *Canso*, April 29,
and arrived before *Louisbourg*, April 30, 1745.

To conquest courted by the fav'ring gale,
The fleet unmoors, and spreads the swelling sail;
Almost as soon the (k) *Gallic* bulwarks rise,
Bells ring, and threar'ning cannon rend the skies,
Forth rush the *Gauls* (l) a fierce and hostile band,
Forbid approach, and guard the rocky strand;
In vain—the hardy *Britons* gain the shore,
And *Gallia's* hostile bands are seen no more.
Seiz'd with a wild amaze, and chill'd with awe,
From their proud battery, stil'd the grand, with-
draw;

Th' important post our fearless troops (m) possess,
Pleas'd at this early omen of success!

Now from their city, and their island's guard
Loud are the peals of ceaseless thunder heard; (n)
As loud our batt'ries and our shouts reply,
And clouds of smoke pollute the echoing sky!
Hail, heroes born for action, not for show!
Who leave toupees and powder to the beau,
To war's dull pedants tedious rules of art,
And know to conquer by a dauntless heart, (o)
Rough *English* virtue gives your deeds to fame,
And o'er the *Old* exalts *New England's* name.

Oh! could the muse describe in equal style
Your arduous (p) courage, and your patient toil:
O'er hills, thro' marshes, from the rocky shore,
How the huge guns' enormous weight ye bore;
How, spight of fens, and bogs, and low'ring skies,
Ye persever'd, and snatch'd the glorious prize;

(k) *Louisbourg, the fortifications of which were so numerous and strong, that the French reckon'd the place impregnable. (See p. 40.)*

(l) *A detachment of 150 French, headed by Capt. Morepang and M. Boulardrie, issued out to oppose their landing, but by 100 of our men (according to Mr Pepperell's account, and 37 according to Gibson's) who got a-shore before they could come up) they were repulsed, 6 of them being killed, and 6 taken.*

(m) *The French, upon some neighbouring houses being fired, seized with a sudden panic, deserted their grand battery, which was immediately seized by Mr Vaughan, at the head of 12 men, who with 4 more repulsed near 200 French, when, too late sensible of their loss, they came in boats to recover it.—Our troops found here mounted 28 cannon of 42 pound shot, and two of 18, but little damaged, and proportionable stores.*

(n) *Against this post the French made a fierce fire, but with little effect, both from the town, and their island battery, which was a strong fort on an islet at the entry of the harbour, mounting thirty 28 pounders, and 7 swivels, with two brass 10 inch mortars, and a garrison of 180 men. The besiegers, May 26, made an attempt on it by night with 200 men, but after a brisk attack were repulsed with the loss of 36 men killed, and 116 made prisoners.*

(o) *See Vol. XV. p. 649, G, H.*

(p) *The fatigues these New England regiments underwent with surprising constancy were almost unspeakable, such as drawing heavy cannon and mortars on sledges thro' ways scarce passable, by mere force, without oxen or horses, up to the knees in mud, and in cold, damp, foggy nights, their tents bad, and such sickness among them, that 1500 were at once laid down with fluxes, incapable of duty, yet they still kept up their spirits. [See Pepperell's Account, p. 15, 16.]*

Late times your patriot-constancy should bless,
And read with raptures the deserv'd success.

Barr'd by (q) our fleet from all design'd supplies,
Despair at heart, and famine in their eyes,
Half-wrapt in sheets of fire their humbled town,
And half their boasted bastions (r) batter'd down,
What now remains but that they drop their pride,
And seek that clemency they late deny'd? (s)
The sons of *Britain*, gen'rous as they're brave,
In fight tho' dreadful, yet delight to save;
Their wretched state our chiefs with pity view,
And grant the forfeit lives to veng'ance due,
With all their wealth receive them from the strand,
And waft them safely to their mother land. (t)

Triumphant now the *British* standard flies,
On earth belov'd, and grateful to the skies!
Loud pæans echo from the rocks around,
And wide the joyful waves diffuse the sound.
Long may this pearl *Britannia's* crown adorn,
The bliss and pride of thousands yet unborn.

Tho' no reward but conscious virtue wait
The chiefs unhir'd, who serv'd a thankless state,
Yet spare them, heav'n, the pain to see the day,
When their dear prize *Chicane* shall bear away,
To see some venal statesman's scheme destroy
This last firm basis of *Britannia's* joy!

(q) *Our fleet consisted of the following ships, viz. Superbe, commodore Warren, Hector, Eltham, Launceston, Princess Mary, Mermaid, Chester, Canterbury, Sunderland, Lark, and the Vigilant, a French man of war prize, of 64 guns, but they did not enter the harbour, or come near the town till it surrender'd.*

(r) *See Vol. XV. p. 649, C.*

(s) *The French had used several of our men that fell into their hands very cruelly, after quarter was demanded.*

(t) *See their ingratitude Vol. XV. p. 650 A F.*

N. B. In our map of *Cape Breton*, &c. in *Jan. Mag.* the plan of a fort at *Port Dauphin* is only as projected, it not being built. See p. 125 H.

To FRANCIS FRIENDLY, Esq; (See p. 160)

OF a Cynic so late, now so courtly you grow,
That I see 'tis in vain to dispute with a beau.
To atone for your slander, your brains you per-
plex;

From seducers to angels converting the sex.
Their dress, late a proof of their loose inclination,
Is now but a foible—the fault of the fashion—
From invective to flatt'ry—a transit how strange!
Was ever *Chamæleon* more subject to change?

'Tis a sign of some grace; when you sinners
repent;

And since you submit, to a truce I consent.
In return for your wishes, I wish you a wife,
To settle your fondness, and please you for life;
But as to your last—'tis your turn to excuse,
The theme I dislike you have chose for my muse.
Nor will, to oblige you—so great a *Fib* tell,
As “that women lead monkeys in no place but bell.”
The whimsical mimicks on earth I well know,
Still dangling behind us wherever we go,
At *Scarborough*, *Tunbridge*, the *Bath* and the play;
But for men, if you still will mistake them—you
may.

ANNABELLA

Mr URBAN,

Your inserting the two following pieces in your
magazine for this month will oblige yours,
with the greatest esteem, F.W.

On the Report of the DUKE being ill in Scotland.

By a LADY.

IF virtue, honour, or a fame like thine,
As incense rises to the throne divine,
If heav'n, whose darling attribute is love,
Three anxious kingdoms ardent pray'rs can move,
Swift from thy couch shall pain and sickness part,
Nor wound in *William* ev'ry *British* heart;
Clarinda's vows no more in vain shall rise,
No more her knees shall bend, or stream her eyes,
But joyful praise for answer'd pray'rs be paid,
Preserv'd at once the kingdom and the maid.

CLARINDA.

An ADDRESS to GUARDIAN ANGELS.

From the same Hand.

YE pow'rs! whose task is understood
To guide and guard the great and good,
From faithless friends, and causeless foes,
O'er *Libyan* sands, in *Scythian* snows,
Now ev'ry meaner charge forsake,
In *William* liberty's at stake.
Come and your shelt'ring pinions spread
Above his dear selected head.
Where-e'er he goes protect him still
In all that's good, from all that's ill.

An HYMN on the EUCHARIST.

PRaise ye the Lord, who now hath given
To us on earth true bread from heav'n:
The bread of life! a pledge that we
shall live to all eternity.

By one oblation offer'd once,
Thou lamb of God, our sins atton'ft.
Thou mad'ft thyself,—our priest and king,
Thy flesh and blood the offering.

We've feasted on that flesh and blood,
Mysterious drink, mysterious food.
Come, Lord of life, come Holy Ghost,
Give life to all, or all is lost.

J. Sackette.

The FORSAKEN SHEPHERD.

IN love, and forsaken by *Mira*, false maid!
Poor *Colin* sat down where a beech spread its
shade.

Fair *Thames* in soft murmurs fast by flow'd along,
And the shepherd address'd to the river his song.

“ Ah! whither so fast from these banks do
“ you fly,

“ Like *Mira* inconstant, tho' fair to the eye?

“ To hear me complain yet a moment, Oh! stay,

“ And my tears with increase shall thy kindness
“ repay.

“ No mortal below, and no godhead above,

“ I envy'd, when *Mira* return'd my fond love;

“ When reclin'd by her side, to my wish I was
“ blest,

“ For I dreamt of no heaven beyond her soft breast.

“ But how wretched my state, now she flies from
“ the plain!

“ How insipid my pipe, and how languid my strain!

“ No more thro' the grove shall my music be
“ heard,

“ As when she was my theme, and her kifs my
“ reward.

“ My dog and my flock are no longer my care,

“ The birds have no music, no fragrance the air.

“ No joy to my heart can gay nature supply,

“ And my haunts are as mournful and silent as I.

“ For in room of gay *Colin* and harmony there,

“ The screech-owl, and bat, and sad *Colin* appear.

“ Ah! then, since my life of all joy is bereft,

“ Why, ye gods, is that life so imbitter'd yet left!

“ Why should *Colin* be chain'd to his woes like a
“ slave, [grave! ”

“ And deny'd the wish'd freedom and peace of the

Relenting the gods heard the griefs of the swain,

And in pity sent Death to release him from pain.

“ False *Mira* farewell !” was the most he could
say,

Ere his soul took her flight, and abandon'd the clay.

J. M.

To the ingenious Author of the COMPLAINT to
SAPPHO, p. 159.

PRAY blame not *Sappho*,—since the fault's
your own,

She likes the soldier,—but rejects the drone!

The man for glory who defies all toil,

Enjoys her pity,—and deserves her smile:

Then cease to whine, nor think the puling tear

Can move the gen'rous maid thy suit to hear;

No, if you wish to merit her applause,

Go show your ardour, in your country's cause!

O'er pathless mountains, thro' surrounding snows,

With vengeful arms pursue the rebel foes;

Then with success return'd from social wars,

Urge your fond suit, and point your noble scars!

Those glorious marks her tender soul shall move,

To crown your wishes, and reward your love.

EVON.

To SAPPHO, occasioned by Mr ———'s com-
plaining of her relieving a Soldier.

Sappho! be still thy just discernment shown,

Still let thy passions bow to reason's throne;

Where glory gives her wreath thy smile bestow,

And let thy tears for dying heroes flow.

Would all the fair for worth reserve applause,
Auxiliar gods would list in *Britain's* cause.

Love then himself would lead us to the foe,

Inspire new courage, and new strength bestow,

With hope's bright sunshine gild the dreadful day,

Whose hours on hostile thunders roll away;

And crown'd with vict'ry, when the smiling boy

Resum'd his quiver with a softer joy,

With care his hands according hearts should join,

While in one blaze his lamp and hymen's shine,

Rewarding heroes thus with beauty's charms,

Rewarding beauty in an hero's arms. Cantius.

On Mr RANBY's attributing (in his narrative,
&c.) the Death of the Earl of O——d, to the
quantity of Soap-Lees prescribed him.

YE patriots and tories, come with me rejoice,
And all against O——d who made such a
noise;

Who told him long since, when he gave up his

It never should be by a natural death; [breath,

And now your prediction accomplish'd we see,

For in spite of all screens he came off by the lee.

Some Lines occasioned by a Series of THEOLOGICAL ENQUIRIES.

SHall man, who blindly wanders nature thro',
Dark and impervious to his nearest view;
Shall he, to God, his eye presumptuous turn,
And hope from whence, and what he is, to learn!
O! first and last! O! greatest, wisest, best!
To thee be still my pray'rs and praise address,
Nor let me boast that I to ask am free,
How He *now* is, who ne'er began to be;
How love immense, that form'd creation's plan,
Could unexerted lie, till time began;
Or if all nature's works and all their laws
Are co-eternal with their parent-cause,
Spontaneous beaming with dependent ray,
As from the sun the light that gives the day;
If all the vast immensity of space
Is fill'd with beings of an endless race;
Or, if some narrower bounds the work confine,
And why thus bounded love and pow'r divine;
Whence the deep shades of sin and sorrow came,
And evil mingled with the gen'ral frame;
Why spread the dark dominions of the grave,
Or why I wish more virtue than I have.
These secret things to none but Thee are known.
Veil'd in the darkness that surrounds thy throne.
O! let my soul be still content to know,
Thy love, thy wisdom rules the world below.
Secure, my lot the blessing or the rod,
To find a father where I trace the God;
While hope by thee permitted looks on high,
And, as her portion, meditates the sky,
Safe in the path which terminates above,
Secur'd from wand'ring, while I walk by love.—
O! brighter still illumine the social flame,
Thy shining image! in my filial frame;
By just gradation let my love ascend,
All else my neighbours, thou alone my friend. A

MARTIAL, LIB. X. Ep. 39.

PYrrhæ filia, Nestoris noverca,
Quam vidit Niobe puella canam,
Laertes aviam senex vocavit,
Nutricem Priamus, socrum Thyestes,
Jam cornicibus omnibus superstes,
Hoc tandem sita prurit in sepulchro
Calvo Plotia cum Melanthione.

EPITAPH for LADY ———.

In Imitation of the above Epigram.

HERE lies who in her farthingale and rust,
Her gown of taffeta, her gloves of buff,
Whoop'd many an hour, and laugh'd her belly full,
O'er Fletcher's bawdry at the * Hope and * Bull.
Queen Bess's maids, grown old in courtly gears,
Taught her their quips and cranks, and quirks and jeers.
Sister to Harry Martin all acknowledge,
Was she not tutor'd in a hopeful college?
Grandame to Titus Oates, illustrious clerk,
Her cousin german Pym, and Prynne her spark.
Claypool demure her hoydon romplings knew,
And oft her busk rapp'd Falkland's knuckles too.
At length she's under, nature at a stand,
Senior to all the crowns in British land;
Yet still her ashes itch for youthful deeds,
And long surviving passion power succeeds.
* Playhouses.

The WISH.

By Mr JOHN MILLER.

O! wou'd indulgent heav'n bestow,
While yet I sojourn here below,
Of gold enough to set me free
From all the snares of penury;
Enough, that something I might spare
To feed the hungry, cloath the bare!
Plain should my raiment be, and meet
To shield my limbs from cold, and heat;
My food,—sufficient to supply
Nature's demands, not luxury.
A cot I'd have, where plainness reigns,
(No fret-work roofs, nor Tyrian stains,
Which kindle pride, and wild desires,
In minds that blind ambition fires.)
Plac'd near some venerable wood,
Whose branches long have storms withstood.
There let my limbs at ease be spread,
My soul converse with sages dead;
Or through the shade while pleas'd I walk
With God my great creator talk,
In mental parley; whilst around
A solemn, sacred hush is found,
Till my rapt soul intranc'd shall stray
On Fancy's wings to realms of day.
Here, far from care and noise and strife,
Reside the real sweets of life:
Content, the choicest blessing giv'n
To favour'd man by bounteous heav'n,
O give Content with me to dwell
Joint-tenant of my humble cell!
Content! from gilded rooms of state
Expell'd with never-ceasing hate!
Let Damon too the friend be there,
The noble, gen'rous, and sincere,
Whose soul from pride as vice is free,
A foe profess'd to flattery.
Blest with their presence all will smile,
And some new joy each hour beguile.
Grant me but this, I'll wish no more,
Possess'd of all my soul calls store.
Grant this, I'd look with pity down
On pride's vain play-thing call'd a crown.

EPIGRAM on the K. of PT———.

ROY, guerrier, philosophe, auteur, musicien,
Poete, franc macon, politique, economie,
Pour le bien de l'Europe, ah! que n'est il chretien
Pour celui de la Reine, hélas! que n'est il homme!

ENGLISH'D.

KING, hero, philosopher, author, musician,
Free-mason, economist, bard, politician,
If a christian, how happy would Europe have been
And alas! if a man, how transported his queen!

EXTEMPORE left on Mad. DE POMPADOUR's
toilet, by VOLTAIRE, while she was drawing.

*Pompadour ce crayon divin
Devoit desiner ton visage,
Jamais une si belle main
N'auroit fait un plus bel ouvrage.*

In ENGLISH.

THAT pencil, happy to be thine,
Should thy own features, Pompa, trace.
Thy hand, tho' blest with skill divine,
Can ne'er produce a fairer face.

On the REBELS Flight on the DUKE'S Approach.

WHEN fierce *Achilles* from the war withdrew,

Success, before to *Agamemnon* true, (flew.
Spread her bright wings, and to the *Trojans*
At his return, success too, quick, returns,
And *Greece* her honour lost no longer mourns;
Great *Hector* by *Achilles*' hand was slain,
The fleet preserv'd, and *Troy* besieg'd again.

Thus far bold *Homer* went: to gain belief,
Gods arm, advise, assist, protect the chief.

But one to conquer thousands by his name,
By former deeds, and end a war by fame;
To come and overcome, without a blow,
Or even fight of the self-vanquish'd foe;
Strike victor troops with fears before unknown,
Whilst cowards, by his presence heroes grown,
Admire new souls and courage not their own;
This seem'd too much to man to appertain,
And *William* does what *Homer* durst not feign.

The 3. next from *Faulkner's Dublin Journal*.
To the Heroic, Pindaric, Lyric, and Pastoral
POETS.

ALL folks have faith in satire, but how few
Read panegyricks, or believe them true?
Good *Pliny*, *Trajan's* friend, to day would pass
For a low, folsom, and pedantic ass.
The reason's plain: brave, noble, just, and wise,
Are words of course, which *Codrus* misapplies;
For names of virtues in a scribler's hands
Import advowsons, perquisites, and lands;
And hence the gentle reader smokes, his grace
Wants fame, as much, as *Codrus* wants a place.
But merit by the public voice confest,
Of praise, or satire, well endures the test.
Hear this, *Hibernian* poets! and commend,
Or blame our much belov'd, most honour'd
friend:

Down from your garrets, blow the trump of
fame
At either end; great *Chesterfield* proclaim,
Nor fear to soil the splendor of his name.

A P O E M

On his Excellency the Earl of CHESTERFIELD'S being about to leave Ireland.

WOULD he were gone! what rout is here!
No sound but *Stanbope's* strikes my ear!
All ranks their gratitude proclaim,
And add their mite to *Stanbope's* fame.
Again they harp, and harp agen on't,
This novelty, — a good lieutenant!
Make parallels, and talk of jobbing,
And arms, and —, and robbing,
That *Stanbope* ne'er knew what was little,
Nor e'er came here to rob the spittle;
Talk of his savings to the nation,
And what he's still in contemplation,
What good he's done, what good intends us,
And how sincerely he befriends us,
What schemes, what projects he has laid,
To raise to life our arts, and trade.
Are these the feats that make this pother?
Why! fools! the man can do no other;
'Tis novelty indeed to you,
But what applause to him is due?

(April 1746.)

'Tis but the way he ever acted,
A habit, by meer use contracted;
He only just prefers the bent
Of his own mind to precedent:
Thus all his favour to our nation's
A meer indulging of his passions.
But I, to public good a stranger,
Like not such centries in our manger,
Who'll neither jobb, nor suffer jobbers,
But thinks and calls them downright robbers;
Yet he must have the kingdom's praise,
For innovations such as these.
O! had the wise *Athenian* clown
This idol *Chesterfield* but known,
He ne'er had *Aristides* sent,
But *Stanbope* into banishment.

An EPILOGUE

On the Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Duke
of CUMBERLAND. Written by the FAR-
MER, and Spoken by Mr GARRICK.

THIS not a birth to titles, pomp, or state,
That forms the brave, or constitutes the
To be the son of *George's* just renown, (great;
And brother to the heir of *Britain's* crown,
Tho' proud these claims, at best, they but adorn,
For heroes, cannot be, like princes, — born;
Valour and worth must consecrate their name,
And virtue give them to the rolls of fame.

Hail to the youth, whose actions mark this
And in whose honour you assemble here! (year,
'Tis not to grace his natal day we meet,
His birth of glory, is the birth we greet.

How quick does his progressive virtue run,
How swift ascend to its meridian sun,
Before its beam the northern storms retire,
And *Britons* catch the animating fire.

Yet, rush not too precipitate, for know,
The fate you urge, wou'd prove our greatest foe,
Religion, law, and liberty's at stake,
Repres your ardour for your country's sake,
The life you prize not, *Britain* may deplore,
And chance may take, what ages can't restore.

O, did the gallant *Cumberland* but head
Such troops, as here, our glorious *William* led!
Bold names, in *Britain's* H story renown'd,
Who fix'd her freedom on *Hibernian* ground,
'Till death, imbattel'd for their country, stood,
And made the *Boyne* immortal by their blood.
Such were your fires, who still survive in fame;
Such are your sons who would atchieve the same.

Young *William* then should rival trophies raise,
And emulate our great *Deliv'rer's* days,
By equal actions, win the like applause,
Alike their name, their glory, and their cause.

May Heaven's peculiar angel shield the youth!
Who draws the sword of liberty and truth,
By him *Britannia's* injuries redress,
And crown his toil, his virtue, with success,
Make him the scourge of *France*, the dread of
Rome,

The patriot's blessing, and the rebel's doom.

Then seize, *Hibernia*, seize the present joy,
This day is sacred to the martial boy —
The morrow shall a diff'rent strain require,
When, with thy *Stanbope*, all delights retire,
And (a long polar night of grief begun)
Thy soul shall sigh for its returning sun.

E e

Historical Chronicle, April 1746.



TUESDAY 1.

ER royal highness the prince's *Caroline*, set out for *Bath*, for the recovery of her health.

The regiment lately raised in *Sussex* being disbanded, several of the men came and listed in the foot guards.

WEDNESDAY 2.

Eight guns 18 pounders were sent from the *Tower* to *Alaborough*, *Sussex*, for a battery to secure that coast.

Twelve pieces of cannon 12 pounders were also ordered for *Carlisle*, and several engineers for the defence of that city.

Sailed from *Gravesend* for *Scotland*, several transports with *Skelton's*, *Mordaunt's*, *Royal Irish*, *Richbell's*, and *Houghton's* regmts, making above 4000 men.

THURSDAY 3.

Ended at *Gosport* the court martial held on board his majesty's ship the *St George*, commodore *Griffin* president, for the trial of Capt. *Cosby*, commander of his majesty's ship the *Amazon*, on a charge exhibited against him by Capt. *Webb*, commander of his majesty's ship *Jamaica*, for losing two opportunities of looking into *Brest* harbour, and for ceasing, for not endeavouring to take the *S. Sea* man, lately put into *Brest*. The trial lasted two days, when not the least part of the charge being proved, capt. *Webb* received a severe reprimand, and was mulcted 4 months pay.

FRIDAY 4.

The ten malefactors, viz. 7 men, and 3 women (see vol. xv. p. 497, and p. 41.) under sentence of death, were hanged.

TUESDAY 8.

The transports with forces bound for *Scotland* anchor'd in the road of *Hull*, on advice of 3 *French* men of war being on the coast, which were only so many *Dutch* auxiliaries.

Charles Savage, Esq; was chosen governor, and *Benjamin Longuet*, Esq; deputy governor of the bank of *England*;

WEDNESDAY 9.

The following were chosen directors.

Sir Edw. Bellamy, Kt	James Lever, Esq;
and alderman,	Henry Neale, Esq;
Bryan Benson, Esq;	Theoph. Solway, Esq;
Sta. Brooksbank Esq;	John South, Esq;
Merrick Burrell Esq;	John Bance, Esq;
D-lil. Carbonnel, Esq	Barth. Barton, Esq;
Rich. Chiswell, Esq;	J. E. Dodsworth, Esq;
Tho. Cooke, Esq;	Robert Marsh, Esq;
Wm. Fawkenor, Esq;	Charles Palmer, Esq;
James Gaultier, Esq;	James Spilman, Esq;
Henry Herring, Esq;	Ja. Theobald, Esq;
Wm. Hunt, Esq;	Sir John Tompson, Kt
Sea. Lethieullier, Esq;	and alderman,

The same day were elected directors of the *E. India* company

Dod. Br ddyll Esq;	John Hope, Esq;
*Wm Baker, Esq; Ald.	Robert Hudson, Esq;
Wm Bound, Esq;	*Mich. Impey, Esq;
Rich. Benyon, Esq;	*Stephen Law, Esq;
*Rob. Boodle, Esq;	*Wm Mabbott, Esq;
Chris. Burrow, Esq;	N Newnham, jun. Esq;
*Rich. Burton, Esq;	*John Payne, Esq;
Roger Drake, Esq;	Henry Plant, Esq;
Samuel Feake, Esq;	Jones Raymond, Esq;
Harry Gough, Esq;	Wm Rider, Esq;
Peter Godfrey, Esq;	Tho. Rous, Esq;
Samuel Hyde, Esq;	*Wm Wiily, Esq;

Those mark'd with * are new ones.

A fire broke out in the lodgings belonging to the prince's *Caroline* at *Bath*, tho' not in her royal highness's apartment, which did 150 l. damage; her royal highness, who was taking the air when it happen'd, gave 10 guineas to the soldiers, and 10 guineas to be distributed among the people who assisted to extinguish it.

THURSDAY 10.

At a general meeting of the commissioners for the city and liberty of *Westminster*, for 1746, *Wm Blunt*, Esq; chairman, it was resolved, by a majority of more than two to one, that the quotas to be raised on the several parishes therein should be in the same just and equitable proportion, as were agreed on for the year 1745, (see vol. xv. p. 529.)

An order was issued to discontinue the guard at *Lincoln's Inn* playhouse.

FRIDAY 11.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Baily*, when only *Matthew Henderson*, for the murder of his mistress the *Lady Dalrymple*, received sentence of death, pleading guilty. (see p. 174 and Friday 25.)

The rebel prisoners taken at *Carlisle* were brought to the bar, and having answered to their names, were order'd to prepare for their trials against the next session on the 15th of *May* next.—One demanded by what authority,

MONDAY 14.

The Rt Hon. the Lords of the admiralty were pleased to send for admiral —, and to strike his name off the list of admirals.

TUESDAY 15.

Being the birth-day of his royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*, who then enter'd into the 26th year of his age, it was observed with all the usual demonstrations of joy carry'd to the highest degree ever known on the like occasion, and exceeded only by those the next week, on account of his defeating the rebels.

WEDNESDAY 16.

Was fought the battle of *Culloden*, (See p. 209, 210, 211, 212, and 219.)

THURSDAY 17.

Was the clergymens sons feast.—911 l. was contributed this year.

SATURDAY 19.

His majesty went with the usual state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent—To the bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act for 6 months longer.—Repairing the roads from Gloucester to Stone in Staffordshire.—For enrollment of deeds and wills made by papists; and to 4 private bills.

WEDNESDAY 23.

Five deserters from the foot-guards in Flanders, taken (see p. 145) with Fitz James's regiment going to Scotland were shot in Hyde-Park; two of them appeared to be papists.

Some private guns were fired and rejoicings made this evening on the first account of the defeat of the rebels.—And

THURSDAY 24.

At noon the Park and Tower guns were discharged on advice of a compleat victory (see p. 209, 210, 211, 212.) and at night were the most extraordinary illuminations ever known, with bonfires, a continual firing of guns and ringing of bells, throughout this extended metropolis.—The like demonstrations of great joy were shewn in all parts of the kingdom, on this success of his majesty's arms, of which follow some farther particulars.

Extract of a private Letter from Inverness.

AS to the young pretender, he kept during the whole action in the corps de reserve, and when he perceived the clans, who were his sole dependance, to give way, not daring to pass thro' this town, he forded the river a mile above it up to the neck.—Our people having buried 2000 of the rebels, 225 more, or thereabouts, are taken prisoners, most of whom are terribly wounded. Over and above the cannon taken in the field of battle, we have met with 12 pieces in this town, and all the pretender's son's camp equipage. It is generally believed a great number of their chiefs are killed, by the appearance of our soldiers, who are strutting about in rich laced waistcoats, hats, &c. *Lochiel*, the greatest villain in the whole rebel army, is known to be among the slain; an honour too great for him.—The day of the battle the pretender issued orders to his people to give no quarter, so certain was he of conquest. We have several parties out, who almost hourly send in wounded rebels and booty; and yesterday in particular there was brought in 300 head of cattle, and a great number of sheep and horses, which the rebels had with them. We have it just now reported here, that lord *Kilmarnock* will be sent out with a considerable force, in order to take the pretender, in which if he succeeds, it is said he is to be pardoned, and to have his estate returned to him.—I cannot omit one very remarkable instance of bravery and affection, which is, that there is not a soul, either horseman, foot, or the people even employed in attending and driving the train horses, or any one, in what capacity soever of our

whole army, but what has behaved in the time of action, at their respective stations, with the utmost bravery and intrepidity.—P. S. The rebels were not less than 12000 strong at the first onset.—When the action was over, his royal highness rode thro' the army and thanked the officers and soldiers, in his majesty's name, for their firm and vigorous behaviour. There was a general shout, and *Flanders, Flanders!* repeated, *We'll follow your royal highness against any enemy.*—As there had been an opinion industriously propagated at *Edinburgh*, and elsewhere, among the soldiers, to intimidate them, that the highlanders, with their broad swords and targets, were irresistible, being more than a match for troops not armed in that manner, his royal highness had taken great pains to undeceive his men, and convince them, that a regiment of *English* foot, with musket and bayonet, was much superior to a highland regiment, notwithstanding their pistols and targets.—This had accordingly so good an effect, that the highlanders could not break 'em.

Edinburgh, Monday, April 21.

ON Wednesday morning last at five of the clock, his royal highness marched from *Nairn* (12 miles from *Inverness*). The army had several alarms; but at last the rebels form'd about a mile and a half south of the lord president's house of *Culloden*, which is within four miles of *Inverness*, and about five minutes past one the cannon began to play, which continued very close on both sides, for about 25 minutes; it was visible that our artillery had the advantage of that of the rebels, as it was better served, and did very great execution. The *Frasers* and *Macdonalds*, which composed their right wing, made an attack on his royal highness's left, and endeavoured to get in sword in hand; but were so well received, and the fire so close and regular, that on the second discharge they fell into the utmost confusion, and fled over an adjacent hill. The whole of the rebels followed their example, and immediately took to their heels, by different roads, some towards *Badenoch*, others towards *Fort Augustus*, and several by the roads that lead to *Ross-shire*. The duke's army moved regularly forward, and the *Campbell's*, duke of *Kingston's* light horse, with the whole dragoons pursued, and did great execution. When the dispatches came off, the pursuit was not over, tho' it had been continued quite thro' the town of *Inverness*, where the streets ran with blood. On the field of battle there were about 1000 of the rebels killed, and as many by the *Campbells* and dragoons in their flight. *Ld Geo. Murray* is wounded, and with *Ld Nairn* fled towards *Badenoch*. The *French* picquets were at *Inverness*, and on his royal highness's approach surrendered prisoners at discretion.—One of the prisoners declared, that the rebels at the beginning of the action were above 7000 strong.—What adds to this great and most joyful news, his royal highness, tho' in the heat of the action, is safe and in perfect health.—The battle was so desperate, that the soldiers bayonets were stain'd and clotted with the blood

lood of the rebels up to the muzzles of their muskets.——A letter from the army adds, That general Barrell's regiment gained the greatest reputation imaginable in the late engagement; the best of the clans having made their strongest efforts to break them, but without effect, for the old *Tangierines* bravely repulsed those boasters, with a dreadful slaughter, and convinced them that the broad sword and target is unequal to their musket and bayonet, when in the hands of veterans, who are determined to use them.——After the battle there was not a bayonet in this regiment but was either bloody or bent.

Edinburgh, April 22. The particulars which we have hitherto learn'd of the victory obtain'd by his R. H. the Duke are, that the battle did not last above half an hour, during which time no quarter was given on either side, and was exceeding bloody; that 1000 of the rebels lay dead upon the spot, and about 200 were killed and wounded on the king's side. The regiments which distinguish'd themselves most were Barrell's and Monro's; and it is particularly remark'd, that the *Scots* regiments behav'd with an extraordinary bravery. The E. of An-cram sav'd Lord Kilmar-nock's life, who is now a prisoner. The greatest part of the rebel chiefs are killed or taken. The young pre-ender is said to be wounded, and had fled by *Inverness* pursued by the light horse.

A copy of the rebels orders before the battle of Culloden; found in the pocket of one of the prisoners.

Parole.

Roy Jaques.

IT is his royal highness's positive orders, that every person attach himself to some corps of the army, and remain with the corps night and day, until the battle and pursuit be finally over, and to give no quarter to the elector's troops, on no account whatsoever. This regards the foot as well as horse. The order of battle is to be given to every general officer and every commander of a regiment or squadron.

It is requir'd and expected of each individual in the army, as well officer as soldier, that he keep the post he shall be allotted, and if any man turn his back to run away, the next behind such man is to shoot him.

No body, upon pain of death, is to strip the slain, or plunder until the battle is over. The highlanders to be in kilts, and no body to throw away their guns.

Sign'd,

Geo. Murray, Lt-Gen.

FRIDAY 25.

Matthew Henderson, for the murder of his mistress was executed on a gibbet erected opposite to the end of Oxford street, and was afterwards hang'd in chains by the Edgworth road. (See his declaration concerning the fact. p. 174.) —He appeared very penitent, but much shock-

ed at death.——On the *Wednesday* before being pressed by the clergyman who attended him to make a more ample confession, and discover his motive to commit so unparalleled a murder, which there was the greatest reason to think he conceal'd, he gave the following account, that about eight or ten days before he committed this murder, he was dressing his master, and his lady coming into the room, he happened to tread on her foot. She did not shew her displeasure at that time with so much as one angry word, but gave him such a frown as was much more expressive of her resentment, and caused him to think she believed he did it purposely, but he solemnly declared the contrary.——When his master was dress'd, and gone out, his lady came into his master's dressing-room, and ask'd him, *What he meant by treading on her foot?* He reply'd, *Madam, I did it not on purpose, I humbly beg pardon.* She said, *Matthew, I'll turn you out of doors immediately, for you have behaved very rudely to me;* and then she gave him a box on the ear. He said, *Madam, you need not to threaten me with turning me out of doors:* If you please I will go out. He own'd his lady did not continue long in this passion, and that no servant was ever better us'd. So that the difficulty which arose on this account p. 176: is removed; he appears to have been a person of strong passions, great pride, and quick resentment, by the following circumstance: “Two days before *Christmas* day 1744, he was so exasperated at a serjeant in the guards, that he was determined to kill him, and went so far as to load two pistols, resolving to watch him, and shoot him, but an opportunity not happening, his remorse got the better of his resentment.” It is therefore very easy to conceive that a blow, as he apprehended undeserved, from a person who had till then always treated him with kindness and indulgence, might work up such a temper, in concurrence with an unexpected opportunity, to a proper pitch for so horrid a fact, altho' he constantly affirmed, that he did not think of his quarrel with his mistress, when he first conceived an intention to kill her, but that on his relenting his imagin'd injury rush'd into his mind, and determined him to the action. This however is a very nice distinction, of which perhaps he himself is not a judge, and therefore the less to be depended upon.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, April 26.

ON Monday last the *Alexander* privateer Capt. Phillips, arrived in Kingroad with two prizes, a brig and a snow, homeward bound from *Martinico*, and the *Solebay* man o' war, a 28 gun ship, which he cut out of *St. Martin's* road, and brought off with above 200 men; and a great quantity of bale goods on board, being intended as convoy to some ships bound to *Martinico*.——The particulars of this affair, which is one of the boldest and best conducted actions we have heard of during the war, are as follows,——Capt. Phillips having on the 9th instant parted from his two prizes off *Belleisle*, in chase of other ships, the last of which proving a *Scotchman*, brought him withi

within sight of two sail, which he took to be merchantmen, off *St Martin's*, to which he gave chase, and came up with just as they were entering that road. Capt. *Phillips*, after taking a distinct view of the place, and seeing there were no other ships of war in the road, resolved to attack them, but not having sea-room to engage, thought proper to let them come to an anchor in the road. His men, unwilling to embark in such a hazardous enterprise, were generally unwilling to go on, but being encouraged by the captain, and made sensible that the undertaking was safe and feasible, at last consented. He then, after making proper dispositions, stood into the road under French colours; but being to attack to windward, was obliged to make two or three tacks, before he could come up with the largest of the two ships, being the prize he aimed at. When up, the captain ordered to grapple and board on the bow, and threw in 50 men armed each with a pistol, pole-ax and cutlafs, and at the same time gave them two volleys of small arms from the *Alexander's* crew on board, which put the enemy into great confusion, and obliged them to retire down under the quarter deck, where having arms at hand, they began to fire briskly upon the *Alexander's* men, which the captain perceiving, jump'd down upon the main deck, and ordered 5 guns to be fired into them, which did good execution, and so terrified them, that they immediately surrendered. The *Alexander* lost three hands, and the enemy ten.

TUESDAY 29.

Was voted in the house of peers a congratulatory address to his majesty on the late victory, moved by the D. of *Marlborough*, and the thanks of the said house to his royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*, moved for by the Earl of *Sandwich*. — The like address, and thanks, &c. were voted in the house of commons; the former moved for by Lord *Coke*, and seconded by *R. Grenville*, Esq; and the latter was moved by Sir *Harry Liddel*, and seconded by Mr *Ellis*.

From the London Gazette, April 29.

Whitehall, THIS day an express arrived April 29, from *Edinburgh*, with the following advices.

Edinburgh, April 26. The victory obtained over the rebels by his royal highness the duke, appears every day to be more and more compleat and decisive.

Thursday morning about three of the clock, being the day after the battle, the pretender's son, with *Sheridan* and *Sullivan*, and no other attendants or servants, was seen passing fort *Augustus* in his way to *Glengary*. Fort *Augustus* is burnt and blown up, and there is neither garrison nor provisions there.

On Saturday the 19th, lord *Perth*, and his brother called lord *John Drummond*, were at *Garrimore*, within 12 miles of fort *Augustus*, on their way to *Lochabar*, attended only by their servants. The latter ordered the French horse of *Fitz James's* regiment, who had followed the pretender's son and him out of the

battle, to return to *Inverness*, and surrender themselves prisoners: and the general and last orders given by the rebel officers to their men was to shift for themselves.

The *Macphersons* were not at the battle, but were that day on their march to *Inverness*, and upon meeting the rebels running away from the action, they returned to their own country.

Lord *Elcho* was at the battle, and went off with the pretender's son, but afterwards they separated.

Orders are given along the coast to prevent any of the rebels from making their escape by sea.

The illuminations and public rejoicing here, on occasion of his royal highness's victory, exceeded all that were ever seen in these parts.

WEDNESDAY 30.

Came an account that the transports, with the troops on board, from the *Nore*, last from *Hull*, were safely arrived and landed at *Aberdeen*.

Eight French prisoners in *Pembroke*, going into the field to gather a salad, and mistaking a root for wild fallery, eat of it. Two of them died there, and the other six fell into fits, but were relieved by the timely use of remedies. One of the dead being open'd had a mortification in his intestines, and a large extravasation of blood upon his brain.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

APR. 9. L Ady of *Cosmus Neville*, Esq; of *Holt*, *Leicestershire*, sister to the E. of *Litchfield*, delivered of a son.
E 15- Lady of Sir *Rich. Bampfild*, Bart. — of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

March 29. *William Fletcher* of *Mobberly*, *Cheeshire*, Esq; marry'd to Miss *Stanton* of *Crutched Friars*, with 15000 l.

APR. 3. Mr *Fermor* of *Queen's College*, *Oxon*, heir to Sir *Henry Fermor*, Bart. — to Miss *Austen* of *Sevenoaks*, *Kent*.

Matthew Halcet, of *Hoe*, *Norfolk*, Esq; — Miss *Jones* of *Fakenham*.

9. *George Amyand*, Esq; *Hamburg* merchant of *London*, — to the only daughter of late *John Abraham Kortens*, Esq;

Tho. Smallwood, Esq; merchant in the *Streights* trade, — to Miss *Pennington* of *Mile End*, with 10,000 l.

15. *Tho. Tracey* of *Stanway*, *Gloucestershire*, Esq; — to the only daughter of *Wm Dodwell* of *Sevenhampton*, in the said county.

18. *Wm Ord*, Esq; brother to *Rob. Ord*, Esq; member for *Morpeth*, — to Miss *Dillingham* of *Red Lion Square*, with 20,000 l.

Hon. *John Barry*, son to *Ld Barrymore*, — to Miss *Smith* of *Wheale Hall*, *Essex*.

Charles Cooper of *Wetherby*, *Yorkshire*, Esq; — to the only daughter of *Henry Jones*, of *Hackney*, Esq;

24. *Theophilus Ecclestone* of *Crowfield Hall*, *Suffolk*, Esq; — to Miss *Jacomb* of *Ipswich*.

A L S T

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

March 27. **H**Erbert Pawlett, Esq; nephew to the *Ld Pawlett*, and Capt. in the D. of *Bolton's* regiment.

APR. 1. Right Rev. Dr *Henry Egerton*, bishop of *Hereford*, clerk of the closet to his majesty. Walking on *Constitution Hill*, he was suddenly taken ill of a pain in his stomach, and being carry'd home to his house in *Cleveland Row*, *St James's*, expir'd instantly. The late D. of *Bridgewater*, and Col. *Egerton*, his brothers, died in the same manner.

Daniel Prevoreau, Esq; eldest and chief clerk in the secretary of State's office under the D. of *Newcastle*, worth 50,000 l.

8. *Jam. Hawkins*, Esq; at *Camberwell*, *Surrey*.

12. *James Hay*, Dr of physic, in *Drury lane*.

13. Col. *Alex. Jacombs*, near *Charing Cross*.

14. *Geo. Hill*, Esq; formerly praetor in doctors commons.

Wife of Dr *Hoadley*, chancellor of *Salisbury*.

15. *John Chalie*, Esq; merchant, and a director of the *Royal Exchange* assurance comp.

18. *Henry Gaultier*, Esq; merchant.

17. Mr *James Stroud*, farmer, at *Carshalton*, *Surrey*, aged 107 years, and father of 15 children now living. He enjoy'd the perfect use of his senses, till a few days before his death.

23. *Tbo. Winnington*, Esq; member for *Worcester*, pay-master general of all his majesty's forces, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

28. *John Gore* of *Bishopsgate-street*, Esq; of the small-pox, aged 19, much lamented.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, **T**HE king has been pleased to
Apr. 15. constitute and appoint *Geo. Sackville*, Esq; commonly called *Ld Geo. Sackville*, [Lieut. Col. of *Bragg's*] to be Col. of the regiment of foot, late under the command of Brig. Gen. *Bligh*.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Lewis Dejean*, Esq; [Lieut. Col. of the 1st troop of grenadier guards] to be Col. of the regiment of foot, late under the command of Sir *Rob Monroe*, Bart. dec.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Henry Conway*, Esq; [aid de camp to the Duke of *Cumberland*] to be Col. of the regiment of foot, late under the command of Col. *Francis Ligonier*, dec.

Whiteball, April 19. The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain unto *Charles E. of Aylesbury* and *Elgin*, by the name, stile, and title of Baron *Bruce of Tottenbam* in the county of *Wilts*, to him and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to *Bruce Brudenell*, Esq; brother to *Geo. E. of Cardigan*, and the heirs male of his body.

Whiteball, April 22. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt Hon. *Thomas E. of Maken*, the dignity of a marquis of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile

and title of Marquis of *Rockingham*, in the county of *Northampton*.

From other Papers.

Charles Frederic, Esq; member for *Shoreham*, *Sussex*,—clerk of the deliveries in the office of ordnance, in room of

Andrew Wilkinson, Esq;—storekeeper of the ordnance, in room of *George Gregory*, dec.

Capt. *Rich. Haddock*,—commander of the *Advice*, 50 guns.

Capt. *Jam. Gregory*,—commander of the *Duke William*, 50 guns.

Capt. *Foulks*, late commander of the *Sapphire*,—Capt. of the *Superb*.

Step. Wallis, Esq;—a commissioner of the victualling office, in room of *Art. Sturt*, dec.

Mr *Tbistlerwaite*,—collector of customs for the ports of *Hull* and *Burlington*, *Yorkshire*.

Rich. Jephson, Esq;—serjeant at arms attending the Lord Chancellor, in room of his father, dec. who enjoy'd that post near 40 years.

Mr *John Wilson*, one of the chief clerks in the new pell-office, in the Exchequer, a place of 100 l. per ann.

Henry M'Culloch,—clerk of the navy office of his majesty's island of *Cape Breton* in *North America*, during pleasure.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Lord *James Beauclerk*, D. D. [canon of *Windfor*] appointed Bp of *Hereford*, in room of Dr *Egerton*.

From other Papers.

Mr *Tim. Perkins*, instituted vicar of *Hae-slingfield*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Cba. Carter,—rector of *Sbipton Bassett*, *Warwickshire*.

Isaac Williamson,—rector of *Stretton cum Boulton*, *Hampshire*.

Erasmus Lewis,—rector of *Winton Sbetland*, *Devonshire*.

Wm Warburton, unanimously elected preacher to the Hon. Society of *Lincoln's Inn*.

Dr *Butler*, Bp of *Bristol*, appointed clerk of the closet, in room of the Bp of *Hereford*, dec.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place | Elected | in room of
Devonshire, Sir *Tbo. Ackland* Bt. *T. Fortescue*, d.
Boroughbridge, E. of *Dalkith*, *Geo. Gregory*, d.

B—K—S from the Gazette.

John Bingham of *Bristol*, innholder.

Jos. Kemp of *Blackfields*, *St John Southwark*, merchant.

Hayward Gaylard of *Cornhill*, *London*, haberdasher.

John Beeby of *Whitehaven*, *Cumberland*, grocer.

Mathew Denison of *Leeds*, *Yorkshire*, merchant.

Ja. Newton of *St Giles* in the fields, *Middx* cabinet mak.

Tho. Ayres of *Buckland*, *Hertfordshire*, shopkeeper.

Wm Fead of *London*, merchant.

John Hesselgen of *Tunbridge wells*, *Kent*, innholder.

John Von Elson, otherwise *Van Elsen* of *Cov. Gard*.

Rich. Francis of *St Saviour's Southwark*, silkman.

Wm Jephcott of *Woodstreet*, *London*, laceman.

Chr. Fry, jun. of *London*, mariner.

Tho. Roberts of *St Albans*, *Hertfordsh.* linen-drapers.

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Buried	Males	1082	2155
	Femal.	1073	
Died under 2 Years old--- 711			
Between	2 and	5	199
Between	5 and	10	99
Between	10 and	20	61
Between	20 and	30	172
Between	30 and	40	214
Between	40 and	50	193
Between	50 and	60	165
Between	60 and	70	143
Between	70 and	80	149
Between	80 and	90	45
Between	90 and	100	4
Between	100 and	103	0
(Hay 36s. Load.)			
2155			
Buried	Within the walls		172
	Without the walls		513
	In Mid. and Surry		945
	City & Sub. West.		525
			2155
Weekly	Apr. 1	—	472
	8	—	612
	15	—	517
	22	—	554
			2155
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Barley 10s 6d to 14s.			
Oats 10s. to 12s.			
Pease 14s to 16s.			
P. Malt 17s to 20s.			
B. Malt 16s to 19s.			
H. Beans 13s to 16s.			
Coals in the Pool 26s to 35s.			
Hops 7 ^l . to 7 ^l . 15 s.			

Buried { Within the walls 172
 Without the walls 513
 In Mid. and Surry 945
 City & Sub. West. 525
 2155
 Weekly Apr. 1 --- 472
 8 --- 612
 15 --- 517
 22 --- 554
 2155
 Peck Loaf, Wheat.—1s. 11d.
 Wheat 31s. to 32s. per Quar
 Rye 12s to 14s 6d.
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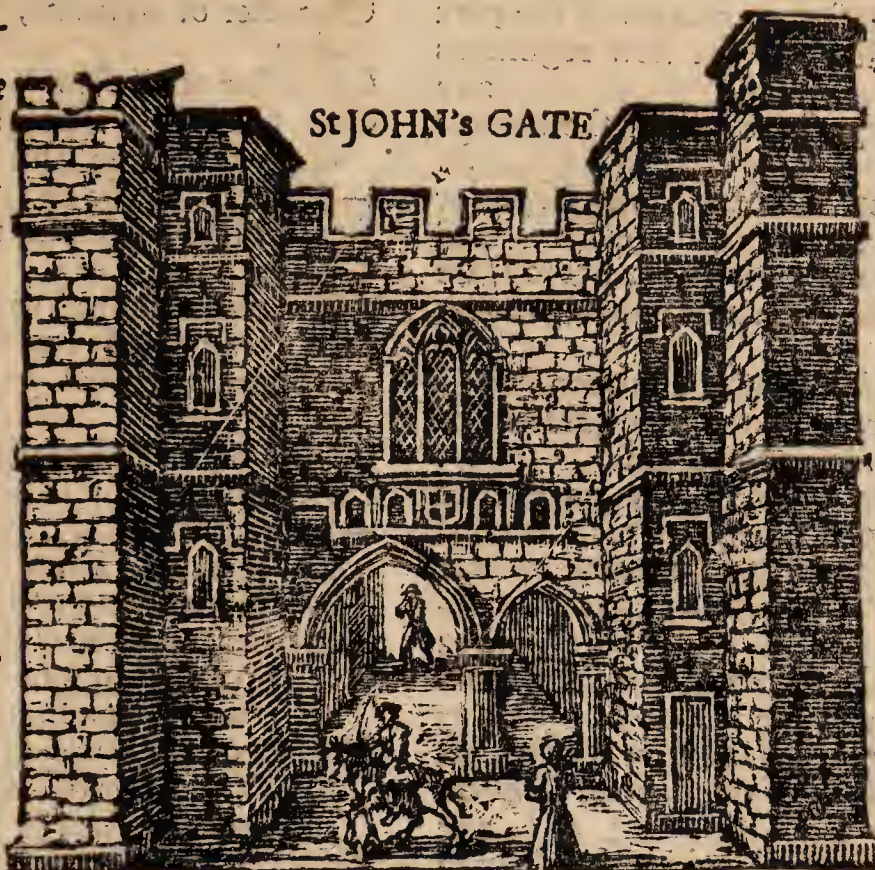
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C O N T E N T S.

D EBATE in the senate of <i>Lilliput</i> ; on a motion to take away the rank of the officers of the new regiments	227
Speech of urg; <i>Compobell</i> for the motion	<i>ib.</i>
—By the new officers having superior rank the old may be disgusted	228
—The new officers who are not to share so much danger cannot expect so much honour	229
The urg; <i>Ptit</i> against the motion	230
—Denying rank to the new officers im- politic, unjust and absurd	<i>ib.</i>
—Gentlemen of the army cannot be disgusted at a practice which is usual of preferring men of honour	231
—The king's commission cannot be va- cated	232
Account of the march of the rebels into <i>England</i> , and the loss of <i>Carlisle</i>	233
On humility occasioned by a remarka- ble expression of the duke of <i>Cumber- land's</i>	235
Proclamations published by the duke in <i>Scotland</i>	236
Some curious microscopical observati- ons	237
Astonishing number of animalcules in the milt of a carp	<i>ib.</i>
Extract of a bill for raising and regula- ting a national militia	<i>ib.</i>
—The number to be sent by each coun- ty, persons excepted from the service	<i>ib.</i>
Ships taken and lost in <i>May</i> 1746.	238
Order of march of the king's army to <i>Culloden</i> , and a return of officers and soldiers on the day of battle	239
Disposition of the forces on each side with remarks	240
Address of the lords, commons and city of <i>London</i> , &c. on the victory, with his majesty's answers	242-3
Of the victory near <i>Culloden</i> , &c.	243
—compared to that of <i>Agincourt</i>	244
The condition of rebels after a defeat	245
Panegyrick on his majesty and the royal family	246
Historical observations on the <i>French</i> theatre continued	248
Specimen of the poetry in <i>Mayret's</i> tra- gi-comedy call'd <i>Chriseide</i> and <i>Ari- mand</i>	249
Character of <i>Hardy</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Examen of <i>Theophile's</i> <i>Pyramus</i> and <i>Thi- be</i>	250
Character of <i>Racan</i>	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Mayret</i> and <i>Cornille</i> , rivals for drama-	

tic performances	<i>ib.</i>
Character of <i>Gombaudo</i> , <i>Rotrou</i> and <i>Scu- dery</i>	251
Character of <i>du Rger</i>	252
<i>Gros Guillaume</i> , <i>Turlupin</i> and <i>Gualtier</i> <i>Garguille</i> esteem'd inimitable actors	253
—Their untimely end	<i>ib.</i>
Remarkable quotations from several plays, farces, &c.	<i>ib.</i>
A footman's address to his brethren	254
—Pimping a poor trade among <i>them</i>	<i>ib.</i>
—To imitate their superiors, the way to be hanged	<i>ib.</i>
Of the supineness of the <i>Dutch</i>	255
Men of merit only to be encouraged	256
—Remarkable story of admiral <i>Blake</i> and marshal <i>Villeroi</i>	<i>ib.</i>
—A famous saying of <i>Dr South</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Addresses of <i>Cambridge</i> , <i>Oxford</i> and bishop and clergy of <i>Canterbury</i>	256-7
The <i>Coventry</i> address and answer	258
Thanks of the house of peers voted to the D. of <i>Cumberland</i> , and his royal highness's answer	<i>ib.</i>
Thanks of the house of commons	262
His royal highness's answer	<i>ib.</i>
Remarkable vision of second-sighted <i>Sawney an Highland Seer</i>	289
The opposition ridiculed	260
Of reforming the <i>Highlanders</i>	961
Journal of the progress of the king's forces from the <i>Gazettes</i>	262, 274

P O E T R Y.

The devil-painter, a tale, by Mr <i>Greville</i> .—Summer, a rural song, by Mr <i>Brerewood</i> .—On the variety in plate 2. of last month	265
Ballad on <i>Ld D—le's</i> turning a cha- pel to a kitchen.—On the defeat of the rebels.—Verses occasioned by the wish, p. 216.	266
Ode on the duke's victory and wish'd return.—On Mr <i>Barret's</i> translati- on of <i>Pope's</i> pastorals, a tale	267
Translation of a song from the history of <i>Joseph Andrews</i> into <i>Latin</i> , by parson <i>Adams's</i> little son <i>Dick</i> .— On wishing.	
The Q. of <i>May</i> , with notes	269
Historical chronicle. Tryals, &c.	270
His majesty's message to the house for settling an additional revenue on the duke	<i>ib.</i>
List of Persons attainted	271
Deaths, marriages, promotions	273
Prices of Stocks, bill of mortality	<i>ib.</i>
Foreign History. <i>French</i> take <i>Antwerp</i>	275
Books and pamphlets publish'd	276



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine,
 For M A Y 1746.



Debate on the Officers of new regiments having rank.

There being an offer made in the time of a dangerous Rebellion by several noblemen to raise regiments for the emperor's service; a debate arose in the house of Commons concerning the manner of forming them, the duration of their establishment, and whether the officers should be intitled to have half pay, when disbanded, or hold the same rank in the army with those who had risen regularly by their services. These being different considerations occasioned several questions and divisions upon them, in which the party of the ministry prevailed, having first 235 to 67; next 194 to 82; then 126 to 124. (of all which at another time.) At last a motion was made, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, most humbly to beseech his majesty that the officers in the new regiments, may not be allowed any rank from their commissions after these regiments shall be broke.

*The substance of the arguments for and against the motion, will appear in the two following * speeches:*

The Urg; Compobell.

S I R,



W H E N we were first informed of the proposals, which have been made by the noble lords to his majesty, for raising fifteen new regiments, to be employed at this time

of distress in the defence of the nation, I was, like others, dazzled with their zeal, and kindled by their fervour; I was enamoured of their generosity, and struck with veneration of their fidelity; nor do I doubt but the same sudden surprize had the same effect upon many greater understandings, and perhaps upon that of his majesty.

But this admiration, Sir, has at last subsided, and given way to more distinct and regular considerations, which have been assisted by the arguments of others, and by observation of the general sentiments of the nation; and I hope it will not be supposed the effect of disregard to the publick, or of private malevolence to any of the illustrious names involved in this enquiry, that I declare myself every moment less pleased with the measures which they have taken, and which they have persuaded his majesty to encourage. In the fate of the publick I myself am involved, and therefore the desire of preserving myself determines me to contribute whatever is in my power to the security of my country; and, with regard to the noble lords, I have never been injured by them, and therefore cannot look upon them with personal malignity, nor have

* With relation to the latter, it may be proper to observe that a pamphlet was published on this subject by a member entitled, a letter to W. P. &c. in which the latter is charged with apostacy from the opposition, at a time when there was a schism in the ministerial clan, and when those who were most strictly connected with the governing people, were forced to abandon them; his standing in the gap, therefore, at such a critical juncture, the writer says, using his own words, must enhance the merit of so good an office.

have any inclination to provoke men whose great power and influence have so lately been proved.

I shall not, Sir, either endeavour to confirm or to refute the suspicion that, under this mask of disinterestedness and publick spirit, are concealed views of private advantage, and a scheme for growing great by publick calamities. But it must, Sir, be admitted, that the command of a regiment, with the unlimited power of conferring all the subordinate commissions, might afford some temptations to men of narrow minds, whose dispositions were either sordid or ambitious; nor can it be denied that forces might be raised upon such terms, by men whose regard to the preservation of the publick was not the only motive of their activity.

But, Sir, it is in itself of little importance what are the motives of any measures which regard our country; it is our chief duty, especially at a time like this, to keep our eyes steadily to our own safety, and to consider not so much the cause as the consequence, of the practices to which our concurrence is demanded; and if these regiments, instead of conducing to the safety of the nation, are likely to bring it into danger; if they can be either of no advantage to the publick, or of so little as cannot be put in balance with the detriment which it will suffer from them, it is our duty not to flatter the zeal of the noble lords at the expence of the publick safety, nor to allow their ardour to hurry them into schemes, which themselves as well as we shall have reason to regret.

That this sudden and irregular increase of our forces will probably produce great dangers and inconveniences, is now, I think, apparent; dangers, Sir, which our gratitude ought not to overlook, and which our confidence ought not to incur. For what can be imagined but that it will universally and irreconcilably disgust our standing troops; and what may not be feared from that disgust, at a time when the whole nation is in their hands, when an enemy is in the midst

of our country, and when there is reason to believe that there are many who will take the opportunity to infect their principles, and to spread disloyalty among them?

A The same interest, Sir, which has enabled these noble lords to obtain the power of nominating their own officers, will likewise raise those whom they have named to higher commissions, whenever any vacancies should happen in the army; and what then must be the state of those who have nothing to recommend them but their sufferings, and wounds? With what hope, Sir, can a man, who has nothing to plead but that he has done his duty, stand in competition with him who is supported by the power of the greatest of the nobility, and whose solicitations are assisted by the high officers of the state, whose constant access to the sovereign gives them an irresistible superiority to all other petitioners?

D That those who have been already distinguished by the noble lords will hereafter be promoted by the same influence, that their interest will be thought sufficient to set them on an equality with others who have served longer, and that they will on many occasions, in confidence of that interest, neglect some of the duties of their profession, and refuse that regard to their superiors which is of the utmost necessity in military transactions, and which is duly paid by those who have no other way to promotion, will, by all those who have any acquaintance with human nature, be readily believed; and it will with equal facility be admitted by them, that every man who sees his services thus slighted, and his pretensions overborn, by men who have no other claims than the friendship or the favour of powerful solicitors, will think himself injured; and it cannot but be feared that those who are injured will resent the injury.

H If it be alleged, Sir, that these effects are far off, and therefore unnecessary to be mentioned in the present consultation, it may be answered, that

it is our duty, and our chief duty as constituted by the publick, to inspect, as far as is granted to human sagacity, into futurity, and to obviate those projects, of which we find that the consequences will be probably very different from the present intention, and from which the publick is likely to receive more injury than advantage.

But in reality the ill consequences may perhaps be nearer than the objection supposes; for what is feared may sometimes affect the mind no less forcibly than what is felt; and if it be found by the army, who want not discernment to perceive their own danger, that measures are taken contrary to their honour, and pernicious to their interest, they may easily be persuaded to resent the design of oppressing them as much as the oppression, and suffer themselves to be as far influenced by the desire of preventing disgrace as of resenting it.

But it may be likewise added, that if the inconveniences of this addition to our troops are at a distance, the advantages appear hitherto very little nearer; and that therefore one consequence equally remote may be very properly put in the balance against another. For what advantage can it be supposed that the nation can receive, in the present state, from the regiments which are now only raising, when the danger which they are to oppose is almost falling upon us? Our hopes incline, and our reason directs us to believe that, before they can be raised, our domestic enemies, whom they are intended to oppose, will be entirely suppressed; and it is certain that though they should be raised, they will not be disciplined before the danger, or the hope of resistance is at an end; and that in the mean time they will only expose us to contempt by their unskilfulness, and embarrass the regular troops, who will have little inclination to associate with them, but will rather divert themselves with their ignorance than endeavour to instruct them, and who will consider them as intruders into

posts for which they are not qualified, and as robbers, who snatch from the mouth of the veteran that bread which he has earned in the camp, the march, the field, and the garrison; and tear from his head those honours which merit and service only have a right to wear.

What hope can be reasonably formed that two bodies of men, thus opposite in interest, and thus invidiously opposed, can associate with confidence, and co-operate with sincerity, I suppose every gentleman in the house easily perceives; and therefore it will not be necessary to prove that some scheme should be formed, by which the resentment of the army may be softened, and the unlimited influence of these great lords in some degree restrained. Nor can I think any way more easy, or more proper, than that of addressing his majesty to limit the authority which the first ardour of his gratitude disposed him to confer with too great liberality, and to revoke the grant of rank which is given to the new officers.

This regulation cannot be thought unreasonable by any who are not interested in opposing it; for upon what pretence can he who deserves less, be put upon the level with him whose merits are greater? Why should he who is unskilful in any profession enjoy the privilege of directing those who have by long study and experience attained knowledge and reputation? And how should those who have neither studied nor practised war be skilful commanders, or whence can arise their military merit, who have never yet seen an enemy?

But this, though surely sufficient, is not the only reason for which they may without impatience see themselves excluded from rank in the army; they have taken commissions upon terms different from those on which the regular troops are constituted, as they are exempted from foreign service, and intended only to serve during the present exigence. And surely such short service, which yet is not likely

likely to be shortened by their skill or valour, ought not to entitle them to an equality with those who have resigned themselves to the service of their country without limitation, and who are not at liberty to decline any hardship that the general security shall require them to suffer, who may be sent to make war in distant climates, and encounter with fatigue, pestilence and want.

Since therefore the officers of the new regiments must be ignorant, because they are new; since they are not likely to be of much use on this occasion; and have covenanted to be of none on any other; I cannot but conclude that it would be reasonable that their rank should regard only their own regiments, without any respect to the other forces.

Wimgul Ptiti, *Urg;*

SIR,

IT has not been without an uncommon degree of indignation and surprise, that I have heard the proposal now made for denying to the gentlemen who have obtained commissions in the new regiments, the same rank in the army with other officers of the same denomination; a proposal so contrary to the practice of all other times and all other nations, so injurious to the honour of his majesty, so detrimental to the interest of the publick, and so ungenerous with regard to those who are immediately affected by it, that I cannot but hope that a very slight examination will be sufficient to shew its impropriety; and that the show of equity with which it is recommended will quickly vanish, and leave its real absurdity and injustice open and apparent.

That a commission, and the rank implied by that commission, were ever separated, I believe cannot be asserted; nor will it be very easy to shew that they are in their own nature separable. For what is a commission more than a certain degree of power and authority conferred by the king, by which, as the person who obtains it is made sub-

ordinate to some, he is made likewise superior to others? This is a commission, and this the rank implied by a commission. But if this rank be denied, what does a commission confer?

A Does it not then become an empty form of words, by which nothing is implied? Does it not sink the officer below his fellow-subjects, by giving him only a false title, and branding him with ridicule? Does it not place him in a state in which no man ever existed before, flatter him with a show of privileges, which, when he attempts to grasp them, vanish away, leave him eternally in doubt about the meaning of his commission, and the extent of his power, and involve him in perpetual difficulties to reconcile the appearance of command with the negation of that rank which command implies? To grant commissions, and refuse rank to those commissions, is, in my opinion, to separate things which are by nature conjoined; and by each of which the other is implied; it is to disunite matter and solidity, or ice and cold.

This proposal, Sir, is not only irrational in itself, for, though it could be reconciled to sense, and reduced to practice, would be in the highest degree imprudent and unequitable: unequitable, because it would injure those who have engaged, at this time of danger and distress, in the service of their country; and imprudent, because it would discourage them from offering to serve it, if the same danger should at any time return.

The noble peers, who have undertaken to raise regiments for the public service, at this time, have signalised themselves by a very laudable and eminent degree of zeal, and such zeal deserves to be rewarded. They have stood like men of fortitude and integrity in the gap, at which war and confusion were breaking in upon us, and have by their influence and example raised the same spirit in others, who, had they not been thus animated to resistance and resolution, would inevitably have sunk under their fears, and suffered all the

the calamities of an invasion without daring to attempt the means of opposing or preventing them.

It is not easy to believe how much mankind are influenced by example, or how readily one imitates those whose rank has raised them up to distinction and observation; who have, by their affability and generosity, endeared themselves to the inferior classes of the people. In all publick exigencies the greatest part of mankind, as they are unacquainted with political reasonings, can have no other rule for their conduct, than the example of those whose rank intitles them to the superintendence of publick affairs, and whose integrity and goodness have procured them the confidence of their dependents and their neighbours. Such, Sir, are the peers by whose influence these new regiments are to be raised, and by whom the nation has been roused from cowardice and from inactivity; such are the names which must testify to all the neighbouring nations the disposition of the *Lilliputian* nobility, which must give confidence to our friends, and strike our enemies with despair; names! which will extend their influence thro' every rank of men amongst us, and kindle an universal ardour against the disturbers of our happiness; names! which will waken indolence, animate cowardice, enlarge avarice, and conquer despondency. And which therefore I cannot but think of more importance on the present occasion, than the pomp of alliances, and the prospect of succours, and of which it may be with justice concluded, that they contribute more to the publick security, than so many battalions in the service of his majesty.

The officers who are to be employed under them, the officers who are thought unworthy of rank in the army, are men whose fortunes and whose merit raise them to distinction in their own counties, and whose example will have in a less degree, in a degree proportionate to their elevation of dignity and wealth, the same

influence with that of their commanders. They are men not driven into the army by necessity, but who serve their country from their zeal for its security. And surely to disgrace such men for their honest ardour, would not be just; and to hinder such voluntary services in times of difficulty and danger, would not be prudent.

If it could be possible to persuade the house that such ignominious restrictions are necessary or proper, that it can be the policy of any state to be ungrateful to its defenders, or that loyalty ought to be stigmatised with reproach rather than rewarded with honour, it might be hoped at least that some stronger arguments would be produced in favour of such paradoxical positions than have yet been offered, and that men should not deviate from the beaten paths of prudence and morality, without being able to shew that the seeming irregularity of their conduct was to be supported, by the strongest arguments which such questions can admit; and that they in reality were promoting the great purposes which they seem to obviate, and were tending by oblique paths to that end, to which the direct way is precluded or obstructed.

Yet what arguments have been offered in defence of this new, this astonishing motion, but such as only serve to shew that it cannot be defended; such as either ought never to be heard in this house, or which, if they are heard, cannot be regarded? The chief if not the only subject of declamation has been the discontent which this new promotion of officers will raise in the army, and the danger which that discontent will bring upon the nation; a position so dangerous in itself, so reproachful to the army, and so injurious to our own dignity, that I think it ought to be for the future inhibited, and that it can never be mentioned without danger and reproach.

It would be certainly in the utmost degree reproachful to the legislative assemblies, if they should suffer their delibe-

deliberations to be influenced by any particular classes of men, or should descend before they adventured to determine the questions, to examine how their determinations would be received by those whom they might affect. The right of inquiring what measures may conduce to the advantage and security of the publick, belongs not to the army, but to this house; to this house belongs the power of constituting the army, or of advising his majesty with regard to its constitution; our armies have no better right to determine for themselves, than any other body of men; nor are we to suffer them to prescribe laws to the legislature, or to govern those by whose authority they subsist.

If therefore the gentlemen of the army should happen to be offended, I cannot discover how their discontent has any claim to our consideration. But, indeed, I cannot conceive that we should give them any just cause of dissatisfaction, or that they will dare to declare their disgust, unless they are encouraged by the conduct of some of our own members to so daring and lawless an attempt.

That arguments, like those which we have heard on this occasion, may weaken our authority, and expose us to importunities and insults, is indeed very probable; and I hope therefore that they will always be discouraged, and that those who so much appear to desire the perpetuity of our government, will take care not to weaken it by such imprudent and unconstitutional insinuations; but that any complaints will be made by the army on this occasion, I cannot conceive, because I cannot discover that they are in any degree injured.

That some gentlemen will, by the establishment of these regiments, be raised to commissions superior to those of others who have served longer, cannot be denied; but this cannot well be considered as injurious, because such promotions are every day seen in the army, without any general murmurs, and certainly without danger

of defection; for though long service is always a pretence for asking promotion, it has not at any time been allowed a claim which might not for other reasons be set aside.

A What is thus daily practised without any uncommon merit on one side, or urgent necessity on the other, may surely be allowed without complaints to those who have such unusual claims, in a time when measures of an uncommon nature are absolutely requisite. **B** What is granted, only to gratify an importunate or powerful solicitor, will certainly not be refused to the general security; nor will the army, which at other times has submitted to this arbitrary distribution of preferences, when peace and safety allowed proportion for remonstrances, chuse this exigence for complaint, or for opposition; they will either allow the justice of this procedure, or connive at injustice which cannot be avoided; and having been so many years distinguished for their loyalty, they will not destroy their own reputation by distressing, at a time like this, a people by whom they have been so long maintained without necessity, only in expectation that if any time like this should happen, they should be defended by them. **E**

But there is one more consideration, which ought not to be passed over. Those who advise us to deny rank to the new officers, advise us to deny what our sovereign has already granted, and what he had an undoubted right to grant; they advise us to vacate his commissions, and set aside his promise as of no value; they advise us to weaken him at a time when he wants an addition of strength, and to show our enemies that he is at variance with his senate, when we should endeavour to exalt him by new acts of confidence and regard. **G**

For these reasons it appears to me that the proposal is equally injurious to the king, the nation, the army, and ourselves; and therefore I shall vote against it, and hope that it will be rejected. **H**

A Letter to a friend, containing an account of the march of the rebels into England, a description of the castle of Carlisle, and a dissertation on the old Roman wall; with respect to the map of it, and the adjacent country, the plan of Carlisle, and the view of its castle, just publish'd in two sheets; the draughts of which were favourably received by the duke of Cumberland on his forming the attack on Carlisle castle; and now are dedicated his royal highness; by G. Smith.

S. I. R,

SO many idle rumours of the march of the rebels into *England*, had been spread previous to the fact, that to flatter our indolence we presumed it to be impossible, and therefore took no measures to prevent it; we cloister'd up the light horse and militia of both counties within the walls of *Carlisle*, and left the country to shift for itself; our nobility, except lord *Lonsdale* did nothing, even those whose fortunes depended greatly on the rout of the rebels, rais'd not a single man in the cause.

By letters from *Scotland* on the 5th of *November*, we began to understand that the long projected expedition was now actually undertaken, and our frontiers quite open and unguarded; the garrison of *Carlisle* were under no apprehensions, judging they would march past them as in the rebellion in 1715. We secreted our most valuable effects, and sent the ladies eastward from these miscreants, of whom we had most terrible representations, determined to abide them ourselves.

On *Thursday* the eastermost column had gained *Stangarth* side on the *English* border, and we suspected their intention was to penetrate thro' the wastes of *Beu-castle* for *Brampton*, being the properest place to subsist so numerous a corps, but that night we learn'd they had turn'd to the right for *Longtown*, which gave us hopes that they would continue their march for *Row-cliff* and pass the river *Eden* there, the dryness of the season having reduc'd that stream to a tolerable fording in several places below *Carlisle*.

On *Friday* the middlemost column join'd them, and on *Saturday* their hussars advanced to *Stanwix* bank, to take a view of the city; at which time the 8 gun battery fir'd from the castle and they disappear'd. On *Sunday* they invested the city on all sides, having passed *Eden* at several fords below. The marq. of *Tullibardin* was driven with his corps

(MAY 1746.)

from *Shaddan-gate* by the four gun battery at *D*, and those on the north under the duke of *Perth* remained in the village of *Stanwix*, where some houses received considerable damage from the continued fire of the eight gun battery.

The troops on the south side under the pretender's son were in like manner repuls'd by the citadel and turret guns. Being in want of materials for a siege a resolution was that night taken to remove to *Brampton*, and the quarter masters accordingly came into that place about midnight.

On *Monday* the 11th the prince's life-guards, as they were called, came to *Naworth Castle* the earl of *Carlisle's* seat, and I went to see them; they behaved in general with much complaisance and were well-dress'd, good-looking men, they were very solicitous to see a map of *England*, and I carry'd them one on *Tuesday* morning, to try if I could penetrate their intentions; but these were inscrutable; only I observed they made great enquiry about *Wales*, and afterwards about other places, artfully to disguise their aim; which however I am apt to think they scarce knew themselves.

The same morning capt. *Hamilton*, quarter-master general of the foot, came to *Naworth*, demanding billets for 6000 men: the guards look'd very blank at the proposal, and began to secure their portables, and I soon found what a nest of thieves we were going to have.

About noon several hundreds of a wretched, ill-looking, shabby crew pass'd by armed with targets, broad swords, muskets, &c. and seemed very angry if no deference was paid to their flag: that afternoon and all next day they spent in shooting sheep, geese, &c. and robbing on the highway: tho' their chiefs express'd great dissatisfaction at their proceedings, yet they dar'd not restrain them for fear of putting them out of humour: Betwixt that and the 16th, I had some of their hussars, an audacious, insolent, lying rabble, and on *Saturday* the 16th six of the officers of the *M^cPhersons*, who were by far the civilest of their foot, and pay'd for what they had in a genteel manner enough; it was not my business to expose their extravagant chimera's, but I found they were kept extremely ignorant of our affairs, by the artifice of their superiors. Some of them had their sons in his majesty's army, but were made to believe that all our regular forces were detained by the *French* in *Flanders*, and they already possessed *London* in their elevated imagination.

G g

ginations without drawing a sword.

The fate of *Carlisle* you must have heard from other hands, we are yet in doubt whether that ignominious surrender was caused by cowardice or treachery, or both; I think it most probable that it was lost thro' a presumption that it would never be attack'd, and for want of a regular discipline among the men. The map exhibits that pretended battery which contributed to this false step, to which I refer you. The pretender's son was proclaimed at the cross, the keys of the city being carry'd to him at *Brampton* by the mayor and attendants; it should seem a necessary question how the keys of a garrison town, the custody of which was always till then committed to the governor, nominal or residential, came to be delivered into the mayor's hands for such a use at such a time.

During the pretended siege the garrison had a lad kill'd on the citadel by a musket shot, and one by the accidental firing of a piece on the walls, which was all their loss slain or wounded. What the rebels lost is not to be ascertain'd, a person of distinction was reported to be kill'd near *Harraby*, and bury'd with great solemnity at *Wetheral*; a principal engineer was seen to fall by a shot from the citadel at the head of their pretended battery: doubtless they lost more, but I am apt to believe not many, because they kept at too great a distance, and could not be discover'd for a very thick and uncommon mist which continued all the time; so that the garrison may be said to have fir'd in the dark, directing their guns only by the sound of their pipes or voices. Their own reports were not at all to be credited, some of them pretending that the cannon balls had hit them without hurting them, *credat Juddæus Apella*.

On *Tuesday* the 19th, about 100 horse more came to *Brampton* from *Scotland*, and the greatest part of the inhabitants of the country, tir'd out with finding subsistence for such a voracious crew, fled. I went to *Halt-wesel*, hearing that general *Wade's* army was in full march for our relief, determining to join him, but the day following that rout was countermanded, on hearing that the rebels were proceeding southward. Such was the position of our affairs, from the 5th till the 20th of *November*; a long period of uneasiness and expence in carrying off and bringing back effects.

I must do the rebels the justice to say, that they never used so much as a single

woman in the whole country with the least indecency, notwithstanding the crimes of that nature laid to their charge: 'Tis said that their prince had given strict orders to the contrary, and declared that every officer should suffer as the criminal for actions of that nature, committed by any of the ruffians under him: whether true or not I cannot say.

All the time they lay in this neighbourhood they were marching and countermarching constantly, the better to conceal their numbers, which they reported to be 22000, but were only about one third of that number.

From the time that the rebels left this neighbourhood, every day brought different accounts of them, which were all reported with so many improbable circumstances that they gained no credit. We too plainly perceiv'd that they had many well-wishers, who industriously conceal'd whatever might be to their prejudice, and exaggerated every circumstance in their favour. Sometimes it was reported that they were defeated, and presently afterwards that they were within a day's march of *London*, and that the mob had taken arms to support them: Every thing began to be in confusion, for those who had nothing to lose were ready to break down the partition wall that separated properties; what contributed greatly to our uneasiness was that we could gain no intelligence that could be rely'd upon; the intercourse between *Newcastle* and *Carlisle*, being in a manner suspended after that city fell into the enemies hands. It was not long before several of the inhabitants of that and the neighbouring places, exasperated against the tyranny of an Highland government, began to rouse themselves, necessity inspiring them with courage; associations were formed to regain their liberty, and a scheme laid to storm the castle, and destroy the rebel garrison; chimerical as this project may appear, it terrify'd the governor into an artful invitation of the mayor and aldermen to an entertainment within his precincts; which they accepted for fear of giving offence, and were immediately secur'd, tho' soon after released, on parole that they would encourage no such attempt for the future; others were confined on suspicion, and every village in the neighbourhood of the city search'd for arms or ammunition by the rebels, who nevertheless were continually deserting as apprehensive of surprize. The governor neglected nothing to keep them in spirits, some-

sometimes flattering them with expectations from *Scotland*, at other times from *France*, and when all this wou'd not do, he fir'd the guns round the batteries for joy of a pretended victory, got I know not where. I do assure you their joy, ill grounded as it was, gave all real well-wishers to their country sufficient uneasiness, especially as no certain intelligence could be obtained.

In the mean time frequent skirmishes happen'd betwixt the citizens and rebels, in all which the townsmen had the better, and made several prisoners, whom they sent to distant goals, whilst the governor, to prevent a general defection, seiz'd the fathers of the offenders, as if punishing them would atone for the fault of their sons. He likewise attempted several methods to remove the general odium which his party lay under, sometimes by fair words, and at other times by menaces, and locking up the gates, all which prov'd ineffectual; so that the whole extent of his government seem'd to be in a state of hostility and confusion.

Affairs were in this situation 'till about the middle of *December*, when the governor being appriz'd of the retreat of his partisans, seiz'd on the market, and fixed his own price on the commodities, ransacking the country people, under pretence of searching for letters, and impressing beds for the use of his garrison from the inhabitants.

(To be continued.)

On Humility; occasion'd by a remarkable expression of the D. of Cumberland's.

HUMILITY, when merely constitutional, is a noble qualification; the humble man is generally esteemed by all, and he alone stands fairest for advancement. But this quality is most excellent, when it proceeds from the fear and love of God; for he that, sensible of his own weakness, walks in a constant dependance upon God for every blessing, is sure of his powerful assistance, and of being exalted above every evil in this world, and in that which is to come.

This divine and moral disposition gives me unspeakable pleasure in those who are eminent in life: So that to hear or read of a great man speaking humbly of himself, when reflecting upon the mercy and love of God, is matter of greater joy to me, than to hear of his conquering kingdoms.

The instances of such speeches in

history, and the writings of our countrymen and forefathers, are very frequent: Kings and princes, wise statesmen, great generals, eminent and learned divines, philosophers, and physicians, have expressed their dependance upon God; and if at any time they have received honours from man, for some extraordinary performances, to him have they given all the glory.

The signal mercy of our God in delivering us from those who came to destroy or enslave us, has caused a universal joy, some expressing it one way, and some another; but all join in extolling the Duke of *Cumberland* * as the principal deliverer of his country under God Almighty. Amidst all these acclamations, how beautiful a scene must it be to behold his highness modestly attributing all the glory to God! That this is the case, I think, plainly appears from a worthy *ejaculation* of the duke's a little after the late engagement, which I had from good authority.

His highness, when the battle was over, retired for refreshment to a place near the field. Soon after, he took a serious walk by himself among the multitude of slain. He was followed by some of his attendants, who observed him in deep meditation.——He laid his hand upon his breast, and with eyes lifted up to heaven, was heard to say, 'Lord! what am I! that I should be spared, when so many brave men lie dead upon the spot.'

This expression of deep humility towards God, and compassion towards man, is indeed worthy the greatest man alive.

M. S.

* 'Tis pity this author had not seen with how good a grace his R. H. disclaims this honour, in his letters. See p. 258, 262.

By his royal highness the duke of CUMBERLAND, captain general of all his majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. &c.

HIS royal highness having received information that sundry persons, who have been concerned in this wicked rebellion, are returned to their dwellings, or are lurking about the country, some of them with their arms, and others without: And likewise, that sundry arms, and other effects belonging to persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, are concealed in various parts and places of these countries of *North Britain* where the rebels have resorted: These are therefore, in his royal highness's name, strictly to require and command all ordinary common people who have bore arms, or otherwise been concerned in this rebellion, to bring in their arms to the majesty

gistrate or minister of the church of *Scotland*, where this notice shall reach them, and likewise to give in their name and place of abode: And in case they have no arms, then to declare their names and places of abode, and all are to submit themselves entirely to the king's mercy. And all manner of persons, who have in their possession, or have knowledge of arms, or effects of any kind whatsoever, belonging to persons who are, or have been in the rebellion, or aiding and assisting to such as have been in the rebellion, are in like manner commanded to declare such arms or other effects, and to deliver them up to the magistrate or minister of the church of *Scotland*, and the place of their abode: And all such as shall any ways fail in the most exact obedience to this order, are to take notice, that they will be pursued with the utmost severity as rebels and traitors, by due process at law, or military execution.

Given at the head quarters at Montrose the 24th day of February, 1745-6.

By his royal highness's command,
EVERARD FAWKENER.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

Duke of Cumberland, and duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, captain general of all his majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. &c.

IT having been represented to me, that numbers of the rebels, after the overthrow they met with in the late battle of *Culloden*, have dispersed themselves over the country, and retired to their respective homes, or to the near neighbourhood of their former habitations, where they presumptuously and insolently remain in possession of those arms, with which they attempted the overthrow of the government, without having given the least marks of quitting the traitorous disposition, by which they have hitherto been guided; I have therefore thought fit, in virtue of a plenary power and authority granted to me by his majesty, to publish these presents, strictly requiring in his majesty's name all sheriffs, stewards, and their deputies, magistrates of boroughs, justices of peace, and other officers of the law, to make diligent search for all persons of what rank soever, who have been at any time in arms against his majesty, in the course of this wicked and unnatural rebellion, and who have not delivered up their arms, and submitted to his majesty's mercy, in terms of the proclamation, dated at *Montrose* the 24th day of *February* 1745-6; and, when found, to seize and commit them, in order to trial; and to seize and secure all sorts of arms that may be found in their possession, or any way belonging to them, or that have belonged to them: And in order to the more effectual execution of this service, the officers of the law above-mentioned are to take informations from the ministers of the established church of *Scotland*, touching the behaviour of the inhabitants within their respective parishes, and of the present

haunts and places of abode of such rebels as may be lurking in their several neighbourhoods; and the said ministers of the gospel, and all others his majesty's dutiful subjects, who shall have any knowledge of the places of abode, or lurking places of such rebels, and of the places where such arms may be lodged, are hereby required to give information to the officers of the law aforesaid: And to prevent the obstruction of the execution of this order, it is hereby further ordered, that all officers of the law, who shall receive information, and issue warrants as aforesaid, and who may apprehend resistance, do apply to the officers of his majesty's forces, that shall be next to the place where the search is to be made; and all officers of his majesty's forces to whom such application shall be made, are strictly required and commanded to give the necessary assistance for the execution of such warrants, as they shall answer the contrary at their highest peril.

And whereas several evil-disposed persons may have harboured, concealed or entertained rebels, who have been in arms against his majesty, all the magistrates and officers of the law above-mentioned, are hereby required to make a strict enquiry after all such persons as may have since the battle of *Culloden*, harboured, concealed or entertained any rebels who have been in arms against his majesty, knowing them to be such; and with the assistance aforesaid, to seize and commit them to prison, in order to trial.

WILLIAM.

Given at the head quarters at Inverness the first Day of May 1746.

By his royal highness's command,
EVERARD FAWKENER.

Some Curious MICROSCOPICAL OBSERVATIONS; from the Latin Epistle of Sam. Christian Hollman, Professor in Ordinary of Philosophy in the University of Gottingen, in Germany, to Cromwell Mortimer, M. D, Secretary to the Royal Society in London.

IN a Treatise by Mr Hen. Baker intitled, *The Microscope made easy*, &c. printed at *London*, 1743, 2d Edit. p. 47, I observed that Mr Martin had invented a kind of micrometer to be apply'd to a sort of a compound microscope. I have for some years past made use of another kind of micrometer, which I apply'd to the microscope of your ingenious countryman Mr Scarlet, placing it in the focus of the first eyeglass. This micrometer consists of a bit of the finest black silk, which is divided into minute squares, and being stretched upon a wooden or paper ring is placed as aforesaid. These little squares are not indeed all of the same bigness, but besides that this inequality

much

much conduces to the easier and more convenient numbering of them (for were they all exactly of the same bigness, it would be impossible to number them) it can be of little hindrance to our forming certain conclusions from them. For as often as I reckon'd 20, 30, 40, &c. of these little squares, going forwards according to one and the same line of the micrometer, that is, this very fine web; wherever I began my numeration on the same, I compared these squares with some certain object placed under the microscope with sufficient exactness. And thus I found the number of these minute squares to answer to the diameter of the object to such a degree of accuracy, as seldom to exceed or fall short by one or half of one of those little square spaces, which in so inconceivable minuteness of objects may very safely be neglected.

When, therefore, I had found, by repeated trials, that N^o 5 of my *Scarletian* microscope augmented the diameter of the object at least 27 or 28 times, I supposed its increase to be only 25 times, that I might be the better assured that the increases which I should discover, by means of my micrometer, from the other glasses, were not greater but less than the just proportion. And thus having discovered, by this method, that N^o 1. of the *Scarletian* microscope augmented the diameter of objects at least 250 times, and that the *Animalcula in semine humano* seen through the same scarce appeared so big, when taken without their tails, as an acarus to the naked eye; hence it is evident that 15,625,000 of these animalcula can be contained within the compass of an acarus. And yet I have often observed much minuter animals in water pour'd on round pepper, or even common hay, which commonly become visible after some days. By help of the same micrometer I have hit upon two methods of determining the quantity of seminal animalcula in the milt of a fish, to a much greater degree of accuracy than has been done by *Lecurwenhoek*; by which I find that one cubic decimal line of a *Rhenish* foot in the milt of a carp contains above 244,140,625 seminal animalcula; and the whole milt of a carp, weighing less than two *Norimberg* pounds, which milt was 1084 grains, made about 2080 cubic decimal lines of the same *Rhenish* foot, as I found by an hydrostatic experiment. The whole milt therefore contained above 507,812,500,000 seminal animalcula. But if we suppose only half that milt to

consist of animals, and the other half to be a kind of fluid in which they live, tho' this be too large a proportion (as will readily be granted by all who know how very inconsiderable a fluid can be seen intermix'd with the semen of this fish before it is diluted with water) yet the number of living animalcula in the seed of a carp weighing less than two *Norimberg* pounds will still amount to more than 253,906,250,000, a number exceeding the utmost stretch of our imagination! but by no means beyond the power of the infinite creator.

In the bill for the regulation of the militia, the number of private foot soldiers to be annually raised in the counties of England is as follows:

Counties.	Men.		
York	3000	Berks	700
Middlesex	2000	Hertford	700
Devon	2000	Northumberl.	700
Lincoln	1500	Cambridge	600
Essex	1200	Nottingham	600
Kent	1200	Hereford	600
Norfolk	1200	Durham	500
Somerset	1200	Bedford	500
Suffolk	1200	Glamorgan	450
Southampton	1200	Cumberland	400
Wilts	1000	Huntingdon	400
Suffex	1000	Denbigh	350
Surrey	1000	Westmoreland	300
Lancaster	1000	Monmouth	300
Gloucester	1000	Montgomery	300
Cornwall	800	Carmarthen	250
Northampton	800	Pembroke	200
Salop	800	Brecknock	200
Warwick	800	Rutland	150
Dorset	800	Radnor	150
Chester	700	Flint	150
Stafford	700	Cardigan	150
Leicester	700	Merioneth	100
Worcester	700	Carnarvan	100
Derby	700	Anglesea	100
Oxford	700		
Bucks	700		
			38,550

In case of an invasion or rebellion the militia of any county shall be sent, led by their own officers, into any part of *England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed*, there to remain till such rebellion be quelled, subject to martial law, and to receive no more pay than his majesty's regular forces.—No married freeholder, nor any person paying land-tax for 10*l.* per ann. or renting 20*l.* or qualified for commissioned officer having 300*l.* personal estate, no clergyman, dissenting teacher, apothecary, licenced doctors or surgeons, to be compelled to this service.

The preamble of this bill sets forth, that it is of absolute necessity, for *England* to be constantly furnished with a body of able and expert soldiers, natives of that kingdom, to whom alone, under his majesty, his heirs, &c. the defence of it can be legally intrusted.

SHIPS taken by the English, May 1746.

THE *Larkeeta* of Cherburg, Capt. Vincent, a privateer of 4 carriage, 10 swivel guns, and 48 men, taken by the *Jamaica* sloop of war, Capt. Webb, and brought into Weymouth.

The *Le Chaisse*, a Fr. priv. of 20 guns, taken by Adm. Martin's squadron.

The *Louisa*, a Danish ship, from Ostend, with bale goods, for Cadiz, taken by the *Otter* sloop of war, and brought into the Downs.

The *Virgin de Guardia*, the *Virgin de Misericordia*, and the *Prudenza*, all three from Smyrna for Marseilles, taken by the *Diamond* and *Leostoff* men of war, and carried into Leghorn.

A Fr. priv. of 10 guns and 70 men, brought into Plymouth by his Maj. ship the *Maidstone*.

The *Young Johannes*, Hester, from Bourdeaux for Ostend, brought into Dover by the *Eagle* priv.

A Neapolitan vessel, from Salonica for Marseilles, taken by the *Pearle* privateer, *Campion*, and carry'd into Leghorn.

A Spanish ship, 400 tons, 10 guns, 75 men, whose cargo was valued at Barcelona at 54,000 dollars, taken by a Rhode Island priv. Capt. Sweating, and sent into St Kitts.

A Martinico ship, with a valuable cargo, taken by two privateers of New York, and carry'd into Jamaica.

A French man of war of 36 guns from the Havanna, ballasted (as the sailors phrase it) with pieces of eight, taken by the *Woolwich* man of war.

A rich ship, taken on the coast of Hispaniola, by the *Hunter* priv. Capt. Hartop, of Providence.

Another very rich ship, taken on the coast of Martinico, by a N. England priv. Capt. Bass, sen.

A large French ship, with above 5000 quintals of fish from Newfoundland, taken by one of his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

Two French ships laden with wine, taken by the *Anthony* priv. Capt. Baker, and the *Lever*, Capt. Thorpe. One of these was ransom'd, and the other brought into Jersey.

A Spanish ship, with near 40,000 pieces of eight, dry goods, &c. car. by a priv. into St Kitts.

A smuggling cutter, belonging to Rye, with 488 half anchors of brandy, 57 bags of green, and 27 bags of bohea tea, taken by the *York* privateer, *Gravenor*, near Bologne, the crew of the cutter escaped in their boat to the coast of France.

The ———, *Cornelius Leenderts*, from Cadiz to Malaga, carry'd into Port Mahon.

The *Sufannah*, 150 tons, from Martinico, with sugar, coffee and cotton, brought by the *Adventure* privateer of Guernsey, Capt. La Garr, into Falmouth.

The *Blast* bomb, retaken by two English men of war.

A French privateer sloop, Capt. Ouideax, 12 carriage guns, and 55 men, with an English pilot, taken off Cape Antonio, by the *Warren* privateer, Capt. Rutter, of Philadelphia, and the *Schooner Endeavour* of Philadelphia retaken.

A large French ship, with 20,000 pistoles, taken by a privateer, Capt. Millow, and carry'd into Providence.

A French ship from Bourdeaux, near 300 tons, with wine, brandy, linnen, &c. taken by the *William* priv. of N. England, and sent to N. York.

A Fr. ship, from Bayonne for Cadiz, with provisions, taken by the British squadron.

A French ship, 150 tons, from St Domingo for France, taken by the *Neckler* privateer, Capt. Dicks, and sent for N. England.

A Spanish privateer, which had taken the *Warwick*, James, from Lisbon for Ireland, sunk by two British men of war, and all the crew drown'd, and the *Warwick* retaken.

A Fr. privateer, of 6 carriage guns, 10 swivels, and 41 men, brought into Portsmouth by the *Jamaica* sloop, Capt. Webb.

Two Spanish privateers, taken by two Rhode Island privateers.

A French ship, 160 tons, from the Havanna for Old Spain, with near 30,000 pieces of eight concealed on board her, taken off S. Carolina, and carry'd into Providence.

A Fr. priv. 10 guns, 80 men, taken by the *Fly* sloop of war, and car. into Mounts Bay.

A Swedish ship, going into Dunkirk, laden with cannon, powder and ball, taken by the *Carlisse* privateer, and brought into Dover.

A Spanish galleon, having on board a million sterling in bullion, taken by one of his majesty's 20 gun ships, in conjunction with a privateer. *Gaz.* (See p. 263.)

A Spanish register ship, outward bound, valued at 40000*l.* taken by his majesty's ship the *Lymae*, Capt. Tyrrel, and carry'd into Antigua.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, May 1746.

THE *Postboy*, Smith, from Antigua for London; the *Young Mary*, ———, from Carolina; and the *Two Sisters*, ———, from ——— for Barbadoes, all three car. to St Maloes,

The *Postillion*, ———, of Bristol, from Carolina for Oporto, carry'd into Galicia.

The *George*, Styles, from Virginia for London, carry'd into Bayonne.

The *Jane* and *Mary*, Hancock, from Carolina, carry'd into St Maloes.

The *Brothers*, Evans, from Carolina for Cowes, taken by the *Revenge* priv. of Granville.

The *Fortune*, Green, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, with 354 slaves, taken by a Martinico privateer, and carry'd into Porto Cavallo.

The *Olive*, Bush, from N. England for Antigua; and the *Hope*, Skyes, from Barbadoes for Bristol, both carry'd into Guardaloupe.

The *Triumph* sloop, from the W. Indies to the island of Rattan, car. into Hispaniola.

The Neptune, Bruce, from Barbadoes ; and the Merrymack, Stephens, from Antigua, both for London, carry'd into St Maloes.

The St Christophers, Inches, from St Kitts for London, car. into Morlaix.

The Mary-Anne, Mackult from Lancaster for Jamaica, car. into Port Louis.

The Industry, Johnson, from Shoreham for Oporto, carry'd into Galicia.

The Coronation, Strong, from Waterford to Newfoundland, car. into Havre.

The Industry, Smith, from Colchester for Dublin, taken by the French.

The Neptune, Fevre, taken the 7th Inst. off Lyme by two French privateers, but the crew got ashore in their boat.

The Hope, Bulcock; from Barbadoes for Curasao, taken by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd.

The Anson, Denham, from Hull for Lisbon, carry'd into Cherburg.

The Dursley privateer, Capt. Organ Furnell (late the Dursley man of war) taken by two French frigates of 24 and 30 guns, after a fight of 4 hours and half, and the loss of 30 men aboard the Dursley ; she was carry'd into Port Louis.

The King George, Whaley, from Carolina for London, carry'd into Morlaix.

The Charlton, Mildrum, from London, taken between Falmouth and Penzance.

The Benjamin and Anne, Sayers, from Yarmouth for Dublin, car. into Cherburg.

The Enterprize, Miller, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carry'd into Vigo.

The Three Nuns, Jones, from Barbadoes to Philadelphia, taken by a French priv.

The Betty and Sarah, Crane, from Jamaica, lost on a back sand, two leagues from Charles Island, near the Island of Cuba ; the crew sav'd, and carry'd to the Havanna.

The Hawk, ———, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, taken by the Spaniards.

The Prize Frigate, Masham, taken by a Spanish priv. after an engagement of 3 hours, in which many were kill'd and wounded on both sides.

The Rose, Egleston, from Ireland for Philadelphia ; with the Fanny and Sally, Durnell, from Bermudas for the Leeward Islands, both carry'd into Porto Rico.

The ———, Smyter, for Carolina ; and a brig. bound to Cape Fear, both taken near Carolina.

A ship, with stone, from Portland for the new bridge at Westminster, taken by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd for 200 l.

A coaster, from Colchester to Liverpool, taken by a Fr. priv. off Beachy head.

The Samuel and Sarah, Clinford, for the Mediterranean, taken by a Fr. priv. off the Lizard, and carry'd into Havre de Grace.

The St Jago, Antonio Dalpona, from London to Lisbon, carry'd into Granville.

A ship of 250 tons, from Ireland to Philadelphia, supposed to be the Constant, laden with provisions, carry'd into Porto Rico.

The Ranger, Taylor, from London for Gibraltar, tak. between the Downs and Portsmouth.

The New Ranger, Lawson, from Montserrat to London, the most valuable sugar ship ever bound to England, having 881 hogsheads of sugar, carry'd into Brest.

The Brothers, Evans, from Carolina to London, taken by the French, and retaken by an English man of war, was afterwards taken by a Fr. priv. and carry'd into St Maloes.

The Pr. Frederic, Godfrey, from Carolina for London, carry'd into Honfleur.

The Gold, Tichner, from Virginia for London, taken by the French.

Capt. Small of N. England, with 3 other trading vessels of that province, taken by a Spanish pettiauger in the Bay of Honduras.

The Providence, Mitchell, from Carolina for Lisbon, carry'd into St Sebastians.

A return of the officers and men in each Battalion the day of the battle of Culloden.

Regiments.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Royal Scots	2	5	19	29	25	401
Lt Gen. Howard	2	4	10	21	14	413
Lt Gen. Barrel	2	5	13	18	10	325
Maj. Gen. Wolfe	1	7	14	17	11	324
Maj. Gen. Pulteney	2	6	14	23	19	310
Brig. Gen. Price	2	7	14	21	11	304
Brig. Gen. Bligh	2	5	13	22	13	412
Maj. Gen. Campbell	1	5	13	21	14	358
Brig. Gen. Sempill	3	5	15	20	14	358
Major Gen. Blakeney	2	4	14	24	12	300
Br. G. Cholmondeley	2	7	15	21	15	399
Brig. Gen. Fleming	2	6	18	25	14	350
Col. Dejean	2	6	15	23	19	426
Col. Conway	3	5	16	21	16	325
Col. Battereau	1	7	19	24	18	354
Total	29	84	222	330	525	5521

ORDER of March of the King's Army.

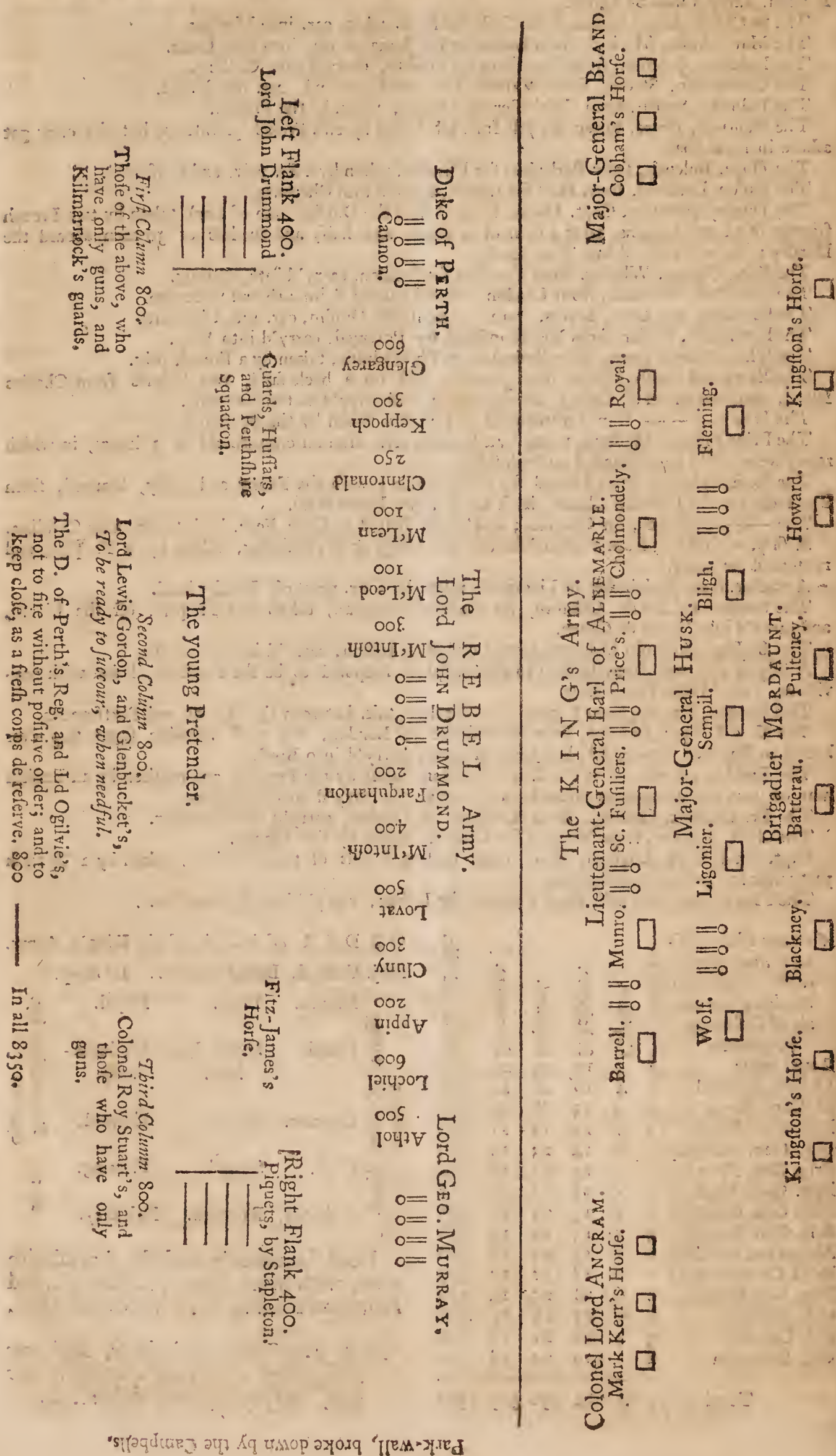
Maj. G. Husk. Brig. Mordaunt. Ld Sempil.

	Munro.	Price.	Royal.	
Horse. General Bland. Cannon.	Barrell.	Scotch Fusiliers.	Cholmondeley.	General Hawley. Cannon.
	Ligonier.	Bligh.	Howard.	
	Wolf.	Sempil.	Fleming.	
	Blakeney.	Batterau.	Pulteney.	

Lord Loudoun's and the Argyllshire men, with Mark Kerr's, Cobham's, and Kingston's horse, were reckoned 2400.

N.B. 40 of Kingston's horse, and some Argyllshire Highlanders went in the van, and first discover'd the rebels.

PLAN of the Battle of CULLODEN HOUSE, April 16, 1746.



An accurate ACCOUNT of the BATTLE, with Remarks on the Dispositions of the respective Armies.

ON the 16th of April, between four and five in the morning, the king's army began their march from *Nairn*, form'd into five lines, of three battalions each, headed by Major-Gen. *Husk* on the left, Lord *Sempil* on the right, and Brigadier *Mordaunt* in the center; flank'd by the horse under the Generals *Bland* and *Hawley*; who, at the same time, cover'd the cannon on the right and left.

They march'd in this order about eight miles; when a detachment of *Kingston's* horse, and of the Highlanders, having advanc'd a-head of the army, discover'd the van of the rebels moving towards them; on notice whereof, his royal highness commanded the army to form in order of battle, which was thus executed. The three battalions of the second line defiled to the left of the respective battalions in the van; that is to say, *Barrel's* to the left of *Monro's*; *Scotch* fuzileers to the left of *Price's*; and *Cholmondeley's* on the left of the *Royal*: Then marching up, form'd the front line of six battalions; between each of them two pieces of cannon. At the head of this line, and in the center, the Earl of *Albemarle* commanded; on the right wing three squadrons of horse, commanded by Major Gen. *Bland*; on the left three other squadrons, commanded by Lord *Ancram*.

The second line consisted of five battalions, placed to face the openings of the front line, with three pieces of cannon placed between the first and second battalion, on the right and left of the same line, in order that if the enemy either broke thro' the center, or out-flank'd either the right or left of the front, they might conveniently play upon them.

To support both, and as a final reserve, was placed the remainder four battalions, wing'd on the right and left by *Kingston's* horse.

In this disposition the army continued some time; but the body of the rebels not advancing, it fell into marching order again; which continued until the front were within a mile of the enemy: Then form'd again into fighting order, as before.

The rebel army form'd their front in thirteen divisions, being so many clans (MAY 1746.)

under their respective chiefs, with four pieces of cannon placed before their center, and the same number on each wing. The center was headed by Lord *John Drummond*; the right wing by Lord *George Murray*; and the left, by the person who calls himself Duke of *Perth*. To support the front line occasionally, and covered by some stone walls, on the right was disposed *Fitz James's* horse, and four companies of *French* pickets; on the left one body of horse, made up with the young *Italian's* guards, some hussars, and the *Perthshire* squadron; and five companies of Lord *John Drummond's* foot. Open to the center of the front line was the young *Italian*, placed with his body guards. In his rear a line of reserve, consisting of three columns: The first, on the left, commanded by Lord *Kilmarnock*; the center column by Lord *Lewis Gordon*, and *Glenbucket*; and the right by *Roy Stuart*. Next, and directly in the rear of *Glenbucket*, were the regiments of *Perth* and *Ogilvie* station'd, as the final reserve.

In this order, the rebels began firing on the king's army, about two o'clock, with their cannon; which being ill served, did little execution. The firing was returned by the king's army with such success, as put the rebels in great disorder. They dislike'd this way of fighting, and therefore made a push on the right of the king's army; when his royal highness waited to receive them in person. This they did in a kind of bravado, to draw the king's troops forward; but finding themselves deceived, they turned their whole force to the left; and the weight of their fury fell chiefly on *Barrel's* and *Monro's* regiments, where they attempted to flank the king's front line; but *Wolf's* regiment advancing, entirely defeated their design: In the meantime, the cannon kept playing upon them with cartridge shot. Gen. *Hawley*, with some Highlanders, had opened a passage thro' some stone walls to their right for the horse, which advanced on that side, while the king's right wheeled off upon their left, dispersed their body of reserve, and met in the center of their front line in their rear; when being repulsed in the front, and numbers cut off, they fell into a universal confusion. The horse on their backs made a dreadful carnage; the foot moved only in due order; but *Kingston's* horse, from the reserve, gallop'd up briskly, and falling in with the fugi-

fugitives, did excellent execution ; the rest the reader is to guess : Having only left to observe, that on the appearance of the two bodies of horse and dragoons advancing from the king's right and left, upon the rebels body of reserve, the *Young Italian* never made the least motion to oppose them ; but instantly wheel'd off with his guards to the right, and rode full gallop through, between *Glenbucket's* and *Stuart's* columns ; and, as we are credibly informed, never look'd back till he arrived at *Aird*.

The different dispositions of these two armies were in some measure owing to their respective situations. The king's army was to fight uncovered ; the rebels cover'd, behind walls : But when their impatience to get out of the way of the king's cannon, push'd them on attacking, they necessarily, either lost the benefit of their reserve, or the reserve must lose the benefit of the cover ; which they not chusing to do, the impetuosity of the front carried them too far from their reserve ; and then having no guard in their rear, the horse from the king's right and left easily did their business.

On the other hand, the disposition of the king's army was, perhaps, as just as the mind of man was capable of contriving. If one fail'd, a second supported ; and if that fail'd, a third. The enemy could no way take two pieces of cannon, but three must play directly upon them ; nor break one regiment, but two were ready to supply the place. If the rebels were repulsed, they were routed ; if any part of the king's army broke, they rallied and were supported. Had the king's army attack'd, it might not have been so well ; because then the rebels would have been close and covered ; and, consequently, the breaking of them more difficult.

Success is sometimes the effect of accident ; but in this case, chiefly, of skill. If his royal highness did not form the whole himself, it is immaterial ; he that knows when he is well advised, is a judge of what's right : And to pursue good advice, is one of the distinguishing characteristicks of a great general.

The humble ADDRESS of the right honourable the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. April 28, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and tem-

poral in parliament assembled, beg leave with hearts full of the most unfeigned joy, to congratulate your majesty on the happy success with which it has pleased almighty God to bless your arms against the rebels.

A When we consider the value and extent of that happiness which this execrable rebellion was formed to take from us, our holy religion, our laws and liberties, and the great support of them all, your majesty's mild and gracious government, and the protestant succession in your royal house ; when on the other hand we consider the insupportable miseries designed by these wicked authors of this detestable scheme to be brought upon this nation, our thankfulness to heaven, and the transports we feel in our breasts on this occasion, are raised beyond the power of words to express.

C The just and wise use which your majesty has made of those necessary measures, which were taken to strengthen your hands in this conjuncture, for the defence of your majesty's crown, and the protection of your people, demands all the returns of gratitude, zeal, and affection, which the most faithful subjects can pay to the best of kings ; and the unprovoked treason and perfidy with which this rebellion has been begun, and obstinately carried on, as well as the many calamities this nation has suffered from it, call for exemplary justice against those disturbers of our peace.

D It is with the greatest pleasure and admiration we behold in how eminent a manner this signal victory has been owing to the valour and conduct of his royal highness the duke. If any thing can add to our joy on such an event, it is to see a prince of your majesty's blood, formed by your example, and imitating your virtues, the glorious instrument of it. And happy should we be in any opportunity of testifying the high sense we have of such illustrious merit.

E The bravery, fidelity and firmness, by which the officers and soldiers of your majesty's army have distinguished themselves on this occasion, give us the utmost satisfaction ; and will, we doubt not, convince your enemies, how much they have to fear from such troops led on by such a commander.

G May the divine providence continue to preserve your majesty's precious life, and to prosper your councils and arms with success ; and permit us, in the most solemn manner, to renew the strongest assurances to your majesty of our most zealous and vigorous support and assistance entirely to extinguish this rebellion, absolutely to crush this last desperate effort of a popish abjured pretender, and to improve the consequences of it to add stability to your throne.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords.

THE success of my arms against the rebels is the more agreeable to me, as it gives such universal satisfaction to all my loving subjects. Your joy on this occasion is a fresh mark of your zeal and affection for me, and my family ; and the approbation you express of

the services of my son the duke, gives me great pleasure. You may depend on my utmost care to improve this success, to re-establish the tranquillity and security of my kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of *Great Britain*, in parliament assembled, beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the great and important success, with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless your majesty's arms, under the command of his royal highness the duke, against the rebels.

It is with hearts full of duty and gratitude, we acknowledge your majesty's wisdom and paternal attention to the interest and welfare of your people, so strongly expressed by your majesty, in the choice of that general, whose birth, and try'd abilities, marked him out to defend the liberties and constitution of *Great Britain*, and so sensibly felt by your people, in the happy consequences of that choice.

And as we think the defeat given to the rebels, an event, which must immediately produce the most desirable effects upon the whole state of our affairs, at home and abroad; so we doubt not, but, in its remoter consequences, it will tend to the future peace and tranquillity of your majesty's reign, to the firm establishment of your majesty, and your royal posterity, upon the throne of these kingdoms, and to the effectual security of the religion, laws, and liberties of *Great Britain*.

Thus, by a fate, not uncommon to the devices of rebels, and traitors, those wicked attempts which have been levelled against the protestant succession, and the happy constitution of this country, under the blessing of providence, prove, in the result, the most effectual means of confirming both.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that your faithful commons, truly sensible of the great benefits, this nation has received from the eminent courage and conduct of his royal highness the duke, upon this occasion, are desirous, and will be ready to give his royal highness such distinguishing marks of public gratitude, as shall be most agreeable to your majesty, and are justly due to his superior merit.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my hearty thanks for this address, so full of affection to me and my family. The satisfaction I feel at the success of my arms against the rebels, is greatly increased by your kind expressions towards my son the duke, and your approbation of his services on this occasion. I will not fail to improve this advantage to the utmost of my power, towards establishing, upon a lasting foundation, the future security and happiness of my people.

The humble ADDRESS of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, beg leave to approach your sacred person with our most sincere and hearty congratulations upon the late glorious success of your majesty's arms; which, under the command of his royal highness the duke, has defeated the rebellious attempts of your deluded subjects, assisted by the most inveterate enemies to the *British* constitution.

Permit us, Sir, to return our most unfeigned thanks to your majesty, for the appointment of his royal highness the duke, to this important service; whose conduct and bravery, so early conspicuous, have, by the blessing of the Almighty, produced this our happy deliverance; a glory reserved for one of your illustrious family, endowed with those princely qualities, which render him amiable to those under his command, and formidable to his enemies.

As disgrace and ruin has fallen on the heads of those wicked persons who have been confederates in this abhorred and detested rebellion for the subversion of our happy constitution, and depriving us of all that is dear and valuable to us; so (we trust) that by divine providence from their disappointment and destruction, stability will redound to your majesty's throne, unity of affection to your royal person and family, and glory to your government, over a free and happy people.

May a series of success attend your majesty's arms, until tranquillity be restored to *Europe*, and your subjects firmly established in the possession of their just rights of trade and navigation.

Give us leave to add, that it shall be always our firm resolution, as it is our indispensable duty, to oppose every attempt of the common disturbers of the peace of *Europe*, against the rights of your crown, and that happiness which we hope this nation will ever enjoy under a succession of protestant princes of your majesty's royal house.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this affectionate address. The satisfaction you shew in the success of my arms, against the enemies of our happy constitution, and in the conduct of my son the duke, is a fresh and most agreeable mark of your duty to me, and zeal for my government.

From the Craftsman, N^o 1035.

Of the VICTORY at CULLODEN.

OUR young *English* hero the duke of *Cumberland* has merited the thanks and esteem of his countrymen by quelling a rebellion which older officers had before attempted in vain; and he has convinced us of the truth of what has before been asserted in this paper, which is, that we were at a needless expence in sending for foreign forces on that occasion

casion: he has gain'd a victory with † *British troops only*; and, by some circumstances attending this conquest, we plainly see that the former triumphs of the rebel *Scots* were owing to the fears and shameful conduct of greater cowards than themselves. I am not here stigmatizing the common men with cowardice; for they shew'd, by a gallant intrepidity at the battle of *Culloden*, that they will not run away, if they are not deserted by their leaders.

The sword and target, which the *Highlanders* were used to wield and brandish with savage cries, have proved but feeble arms against the bayonet in the hands of stout and resolute men, headed by their royal leader. The instructions given to the soldiers to direct their bayonets, each to his right hand man of the enemy, will doubtless be enter'd in the books of discipline as proper against sword and target. The poor wretches, whose ideas seem to have extended no farther than to become offensive, never thought of the defensive; they never considered, while they lifted up their broad-swords with their right arms, how open they laid their sides to receive their death from the bayonets: they are not unlike the foolish creature who, if he hides his head in a hole, thinks the other parts of his body not seen.

I cannot here avoid taking notice of two parallel circumstances at the battle of *Culloden* and at the battle of *Agin-court*: one is the insolence of the *French* king, in his message by his herald to our other young *English* hero king *Henry V.* before the battle, demanding what ransom the king would give, on an insolent presumption of a victory over the *English* army: the order given by the secretary of the young pretender to his army, that every person should remain with his respective corps night and day till the battle and pursuit be finally over, and to give no quarter to the elector's troops, has more arrogance in it than the king of *France's* message to *Henry V.* The circumstances of the number of the slain on both sides at *Agin-court* and *Culloden*, tho' not exactly alike, have some resemblance to each other: and I should be unjust to the early military virtues of our heroic prince, if I took no notice of the approaches which he makes towards the

† The Journalist alludes to a motion in the H. of C. to make an amendment to the address on account of this victory, by adding these words, *British troops only*.

character of his illustrious predecessor. *Henry V.* was easy of access, void of pride and ostentation, friendly and familiar to his soldiers, he could bear hardships, and was vigilant, active, and valiant: and of all these great good qualities the duke of *Cumberland* has given early proofs: and I doubt not but he will endeavour to increase his honours with increase of years: and after we have, by a successful war, procured tranquillity to the public, or obtained it by honourable and advantageous treaties, I hope and believe that he will render himself conspicuous in promoting the fairer and more lovely triumphs of *Peace*,

Dear nurse of arts, plenties, and joyfull births.
Shakespear.

Now the rebellion is over, we entertain some hopes of an enquiry into its rise and progress, and why the means of opposing it were so long delay'd, by an unpardonable neglect in some, whose duty, and whose province it was to put a stop to it before it rose to such a degree as to hurt public credit. These are enquiries absolutely necessary: and the punishment of some cowardly traitors, I hope, has been deferr'd only till the work was gloriously perform'd, which they ingloriously retarded.

It is to be wish'd that, with the more important changes, we shall be favour'd with one to give us an account of public affairs by authority with clearness and candour, and not in the confused, inconnected, and contradictory manner in which the *Gazette* has sometimes been wrote. In the second account from *Scotland*, after the battle of *Culloden*, we are told that †, 'by the best calculation that can be made it is thought the rebels lost two thousand men upon the field of battle, and in the pursuit;' and a little lower the *Gazette* writer tells us that 'the rebels, by their own accounts, make their loss greater by two thousand than we have stated it:' and, after the lists of the slain, wounded, and prisoners, says he, speaking of the rebels, 'according to their own computation they have lost two thousand five hundred men kill'd in the field of battle and in the pursuit.' Would any reasonable person imagine that a writer, who publishes the important transactions of the times by authority, should be so inadvertent, so absurd, as to tell us first that the number of the slain are two thousand,

† See p. 210 B, G; and p. 212 H.

and

and in one place say that the rebels make the number two thousand more, tho' in the same paper he assures us that by their computation they lost two thousand five hundred men? Which with a very little help of figures, we find to be but five hundred more than our own account: in short, we find that two thousand five hundred men are no more than two thousand five hundred, and not four thousand. If in the hurry of business such an inconsistent account was sent from *Scotland*, our scribes at home should have prevented its appearance in public.

I shall now return to our gallant countrymen, who behaved becoming soldiers at the battle of *Culloden*. I hope that empty praise will not only be the reward of their valour: there are large sums of money raised by voluntary contributions yet undisposed of: I know no properer objects to bestow it upon than the soldiers who were in that engagement and who have survived it; and if they who fell there have left any widows or children in distress, let them have such a share as on consideration shall be thought consistent with the whole.

From the *Westminster Journal*, May 3.

The REBELLION suppressed, and its Consequences.

ONE may almost venture to date the extinction of the *Rebellion* from the battle of *Culloden Moor*: such a shock as the mad adherents to an abjur'd family then received, must be irretrievable to people in their circumstances. The friends of a government established by law, and upon the interest of the community, have a thousand chances to one against the attempts of violence from a party that had before rendered themselves detestable.

But one great defeat to *rebels*, whose whole strength is in themselves, who are themselves a limited number, who can have no addition to their body but the few they may seduce or terrify, no auxiliaries but in small parties sent to them at great hazard, no supplies but what they can plunder, or receive precariously from abroad; to these, I say, one great defeat, such as the rebels in *Scotland* received from his royal highness, must be fatal and ruinous. Ten such affairs as those at *Preston-Pans* and *Falkirk*, had they preceded the battle of *Culloden*, could not have been of the least service in keeping up their spirits,

or engaging others to repair their loss. Insurrections against an established government, let them grow to ever so great a head, if they once meet with a stop, a check, a singular disappointment, are within a little of being totally suppressed. The reason is plain: The men of cunning and interest, who deluded others, grow mutually jealous, and think it time for each to take care of himself; and the deluded multitude, having no support from their superiors against misfortune, by fatal and dear-bought experience, are brought to a disheartening sight of their own folly.

Such must be at present the state of things among the rebels in *Scotland*, who undoubtedly wish to be in no worse condition than their auxiliaries the *French*. These, perceiving the desperate state of their affairs, shelter'd themselves under the laws of war, by surrendering prisoners: but for the others there is no refuge but in the clemency of the sovereign.—*Rebellions* generally end thus; and in most of the wars between the *English* and the *Scots*, when they were separate nations under their respective monarchs, tho' the latter have been at first successful in their inroads and skirmishes, the power, weight, wealth, and numbers of the *English* have at last prevailed.

Many particulars might be found wherein the present rebellion has resembled former wars: but there is one circumstance, glorious to the duke and the *English* arms, which distinguishes the *British* campaigns of 1745 and 1746 from all others. If it be difficult to find the time in history when the *Scots* march'd, without interruption, as far as *Derby* in *England*, it will not be less difficult to find when they were defeated so far in *Scotland* as *Inverness*.

After this success, I presume it will become the chief question in politics, Whether we ought this summer to send abroad a large number of our troops, in order to strengthen the allied army in *Flanders*? And could we have a fair prospect of returning the affront on the *French* king, and heartily beating him in one vigorous campaign, I presume there are few but would answer in the affirmative. But till we are sure of allies upon their own bottom, of having the hearty concurrence of the *Dutch*, the army against *France*, of how many nations soever it may consist, will be little more than the strength of *Great Britain* alone, the general pay-mistress. It would indeed be the more honourable

ble if we could ourselves give the *French* a drubbing by land, at the same time that they acknowledge us their superiors by sea: but unless there be some probability of succeeding, perhaps it may not be altogether so prudent to make the attempt.

Leaving that point, however, to be farther discuss'd, there is one more important object of consideration that arises to free-born *Britons* at this conjuncture.—Let us not be diverted by foreign concerns from those which most nearly and intimately touch us.

To be plain: the victory of his royal highness, I take it, has thrown into the hands of the m——y greater power than was ever enjoy'd by any of their predecessors since the revolution.—

They have, therefore, the noblest opportunity that could possibly be put into their hands, of shewing themselves true friends to their country.

With regard to the use that will be made of it in punishing the guilty, the state of an injured nation, greatly hurt in her trade and credit, robb'd of much wealth, and deprived of the lives of many of her most valuable members, will doubtless direct the hand of justice: but, at the same time, judgment and humanity will teach to make distinctions between the degrees of guilt, and it will be remember'd that a considerable sacrifice was made of *common lives* in that heat of vengeance, which could not be prevented in troops that had so much reason to be enrag'd.

Whatever may be done on this occasion, it will always be mention'd to the glory of his majesty's reign, that almost nineteen years of it pass'd before any blood was spilt for crimes against his person and government, and that a rebellion actually subsisted near three quarters of a year before an example was made of any one rebel.

The True Patriot, May 6.

Panegyric on his Majesty and the Royal Family.

*Conamur, tenues, grandia—
Laudes egregii Cæsaris.—*

HOR. Carm. I. 6.

AS we have endeavour'd during the late cursed rebellion, in common with the rest of our loyal fellow-subjects, to lend all the assistance in our power to the subversion of traytors and rebels, against the best king, and the best constitution with which any people were ever blest'd: we hope it will not be

deem'd an unpardonable presumption in us, if we now venture to approach, with others, the steps of the royal throne with congratulation, and presume to offer up our little salver of incense, together with those who are truly sensible of the great deliverance we owe to the conduct and courage of the victorious Duke of *Cumberland*. In short, as we should certainly have been one of the first in the string of loyalists, who would have had the honour of being hanged had the rebellion succeeded, we shall at least be allow'd some place among those who triumph in its defeat.

And here when we contemplate that sacred person whose throne was attacked by these impious miscreants, we are struck with as profound an awe and reverence, as the greatest Eastern monarchs inspire into the minds of their lowest subjects, when they approach them. These monarchs indeed owe all that respect to the outward splendor and magnificence of their thrones, while our sovereign wants not that pomp to add to the respect commanded by his princely virtues; and it is not barely by being seen, but by being known, that he becomes the object of admiration and reverence.

If justice be a quality of this kind, there is no man, however tinctured with the principles of *Jacobitism*, but must be obliged to confess that his present majesty possesses this virtue in the most eminent degree. His whole reign cannot produce one single instance of injustice, which can be derived from the throne, against the properties of the meanest person in *Great Britain*, nor indeed which hath been suffered or winked at by our sacred sovereign. When the oppressed can once reach his ears, they are certain of obtaining immediate redress; and if any have failed of this, it hath been owing to others, and not to the king himself; indeed to that misfortune inseparable from the constitution of all government, in large countries, where the way to the throne can never possibly lie open to every subject: But this I will averr, and I do it not only from many public examples, but from the relation of those who have had the honour to live within the nearest sight of their sovereign, that no monarch, nay, no man hath ever been more inflexibly just, and that as well in the distribution of rewards as punishments.

Again, if in the latter instance, to temper the rigour and severity of justice

vice with mercy, be most amiable in the character of a prince, as this is a quality of all others, in which it is in the power of the human to imitate the divine majesty, this is known to reside so absolutely in the breast of our royal sovereign, that with regard to military punishments, which in this kingdom can never be inflicted without the king's signing the sentence, the officers of the army have been often known to lament this merciful disposition, that makes it always difficult to obtain the royal warrant for inflicting death on deserters: But this is so apparent from the very rare examples of this kind, that it was scarce necessary even to mention it.

This is a quality which can never exist separate from benevolence, nay, in fact, it is no other than a branch of it, or may be perhaps more properly called benevolence in authority. We shall therefore not be surprized to find numberless other marks of this excellent temper in our sovereign. But how effectually must it endear him to his whole people, when it is publicly known, that the late glorious victory conveyed but little joy to the throne, compared with what flowed thither from the contemplation of the great delight with which it was received by all ranks of people! To find the safety of his throne established by the strength of his arms, must have given satisfaction to our sovereign; but it was to find it established in the hearts of his subjects, which gave raptures. How excellent must be the mind of a prince who could declare, *It was the greatest happiness he ever felt, to find he was so beloved by his people!*

And as no prince ever could more deserve this happiness, so I am convinced none was ever more certain of maintaining it, Infinitely the greatest part of us have long been sensible of the blessings we enjoy under his reign; and even the few whose principles have been misled by education and prejudice, begin now to open their eyes, to see thro' and abhor the designs of their enemies, and more and more universally to acknowledge, that the preservation of the present royal family is the preservation of every thing dear to *Britons*.

His majesty therefore, whose great and princely qualities are here so faintly touch'd, is first truly happy in himself: I say faintly touch'd; for that courage, of which he hath given so many proofs, would alone furnish instances sufficient to fill this paper. I will mention but one,

as it is the latest, and must be recent in the memory of all who live within the precincts of the court. When that *Scotch Banditti* had, by their approach to *Derby*, filled this whole city and suburbs with terror, his majesty alone maintained his courage and constancy. and spoke of them with that contempt and defiance which it now appears they deserved.

In the next place, his majesty may be truly called happy in the love of his people: A love which, I believe, no prince hath ever enjoyed in a greater extent.

Thirdly, and what may indeed be considered as the highest instance of human felicity, our sovereign may be truly said to be happy in his royal family; some instances of which I shall slightly mention, with that caution which becomes a man who hath no other apprehension but of doing violence to a subject so extremely delicate.

And here how joyful a contemplation must it be to this sacred person to observe all his virtues descending to the eldest branch of his royal house; and to consider that people, for whom he hath so paternal an affection, in the fairest prospect of transmitting their own freedom to their posterity, under a succession of princes sprung from his own royal loins! His royal highness hath never yet had a single opportunity of carrying any great political or martial quality into act; and I am justified in saying it is owing to the want of such an opportunity only, that the world do not see the most shining examples of both, when I speak first from the testimony of those who have the honour to be near his person, and to be admitted to his conversation; and, secondly, from his exemplary conduct in his own family, the knowledge of which extends to all within what is called the polite circle: For it is no more than the strictest truth to aver, that whoever would discover in one man an example of the tenderest husband, the fondest father, the sincerest friend, and the kindest master, may see those characters all at once exemplified in this royal person.

Again, what raptures must that blooming hero convey to the heart of a father, who hath already received from fortune such opportunities of shewing the greatest martial virtues, and hath so nobly improved them, that, at an age when few princes have scarce seen an army, he hath acquired to himself the noblest laurels, and hath almost outstripp'd

stripp'd all his competitors for glory, among the most warlike princes in *Europe*. To omit the fields of *Dettingen* and *Fontenoy*, where he shewed the most heroic contempt of danger, in the first of which our soldiers saw him receive a dangerous wound, and in the latter began almost to conclude him invulnerable; let us survey him at home, fighting more immediately in the protection of his country; let us behold him braving danger, and despising fatigue; driving a most desperate banditti like a flock of sheep before him; and, at last, with the most exquisite conduct teaching forces, who had twice given way to the fury of their enemies, to stand, to defy, and totally to subdue a superior number, with a loss incredibly small on his own side.

If we were disposed to dishonour this brave victorious prince with a comparison, where could we find a baser than that of his pitiful adversary; who, to say no worse of him, having the prospect of a crown in his view, and having obtained, (what it would have been impudence to have asked of fortune,) an opportunity of fighting on advantageous terms, did not dare to expose his worthless life to the least hazard, in order to improve the opportunity. He saw before him one of our best bodies of troops, under our best and greatest general, in whom our whole confidence was placed, and who, he well knew, would not fail on any emergency to expose his most valuable person to the greatest danger. He saw this body inferior in number to his own, and yet basely (tho' his all was at stake, and so fairly staked too) consulted not victory; but his own safety and retreat from the beginning. Whilst the brave Duke of *Cumberland* forwardly pushed to that place where the greatest danger and distress was apprehended, *Charles* stood an idle spectator of the battle, at a safe distance, and took the first occasion to preserve by flight, a life perhaps more worthless and miserable than that of the meanest of those wretches who had been the followers of his fortune, and were now, at a great distance, the followers of his flight.

Thus hath he given a better evidence than hath yet been produc'd by any writer in his favour of his legitimacy. It seems indeed hard any longer to deny that he is truly descended from *James* the II^d, and is the third of his family who hath basely deserted his own cause,

after having sacrificed the blood of thousands of deluded wretches to support it. A consideration which is alone sufficient to prevent any but the most obstinate madman from ever hereafter engaging on his side; especially when they reflect that under the banner of these poltrons they are to oppose princes of the BRAVE and ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HANOVER.

The Account of the History of the FRENCH THEATRE, Tome IV. (Continued from p. 204.)

THIS Tome, comprising the history of the *French Theatre* from 1601 to 1632, amidst a multitude of pieces, offers but few that do honour to their authors. If the theatre appears no longer in its dawn, as in the preceding age, it is yet far from being enlighten'd by reason. *Corneille* indeed appeared in 1629 and 1632, but it's only in his *Melite* and *Clitander*; and what a wide distance is there between these and his *Cinna*!

As to the other poets of this period, those that seem to merit attention most are, *Hardy*, *Theophile*, *Racan*, *Mayret*, *Gambaud*, *Rotran*, *Pichau*, *Scudery*, and *Du Ryer*. The rules of the drama began then to be observed, and *Mayret* applied them in his *Silvanira* and *Sophonisba*; but it was reserved for *Corneille* first to restore the theatre to its perfect splendor and majesty, by joining to the observation of these the dignity of characters, and elevation of style.

With respect to Comedies, its progress was more slow. The pieces that bore this name were for the most part only lewd farces, more fit to corrupt than to amend the manners of the audience: others of them had nothing of the comic genius.

Our authors observe, at the close of their preface, that however indifferent the pieces be, of which they have given extracts, yet the greatest part of them had a favourable reception on the stage. They ascribe this success to two causes; 1. The natural taste of the nation for dramatic pieces; 2. The abilities of the players of those days, whose action (they say) tho' a little too violent, yet, supported by a lofty and skilful declamation, gave a grace to these middling performances. This embellishment went so far as even to set off verses full of low images, and a childish play of words: for example, they cite these lines

lines from the tragi-comedy of *Mayret*, called *Chriseide* and *Arimand*, in which the celebrated *Mondori* appear'd in the latter character.

Behold the paradise that contains my goddesses—an humble lodging indeed, but which may boast more beauty than it ever had before. Tho' compos'd of earth and woods, and plaister'd with clay, you are of more value than a palace or a kingdom; even without flattery you are worth more than the skies, since in your inclosure you contain her bright eyes. The skies have but one sun, for which they are ador'd; you have two, and those two have greater power.'

However advantageously we may conceive of *Mondori*'s eloquence, yet we can hardly avoid imputing the success of some of the productions of his times to the want of judgment in the audience, whose taste was not much more delicate than that of the author's. These pieces pleased, and indeed justly, because they were the best that had been yet wrote, and the public had neither example, nor perhaps idea of a greater perfection.

Alexander Hardy, from the beginning of the 17th century to his death, which must have happened between 1628 and 1632, wrote an inconceivable number of pieces. Some authors ascribe to him 800, others 600, which agrees with his own confession. Happily there remain of these but 41, which he published himself, after putting a second hand to them. It is said he could write 2000 lines in 24 hours. In three days his play was compos'd, learn'd and acted. *Hardy* was very poor; to support himself, and subsist his family, he was obliged to contract an intercourse with the players. He engaged to supply them with as many plays as they wanted, and he very exactly kept his promise. This company, new established, acted three times a week, and as the dramatic pieces of those days were miserably bad, the same week that bore them often saw them perish. Those of *Hardy* were too hastily compos'd to merit a better fate, but their quantity in some measure supply'd the quality. If they contained little that was good, they had a great deal that was new.

A celebrated author [*M. Fontenelle*] gives this judgment of *Hardy*:—'As soon as you read him, the fecundity of his genius ceases to be surprising. His rhymes cost him little trouble, and the disposition of his plays less; all sub-

(MAY 1746.)

jects were equal to him; the death of *Achilles*, or that of a tradesman's wife catch'd by her husband in bed with another man: All was tragedy to *Hardy*. He had no scruple as to what we call *manners*, or the decorum of characters. Sometimes he represents a courtesan in bed, who, by her talk, supports her character tolerably well; sometimes the heroine of his play is ravished; sometimes it is a married lady who makes an assignation, and meets her lover; the first embraces are given on the stage, and the author takes care his audience shall lose as little of the amorous scene that follows as possible. *Hardy*'s characters are very fond in public, and when his lovers are not fallen out, you see them perpetually billing.'

Our authors, who are not much more favourable to *Hardy*'s works, yet speak with some regard for his person. If he fell grossly into the neglect of the three unities of the drama, he only followed in this the example of his predecessors and cotemporaries. Nothing was then more common than to see a princess married in the first act, in the second give birth to the hero her son, who being educated in the third, falls in love in the fourth, and is victorious in war; and, in the last, is wedded to a princess who was not mentioned in the beginning of the play, as she was not in being. The lyre of these poets, as *Sarasin* remarks, like that of *Orpheus* and *Amphion*, had a power of building towns, and removing rocks and woods. Their stage resembled our maps, which, in spite of their small dimensions, shew all the kingdoms of the world. All that *Hardy* can be blamed for is, that he had not strength of genius to reform this abuse.

It is agreed that his plans are made without choice or discernment, that his versification is mean and low, and that he has equally neglected the rules of manners and decency, and those of dramatic poetry: but 'tis as true that he had great talents, which his narrow situation in life, and his haste in composing, prevented him from exerting. He understood the stage; and if he was forced hastily to paint his subjects, he at least represented them on the scene with an art natural to him, and which was unknown to all the poets his predecessors. To conclude, the dramatic writers are under one great obligation to *Hardy*. 'He was the first who introduced the custom of being paid for his pieces; a thing unknown till then, and

and which the poets his successors have not fail'd to observe, very regularly since.

The year 1617 was an epocha fatal to Hardy's fame. The tragedy of *Pyramus and Thisbe*, which was represented at that time, had, by its novelty, a surprising run, and kept its reputation on the stage a long time. *Theophile*, who was the author, was the first who eclipsed the reputation Hardy had till then enjoy'd. *Racan*, *Mayret*, and the others who succeeded, finished his downfall. His pieces however continued to be acted in 1636.

Great as the success of *Pyramus* was, and the praise given to it, it is certain the piece is full of false thoughts, and even ridiculous sentiments. The two verses which *Thisbe* addresses to the dagger of *Pyramus*, and cited by Mr *Boileau*, are well known. The four following are not less absurd: *Pyramus*, believing a lion has devour'd *Thisbe*, thus addresses the animal:

'Thou, her living coffin; return and devour me: cruel lion, return and I will adore thee! If my Goddess is mix'd with thy blood, I regard thee as the most sacred altar in the world.'

Des Barreaux, an intimate friend of *Theophile*, ascribes to him the tragedy of *Sophonisbe*, which *Mayret* afterwards brought on the stage.

The success which the marquis de *Racan*'s Pastoral, intitled *Artemice*, or *the Sheep-folds*, had in 1618, was much better founded. This piece, superior to all of that time, by its disposition, and the noble simplicity of its thoughts, has particularly the merit of an elegant and correct style. [Our authors give a large extract of it.]

Pastoral dialogues were then much in request, but it does not appear that this general taste for them produced any other work of this kind worthy notice. For near 40 years the subjects of these dramatic pieces were borrow'd from the *Astræa*, and the poets were content to put in rhyme the speeches which Mr *D'Urfe* had composed for the persons in that romance. These rural dramatic pieces were called *Pastorades*. Insensibly they fell into disesteem, and this kind of writing was neglected. Our authors remark, that those who have since attempted to revive it, have laboured to no purpose.

M. de *Racan*, if we take *Boileau*'s judgment, had more genius than *Malherbe*, but he was more negligent, and

study'd too much to copy that author. His peculiar excellence consisted in saying trifles elegantly, and in this he came nearest the antients: or, as *Boileau* says, *Malherbe* was formed for the epic, *Racan* for the pastoral.

A *Malherbe d'un heros peut chanter les exploits; [bois. Racan chanter Phillis, les bergers, & les*

Jean de Mayret, in 1620, brought on the stage his tragi-comedy of *Ghriseide* and *Arimand*: he was then but sixteen.

B We have of his 12 pieces left, composed in the space of 17 years. Imperfect as they are, especially the first, the stage has great obligations to this author. He attempted to correct and purge the theatre, by subjects properly disposed, and justly treated. In fine, he excited that emulation of excelling, which appeared in the succeeding poets.

C *Silvia*, a tragi-comic Pastoral, was the second production of *Mayret*. Never piece had greater success, and the author, in a controversy with *Corneille*, which his jealousy of the *Cid* afterwards engaged him in, has ventured to put these pieces in competition. According to *Mayret*, These were the two theatrical pieces, whose imaginary beauties had most bewitch'd people of sense, with this difference, that the charm of *Silvia* lasted longer than that of the *Cid*.

Our authors judge of *Silvia* in a very different light, and there is no body will appeal from the judgment they form to its disadvantage. To give the reader an idea of its merit, in point of poetry, they quote these lines: *Silvia*, willing to assure the prince of *Sicily* of her fidelity, and the sincerity of her tender sentiments, tells him,

F *Plut au dieux visitez-vous mon ame toute nue,*

Pour juger de sa flamme!—

Il repond,

—*Elle m'est trop connue;*

J'aimerois beaucoup mieux te voir le corps tout nu.

G 'Wou'd to heavens, you might see my soul naked, to judge of my passion!—
He answers,

—*I know it too well, I had much rather see your fair body naked.'*

Mayret's *Sophonisbe* may be esteemed his master-piece: its success was so great, that *Corneille* himself was in doubt if he should attempt the subject after him. Our authors agree with *Fontenelle* in thinking that the fear or apprehension of Mr *Corneille* was ill-grounded, yet the

the event seem'd to justify it; for *Mayret* had the advantage then of his competitor. Mr *St Evremond* accounts for it: '*Mayret* (says he) who had represented his *Sophonisse* as unfaithful to the old *Syphax*, and in love with the young conqueror *Massinissa*, pleased the world in general, because he hit the taste of the ladies, and the true genius of the court. *Corneille*, on the contrary, had the misfortune to fail, because he had given the daughter of *Asdrubal* her real character.'

Jean Ogier de Gombaud wrote for the stage the following pieces: *Amaranthe* a pastoral, *Acontius* and *Cydippe* a tragi-comedy, and the *Danaïdes*, a tragedy; of which the first and last were greatly applauded; but the tragi-comedy not meeting so favourable a reception from the publick, the author suppress'd it in the publication.

If we regard the time in which *Amaranthe* was written (1625) it merits some praise. The versification is pretty smooth, tho' it be not free from jingle and puns. It has choruses.

Rotrou appeared in 1628. His first essay was a tragicomedy, entitled the *Hypochondriac*, or the *Dead man in love*. He was then in his 19th year, and this piece carries the marks of the author's youth, as well as the *Ring of oblivion*, a comedy he produced the same year. The applause these pieces gain'd *Rotrou*, attached him more and more to the stage, which is indebted to him for a great number of pieces. He was born with a genius for dramatic poetry; but he could not entirely avoid the faults of his cotemporary writers. Tho' he drew the principles of his art from *Hardy*, his superior capacity taught him to apply them more agreeably, and to rise far beyond his model. Cardinal *Richlieu* afterwards rank'd him with those, who by his directions compos'd the dramatic poems, then call'd, the *Pieces of five authors*, because of the number of persons employ'd, each of whom were to produce one act. These were Messrs *Boisrobert*, *Rotrou*, *Corneille*, *L'Etoile*, and *Colletet*.

The greatest elogium that can be given to *Rotrou*, is that he contributed to form the great *Corneille*, who always retain'd the highest veneration for him, preferring his opinion to that of all his cotemporary poets, and not blushing to call him his father.

Pichou has written four pieces, viz. *The follies of Cardenio*, *The adventures of Rosileon*, and the *unfaithful Confidante*, all

tragi-comedies, and the *Daughter of Scire* a pastoral comedy. Of these the second was never publish'd, probably because it miss'd of success on the stage. Our authors judge the fate of *Pichou* not the less favourable. Of his four dramattick pieces, three met applause. Few poets, say they, are so happy. The works of *Pichou* are, however, very mean and inconsiderable.

M. *Scudery* became first known on the French stage about the year 1629, when he produced his tragi-comedy of *Ligdamon* and *Ligdias*, or *The Resemblance*. This piece was follow'd by many others till the year 1643. *Scudery* had a surprising ease, but his works were bad. Such was *Hardy* his first master, whose faults; with a very little difference, he closely copied. His pieces however had great success, at least if we may credit his prefaces,† where he also would give his readers a high idea of his military exploits. In these, he pretends "to have pass'd more years in the camp than hours in the closet; to have used more matches for his fire-lock than candles for his study; that he knows better how to rank his soldiers than his words, and to form battalions better than marshal sentences."——Such qualities no doubt deserved the post of governor of *Notre Dame de la Garde*, celebrated by *Chappelle*. It was *Scudery*, who, either thro' jealousy, or to please cardinal *Richlieu*, first attack'd the *Cid*.

According to our authors *Corneille* did not bring *Melite*, his first piece, on the stage till 1629, tho' M. *Fontenelle* supposes it was acted in 1625. This year of 1629 was a remarkable Epocha for the French stage, whose progress since the time of *Jodelle* had been very slow. Scarce could 70 years produce the difference of perfection we find between the *Cleopatra* of *Jodelle*, and the *Sophonisse* of *Mayret*; whereas *Corneille* alone in ten years carry'd tragedy to its highest pitch of glory.

The publick at first did not render the *Melite* of *Corneille* the justice it deserved. The taste of this piece was new, and it requir'd being several times acted, before its superiority over the plays which preceded it was discover'd; but in the end its success was complete, and the town conceiv'd so high an idea of its author, that a new company of comedians was presently establish'd (believ'd to be that of *Mondori*) who succeeded

† In this *Dryden* copied him.

ceeded at the theatre de Marais, in the room of those settled there in 1600, who had been obliged to abandon it for want of encouragement. This piece [*Melite*] (as M. Corneille himself expresses it) was far from being regular, since he was then ignorant of the rules of the drama.——“That common sense (says he) “which was my sole guide, taught “me to discover the unity of action, “and contributed to give me such an aversion for that monstrous impropriety which brought *Paris, Rome* and *Constantinople* together on one stage, “that I kept myself in the limits of “one city.”

Corneille was reproached with not observing the rule of twenty four hours. This occasion'd him to write his *Clitander*, in which, tho' he observ'd this law, it does not appear, it was from any conviction of its necessity. This is evident from his preface to that piece, printed in 1632. “If (says he) “I have kept the action in the bounds “of a day, it is not that I repent my “neglecting this rule in my *Melite*, or “that I resolve to conform myself to it “for the future. Some at present admire this rule, others despise it. For “me, I would only let the world see, “that if I deviate from it, it is not for “want of knowing it.” As to the rest M. Corneille prevents the censures his *Clitander* might merit, by observing himself, “that it was only to silence those “who had criticised his *Melite*, and by “way of bravade, that he had attempted to compose a regular play (that is, “within 24 hours) full of incidents, “and in an elevated style,—but after all “good for nothing.”—And in this he succeeded fully to his intention.

Peter du Ryer wrote a great number of plays. In 1630 and 1631 he brought on the stage the tragi-comedy of *Argenis* and *Poliarchus* in two parts. The verses are a little more polish'd and correct than those of Hardy, but the disposition or conduct is full as irregular. Another tragi-comedy of his, which appear'd the following year (1632) merits a more favourable judgment. The versification of this piece, call'd *Lyfander* and *Calista* is tolerable, and has few puns. It discovers the seeds of that author, whose bloom flourish'd in *Scévola*. Our authors remark here, that the *Marriage of Love*, a pastoral of the Sieur du Ryer, plac'd by M. the Abbe D'Olivet at the head of the catalogue of Peter du Ryer's plays, is not his, but was wrote by Isaac du Ryer, his father.

Our authors have given a pretty large extract of a comic piece intitled the *Comedy of Proverbs*, acted 1616. This play, which is in prose, and consists of three acts, was wrote by Adrian de Montluc, prince of Chabannois, Count de Carmain, or Cramail. It is a collection or jumble of conundrums, proverbial expressions, and low or vulgar pleasantries in use amongst the mob. The whole forms a farce tolerably conducted, and which shows the humour of a man of genius, who, thro' an oddity of taste, descends from himself to mingle with the croud, and throw away some leisure hours in this diversion. This piece must have had a prodigious success at that time, and perhaps would have it still, if it was possible it could be acted.

Our authors have also in this tome inserted one of those farces, which were represented about this time at the *Hotel de Bourgogne*. As it is short, and these sort of pieces very scarce, they have transcribed it entire. The argument is this: “Gros Guillaume goes to trade, “and leaves his daughter to the care of “Turlupin. Signior Horace comes to “court her, and Turlupin attempts to “kill him; but knowing him, asks “him for a token to carry his mistress. “Signior Horace gives him a chain, “which he keeps. The marriage is “concluded. The father returns, and “all go together by the ears.”

The actors mention'd in this part are Deslauriers, call'd Bruscombille; Robert Guerin, call'd La Fleur, or Gros Guillaume; Henri le Grand, call'd BelleVille, or Turlupin; and Hugues Guerin, call'd Flechille, or Gualtier Garguille.

Bruscombille acted at the *Hotel de Bourgogne*, at least from 1610 to 1634. He compos'd several pieces, such as *fancies, paradoxes, harangues* and *merry conceits*, the whole in a low style, and in terms that had no regard to decency. He is also author of several burlesque prologues, of which our authors quote some parts.

The prologues (of these days) were usually spoken by an actor, who was set apart for this, and made it his sole business. He generally compos'd them himself, and extempore. The use of prologues had been first introduced on the French stage, in imitation of the ancients. They were employ'd as arguments, to inform the spectators of the subject and nature of the play. In process of time these pieces were calculated to amuse the people, impatient till the play

play began, and to pacify a tumultuous eagerness, which nothing could restrain.

Gros Guillaume, *Turlupin*, and *Gualtier Garguille* were esteem'd as inimitable actors in the farce way. The singularity of their dresses contributed to render their action more diverting. They suffer'd no woman to act with them, to preserve the good harmony there was between them. They all died the same week, in 1634. *Gros Guillaume* play'd without a masque, which his associates always used. He had the insolence to mimic a certain magistrate, who had a particular grimace on his countenance. In consequence of this he was prosecuted, as well as his comrades, who fled for it, but he was arrested. The vexation of this accident carried all three to the grave in some days. The following lines are the conclusion of one of the epitaphs made for them.

*Sachez que la mort prend son temps
De retirer les charlatans,
Quand personne ne peut plus rire.*

' Know, that death has taken this his opportunity to carry off our buffoons, when the audience could laugh no longer.'

Turlupin and *Gualtier Garguille* also acted with applause in genteel comedy and tragedy. The latter composed prologues and several songs, a collection of which he publish'd. The motive of the licence or privilege granted him for this purpose, *March 4, 1631*, is remarkable. It is said to be given on the author's representation, "That he fear'd others might counterfeit his book, and add other songs more dissolute and wicked than his own."

We shall end this extract as we did the preceding by some curious passages from the pieces contain'd in the 4th Tome.

In the 8th part of *Hardy's Theagenes* and *Cariclea*, a chorus of *Æthiopians* speaking of this princess say,

Sa priere fendroit l'estomach d'une roche.

' Her prayer would move the stomach of a rock.'

The conclusion of *Chastity repented*, a Pastoral, by *la Valleyray* in 1602, is quite opposite to decency and virtue.—*Diana* there takes the resolution to yield to love, but to indulge her inclination with secrecy, for the following reason:

' *Caren* will think me still as good a

' maid as ever, while he knows nothing about the matter.'

' Imitate her example, says *Love* to his fair hearers.

A ' Dispose of your honour as she does of hers, which is always safe, while she keeps it free from scandal; and by this learn that the finest ladies make no scruple to entertain amorous thoughts in their closets, and that those girls are fools, who don't act as they do.'

B In the tragedy of *Panthea*, wrote by *Claude Guerin de la Dorouviere* in 1608, *Cyrus* himself composes this epitaph for *Abradates* and *Panthea*.

C ' Here lie repositied two lovers who dy'd for each other, both separated and united by death. Two —! No. —For tho' divided by a cruel incumbrance or obstacle, they are made one by death, and can suffer no more.—Dead!—No, for their virtue can never die, no more than unity can suffer number.'

The tragedy of *Henry the great*, wrote by *Claude Billard de Courgenay* about the year 1610, * has in the second act a remarkable passage. The Dauphin (afterwards *Lewis XIII.*) is introduced speaking thus:

E ' I am never tir'd of running about a whole day,—but if I take up a book, my head aches, and I grow giddy. Sure I know enough for a great king's eldest son to know. All the kings dead long ago knew nothing but to read, speak good *French*, and act with authority. What more is necessary? They tell me often that your philosophers and learned men never have any courage. They are distrustful, and afraid to venture their philosophy and books amidst the dangers of war. The muses are not proof against blows, like a good helmet, or a strong cuirass, or a bold heart like mine, which is hereditary to my family.'

G *Durval* in his tragi-comedy of the *Toils of Ulysses*, makes *Pluto* speak thus to that hero, who tho' living had found means to enter his dominions.

H ' A man then can triumph over destiny!—But what signify his efforts here? "In hell he can only kill dead men."

From

* It must be later, for *Henry IV.* was killed in that year.

From the *True Patriot*, May 13.

An ADDRESS from a Footman in a great Family to his Brethren of the Cloth, on the Execution of Matthew Henderson.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was with great sorrow that I yesterday saw a young man, who had the honour to be of our order, brought to condign punishment, for one of the most flagitious crimes. And tho' the world hath been more merciful in this instance than it generally is, by not casting any invidious reflection on our cloth, you will pardon me if I take this occasion of offering some advice to all my brethren. I am far from thinking there is a single man among us capable of imitating this wretch; yet give me leave to say, immorality hath of late years taken very large strides in our fraternity, and if not speedily put a stop to, may in time produce among us such vices as must end in the destruction of many.

I have given myself some pains to search into the true cause of this evil, and I am much mistaken if it be any other than a desire in us to imitate our *masters*. A folly in which we have made such a progress, that whoever frequents public assemblies, must confess, that we are very near as bad as our *bettters*; and as they have done us the honour, especially in their morning dress, to imitate us, it may very often puzzle people to distinguish the man from the master. And, indeed, I think we can envy our masters little more than their fortune.

Besides, what may become one station in life, may very ill suit with another. The vices of our masters sit as improperly on us as their cloaths, and we shall be laughed at for what is admired in them. But if nothing worse was to happen to us from this imitation, it might perhaps give us little apprehension: nay, some of us might be advantaged by it, since men may as reasonably chuse buffoons for servants, as for friends, which we who live in great families see happen every day.

This, therefore, is the least misfortune that will accrue to us. If we lose our characters, we shall lose our places, and never after be received into any other family. Herein our situation differs from that of our *bettters*; against whom no profligacy is any objection. And if by treachery they happen to be discarded in one place, (for that is the

only crime they can be guilty of) they are nevertheless received with open arms in another. How many men of fashion do we all know, whose characters would prevent any person from taking them into his family as footmen, who are well received, caressed and promoted by the great as gentlemen. We see therefore how highly it imports us, and us only, to preserve our reputation, since our bread depends upon it. And we must be honest or starve, unless we will venture on actions which may prove the words of a late wicked wit true, *viz. That hanging is the natural death of a footman.*

For we are to consider that we live where there are laws against little men making their fortunes by knavery: Another circumstance, which should deter us from walking in the steps of our *bettters*, whom those laws do not reach. We have but one way to get a livelihood with safety, and if our bad character exclude us from that, we have no resource. As to the several professions, (tho' our sons have sometimes thrived very well in them) yet the door is, *for the most part*, shut on ourselves. And with regard to the genteel arts of living, such as pimping, v—ing, gaming, &c. the first alone is open to the gentlemen of our cloth. And even here, with how much hazard, and how little advantage, do we carry on this business, compared to the safety and emoluments which attend our *bettters*!! Horse-ponds, duckings, and blanketings are what we are constantly liable to; and even when we succeed best, how paultry are our rewards! Many of us have spent their whole lives in this calling, to less profit than hath sometimes accrued to our *bettters* by assisting in a single prostitution.

And tho' some of us have got a poor beggarly livelihood this way, yet, when we reflect what numbers of our *bettters* are of this profession, it will appear too full to admit many of our order, even to that pitiful provision which *it affords* us. So that in reality, there is no way of living open to a footman who hath lost his character, but what directly leads to *Tyburn*; which very few of us (except our relations have interest in b—ghs) will escape, if the law sentences us to it. For no man will concern himself to preserve the honour of a footman, when it is known he hath no honesty.

These considerations, therefore, ought to deter us from any longer imitating the

the morals of *men of fashion*. We must content ourselves with being only what gentlemen should be, instead of copying what they are; *for it is safer for one man to steal a horse, than for another to look over the hedge.*

It is not my intention in this epistle to abuse our masters, and therefore I shall not say the least in discredit of their morals: They may perhaps be very proper and becoming to persons in their situation; nay, if religion be a jest, and honour and virtue only words with which sensible people impose on the vulgar, as I have often heard at my master's table, surely gentlemen are in the right not to sacrifice their interest to such *chimerical good*. And if we could with the same safety and advantage throw them off, I should not have troubled you with writing in their defence. You will not therefore consider me as a pimp of a parson, (as my master calls them) nor as one who is canting to you about the good of your souls, since I am well persuaded, you all believe, as well as your masters, that you have none. Your worldly interest is what I recommend to your attention, and I would by this application, dissuade you, my worthy brethren, from imitating your masters, for this plain reason only; *because you will certainly be hanged if you do*; for it is very wisely said in the *Beggar's Opera*; *If little men will have their vices, as well as the great, THEY will be punished for them.*

Let us content ourselves with that low state of life to which it hath pleased God to call us; and not conclude, when we see our masters grow great, high and honourable by their rogueries, that it would succeed with us in the same manner: for tho' I have heard my master and his company at table often laugh at the old maxim, *honesty is the best policy*, yet I am sure it will always hold true in a FOOTMAN.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your affectionate brother and servant,
April 26, 1746. TOM SKIPTON.

From the Craftsman, May 17.

Of the Supineness of the DUTCH.

THE reasons for keeping our forces at home till the *Dutch* have declared war against *France* are obvious to every man, who considers the relation in which we stand to them.

If the *Dutch* can behold all their barrier towns taken from them without declaring war against their greatest e-

nemy, notwithstanding the assistance which we have given them at a disproportionate and shameful expence; if they march'd from the field of battle at *Fontenoy*, as if they had no concern in the success of the day, and left our countrymen to be destroy'd by thousands; to say that we act an inconsistent part in giving them farther aid, is not enough; we should act a part highly derogatory to our honour, to be the voluntary dupes of a people, who have been ingrateful to us for our good offices already done for them, and who have enter'd on a negotiation for themselves with that court, which we have opposed on their account, at a great expence of blood and treasure. The behaviour of the *Dutch* to us, in relation to the troops sent over lately, may convince us of the superior respect which they pay to *France*, and how little they either fear or love the *English* nation; and in their conduct in that affair they acted not like defenders of the present royal family, but as if it was indifferent to them on whose brows the crown of *Great Britain* was placed: which is such an insult on the majesty of *England*, as should not easily be forgiven.

When we reflect on the immense debt of upwards of sixty millions, the interest of which to be paid annually (for I see no likelihood of reducing the principal) is no small weight on a nation, how can we think of encreasing it by a land war, for the sake of the *Dutch*, without dreading the destruction of the landed and trading interest of the nation? I cannot see how we can propose to fight the battles of other states without any assistance from themselves of either money or men: and I cannot think that the conduct of any of our late administrations, in either foreign or domestic affairs, encourages us to commit so large a trust to their care; to the care of those, I say, who suffer'd a great part of our own forces to continue inactive abroad when their help was wanted at home, and who supplied that want by foreign mercenary troops: A conduct which puzzles human reason to account for!

—When we see a man one day sanguine in opposition to the taking *Hanover* troops into *British* pay, speaking with the seeming patriot warmth of an ancient *Roman*, and the next day voting on the other side of the question, we should alarm our countrymen as much against such a pretender to public virtue, as against an arrogant pretender to the crown: *bunc, tu Romane, caveto*: you are

are in more danger from such a pretended friend than an open enemy: while he speaks in praise of charity and virtue, he is seeking to devour the widow's goods, and to plunge a dagger into his bleeding country.

Our clergy have lately proved themselves friends to the protestant religion by their zealous opposition in their sermons to popery and a popish pretender: and I doubt not, but they will make it a religious point to preach up to the people the impiety of selling their country for a bribe: and shew them that by a neglect of their duty to their country, they are guilty of a breach of most of the ten commandments.

From the Westminster Journal, May 17.

MEN OF MERIT only to be encouraged.

Admiral BLAKE, one of the bravest as well as honestest men that ever commanded an *English* fleet, had procured a ship for his own brother, upon the supposition that he was a man of courage as well as himself: But this brother, whom he dearly lov'd, behaving with cowardice in the first trial, he immediately broke and sent him home, as unworthy of the nation's pay. Yet the want of military virtue did not lessen the ties of fraternal affection, and he left this brother to enjoy the estate which he could never have won under the best opportunities. This is one of the noblest instances of justice to his country, and at the same time tenderness of nature to a friend and relation, that can be met with in ancient or modern history. Heroes generally love men like themselves, and would forgive almost any other crime sooner than that of cowardice.

He that is intrusted with the care of an army, a fleet, a regiment, or a ship, and does not at first know the extent of his own courage and skill, may fairly accept, as his patrons ignorantly bestow, the important charge: But if, upon trial, he finds a deficiency of those qualifications, that are necessary to such a command, *honesty of heart* should oblige him to resign, as much as it should oblige his promoters to turn him out, if they made the discovery.—Marshal VILLEROI, the *French* general, after the battle of *Ramillies*, in which he was totally defeated by the Duke of *Marborough*, wrote to LEWIS XIV. a request to be recall'd, as unequal to the task of commanding against so great a captain,

praying that some more able commander might be sent in his room. The king complied with his petition, and sent for VENDOME out of *Italy*, where his absence contributed much to the rapid progress of Prince EUGENE, as his presence in the *Low Countries* did not a little embarrass the *English* general.

But VENDOME, the best general *France* had in that age, and a prince of the blood beside, was not so frequently employ'd, nor so fully trusted, as VILLEROI might have been, if his own honesty had not prevented it. Even MARSH, one of the poorest creatures that ever in *France* was honour'd with a *Truncheon*, had more interest at court than VENDOME, because he was the favourite of the favourite lady. Such is the temper of courts, and such are the chances of real merit.

It is a famous saying of Dr SOUTH, that many a man breaks his head against a pulpit, who might have done excellent service at a plough-tail; and that many starve in *Westminster-Hall*, who might have got a good living at *Westminster-stairs*; and to observe some officers, both in the army and the fleet, one would be tempted to take regiments and ships not only for *schools*, in the literal sense, but even for *nurseries*.

If those who give commissions can be so mistaken, or are so dishonest, as to think they can answer to their country the disposal of them in such manner, the lads themselves, if they had *honest hearts*, would cry, 'Dear Sir,—I shall be frighted; I cannot bear the smell of gunpowder.' Or their fathers should answer for them, 'My child is but a boy, and has never yet been out of his mother's care: It is impossible he should do his country any service for the money she is to give him. Let me keep him a few years longer, and then.'

The humble ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of your university of *Cambridge*, deeply sensible of the great importance of the signal victory lately obtained by your majesty's arms, under the command of his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, over the rebels, beg leave to offer our most hearty and unfeigned congratulations to your majesty on this happy event.

As the apprehension of what must have been the consequences, had they succeeded in their

their wicked and traiterous attempts, was beyond measure alarming, so the effectual stop that has been put to them excites equal sentiments of joy in the hearts of all your majesty's faithful subjects; and this joy is the more affecting, when we see this great work accomplished by a prince, whose actions bespeak his illustrious descent, and whose admirable conduct, and heroic bravery, at the same time that they gain'd immortal honour to himself, have in one glorious day, under God, secured to your people the most valuable of all blessings, the full enjoyment of their religion, liberties and laws.

Every return therefore of duty and gratitude that can be paid; are due to your majesty, whose care for, and love of your people, determined you to employ one so near and dear to you on this important occasion.

And when these are, we persuade ourselves, the general sentiments of our fellow subjects, they are ours in a particular manner, and upon particular considerations: we are sensible, that had the desperate designs of your majesty's enemies succeeded, this loyal university had stood exposed to their severest vengeance, and that a protestant seminary of learning must have met with nothing but the cruellest treatment from a bigotted conqueror, acting under the influence of a popish clergy.

There were no dangers, indeed, which we should not (if call'd upon) have encounter'd with cheerfulness, in defence of your majesty, and the cause of our country; but being now so happily, by the blessing of God upon your majesty's counsels and arms, freed from all apprehensions of them, it shall be our business, as it is our duty, to give constant and substantial proof of our loyalty to, and zeal for your majesty, by infusing them, as far as we are able, into all those who are under our influence, or shall be committed to our care.

May the same good providence, which hath wrought this great deliverance for us, continue to watch over your majesty's sacred person, and prosper your endeavours to advance the welfare of these kingdoms, and establish the liberties and tranquillity of Europe.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this affectionate Address.

Your congratulations on the success of my arms, under the command of my son the duke, against the rebels, are very agreeable to me, and are a fresh mark of your duty and affection to my person and government. The university may always depend upon my favour and protection.

The humble ADDRESS of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the archbishop, bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, unanimously beg leave to

(MAY 1746.)

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profess, in your sacred presence, our most unfeigned and devout thankfulness to Almighty God, for the complete and important victory vouchsafed to your majesty's forces over your rebellious subjects, supported by the avow'd and implacable enemies of your royal dignity, and these your kingdoms.

A It is evident to all the world, that on the stability of your majesty's throne, and on the succession of the crown in your august family, depend, under divine providence, the security of our holy religion, and of all our civil rights, and even our being as a protestant and free people. Never, therefore, was there any joy more transporting and universal, than every where appear'd among all orders and degrees of men, on the happy defeat of the late wicked and traiterous attempts.

B Your faithful clergy, always the devoted objects of popish malice and cruelty, humbly desire to present, from grateful hearts, their dutiful acknowledgments to your most gracious majesty, their chief human defence, as for your constant protection and favour, so for your wise and seasonable care of the public safety, in committing the conduct of your armies to that illustrious prince, who, thro' the blessing of heaven on his heroic virtues, early copy'd from your royal example, hath been the glorious instrument of this great and ever memorable deliverance.

D May the watchful providence of God still continue to guard and preserve your sacred life: May it please him to bless your arms and counsels with fresh and constant successes against all your domestic and foreign enemies; and, after a long and happy reign over an obedient and grateful people, may you be rewarded with an immortal crown of glory.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

E My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy, *I Thank you for this affectionate Address, and your congratulations on the success of my arms, under the command of my son, the duke, against the rebels. The zeal, which you so early and so remarkably shew'd throughout the kingdom, against these attempts of our enemies, did not fail to have the best effect; of which I have a just sense. You may depend upon my firm resolution, to support and protect the church of England, as by law established.*

The humble address of the chancellor, masters and scholars of the University of Oxford.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

G **W**E the chancellor, masters and scholars of the university of Oxford, beg leave to approach your royal presence, with hearts full of the sincerest joy, to congratulate your majesty on the signal victory obtain'd over the rebels, thro' the blessing of God, by your majesty's forces under the command of his royal highness the duke; no part of your majesty's subjects being more deeply sensible of the extreme misery to which these kingdoms must have been reduc'd, had this most wicked rebellion, in favour of a popish pretender, been finally successful.

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The invincible courage and admirable conduct of the chief instrument, under divine providence, of this glorious event, are every way worthy the son of that truly great and magnanimous prince, whose illustrious house was never without heroes ready in person to assert its own just rights, the cause of liberty and true religion. What an unspeakable happiness is it for this nation; that the prospect of their continuance is perpetually enlarging!

The zealous loyalty of the clergy of the church of England, whose education in part was our care, we humbly hope had its weight on this important occasion; and became as seasonable and useful now in the defence of our present happy constitution, as it was at first in the establishment of it.

The many and great advantages, arising through your majesty's wisdom and influence, from the suppression of this impious and daring attempt, will, we doubt not, extend to all who have the happiness to be under your paternal protection; but the great seminaries of religion and learning have peculiar reasons to know, and with gratitude acknowledge, that every incident which gives strength to your majesty's government, is a confirmation of their security. A consideration, Great Sir, which adds to the manifold obligations we are under, to retain the most ardent affection for your majesty's sacred person and family, and to exert the most active zeal, in our respective capacities, by our instructions, our example, and our prayers, for the effectual support of your government.

Given at our house of convocation this tenth day of May, in the year of our lord 1746.

His majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address; and for the satisfaction you express on the success of my arms, under the command of my son the duke, against the rebels. The assurances of your attachment to my person and government, and your zeal for the preservation of our happy constitution, are very agreeable to me. The university may depend upon the continuance of my favour and protection.

The humble ADDRESS of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Coventry, in Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WHE your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, most heartily join in the general and unfeigned joy of your people, upon the great and glorious success of your majesty's arms, commanded by his royal highness the duke, in defeating the late rebellious attempts of your deluded subjects, headed by a popish pretender to your crown, and assisted by our inveterate enemies the French.

As the hopes of our enemies are now blasted, and the free enjoyment of our religion, liberties, and laws, are again secured and preserved to us, we humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on this happy event; we desire to acknowledge your majesty's paternal care and affection for us, in appointing his royal highness

the duke to this important service; a prince, whose very early valour and wise conduct would be surprising to all the world, were they not hereditary virtues.

May your majesty's reign be as easy to yourself as it is happy to your people; may your enemies behold our happiness with confusion and despair, your friends with delight, and your neighbours with respect; may our posterity for ever, in yours, enjoy these blessings till time shall be no more.

Given under our common seal this 5th day of May, 1746.
Geo. Porter, Mayor.

The Thanks of the H. of Peers voted to the Duke of Cumberland, April 29.

Resolved, that the thanks of this house be given to his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland for the great and eminent services performed by him to his majesty and his kingdom against the rebels; and that his royal highness be assured of the just sense which this house has, in how distinguish'd a manner the late victory was owing to his valour and conduct, and to his indefatigable zeal, activity, and labours in the cause of his royal father, and of his country, and of our ardent wishes that his royal highness may have the glory entirely to complete the great work which he has so successfully begun and carried on.—Ordered, That the lord chancellor transmit the same to his royal highness.

COPY of his Royal Highness the DUKE's LETTER to the Lord Chancellor, dated from Inverness, May 7, 1746.

My Lord Chancellor,

I Could not possibly have received a more welcome and affecting proof of that distinguished zeal and loyalty which the house of lords have constantly shewn to his majesty's person and government, than by their favourable acceptance of my endeavours for the public service; and I desire you will lay before the house my sincere acknowledgments for the regard they have shewn me on this occasion.

The resolution and firmness expressed by officer and soldier in his majesty's army under my command, deserve the highest commendations; but the guilt and terror of that unhappy, infuriated multitude, who vainly hoped, by unprovoked, tumultuary arms, and a contemptible foreign assistance, to shake an establishment founded in the hearts of his majesty's subjects, afforded us so

easy a victory, that I can only express my gratitude for the favourable impressions with which the news of it was received by the house of lords, whose good opinion and thanks I shall ever esteem as one of the most honourable testimonies, and rewards, that any action of mine could receive.

I have only to add my thanks to yourself, for the obliging manner in which you have executed the commands of the house of lords, and for the good wishes with which you have accompanied them, of the reality of which I am firmly persuaded.

My Lord Chancellor,
Your most affectionate Friend,
WILLIAM.

The following is a very remarkable Vision of a Highland Seer, who is famous among the Mountains, and known by the Name of Second-Sighted Sawney. Had he been able to write, we might probably have seen this Vision sooner in print; for it happen'd to him very early in the late hard Winter; and was drawn up by a Student of Glasgow, who took the whole Relation from him, and stuck close to the Facts, tho' he has deliver'd them in his own Style.

SAWNEY was descended of an ancient family, very much renown'd for their skill in prognostics. Most of his ancestors were second-sighted, and his mother but narrowly escap'd being burnt for a witch. As he was going out one morning to steal a sheep, he was seiz'd on a sudden with a fit of second sight. The face of the whole country about him was changed in the twinkling of an eye, and presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes and objects, which he had never seen till that day.

He discovered at a great distance from him a large fabric, which cast such a glittering light about it, that it look'd like a huge rock of diamond. Upon the top of it was planted a standard, streaming in a strong northern wind, and embroidered with a mixture of thistles and flower-de-luces. As he was amusing himself with this strange sight, he heard a bagpipe at some distance behind him, and, turning about, saw a general, who seem'd very much animated with the sound of it, marching toward him at the head of a numerous army. He learnt, upon enquiry, that they were making a procession to the structure which stood before, and

which he found was the Temple of Rebellion. He immediately struck in with them; but described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he shiver'd every joint all the while he spoke of it. They were forced to clamber over so many rocks, and to tread upon so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. Sawney declared, that, for his own part, he walk'd in fear of his neck every step he took. Upon their coming within a few furlongs of the temple, they pass'd thro' a very thick grove, consecrated to a deity who was known by the name of Treason: they here disper'd themselves into abundance of labyrinths, and cover'd walks, which led to the temple. The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection and silence. They at length arriv'd at a great gate, which was the principal avenue to that magnificent fabric. Sawney stood some time at the entrance, to observe the splendour of the building, and was not a little entertained with a prodigious number of statues, which were planted up and down in a spacious court that lay before it; but, upon examining it more nicely, he found the whole fabric, which made such a glittering appearance, and seem'd impregnable, was compos'd of ice, and that several statues, which seem'd at a distance to be made of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many figures in snow. The front of the Temple was very curibus, adorned with stars and garters, ducal coronets, general's staves, and many other emblems of honour, wrought in the most beautiful frost-work. After having stood at gaze some time before this great gate, he discover'd on it an inscription, signifying it to be the Gate of Perjury. There was erected near it a great Colossus in snow, that had two faces, and was dress'd like a Jesuit, with one of its hands upon a book, and the other grasping a dagger. Upon entering into the court, he took a particular survey of several of the figures. There was Sedition, with a trumpet in her hand, and Rapine in the garb of a Highlander: Ambition, Envy, Disgrace, Poverty, and Disappointment, were all of them represented under their proper emblems. Among other statues, he observ'd that of Rumour whispering an ideot in the ear, who was representative of Credulity; and Fashion embracing

with her hundred arms an old-fashion'd figure in a steeple-crown'd hat, that was design'd to express a cunning old Gipsy, called *Passive Obedience*. Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes, tho' one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow. But the most remarkable object in this court-yard was a huge tree, that grew up before the porch of the Temple, and was of the same kind with that which *Virgil* tells us flourished at the entrance of the infernal regions: for it bore nothing but dreams, which hung in clusters under every leaf of it. The travellers refreshed themselves in the shade of this tree before they entered the Temple of *Rebellion*, and after their frights and fatigues, received a great comfort in the fruit which fell from it. At length the gates of the temple flew open, and the crowd rushed into it. In the centre of it was a grim idol, with a sword in his right hand, and a firebrand in his left. The fore-part of the pedestal was curiously embossed with a triumph, while the back-part, that lay more out of sight, was filled with gibbets and axes. This dreadful idol is worshipped, like several of old, with human sacrifices, and his votaries were consulting among themselves how to gratify him with hecatombs; when, on a sudden they were surprized with the alarm of a great light which appeared in the southern part of the heavens, and made its progress directly towards them. This light appeared as a great mass of flame, or rather glory, like that of the Sun in its strength. There were three figures in the midst of it, who were known by their several hieroglyphics, to be *Religion*, *Loyalty*, and *Valour*. The last had a graceful air, a blooming countenance, and a star upon his breast, which shot forth several pointed beams of a peculiar lustre. The glory which incompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric and its ornaments began to melt. The several emblems of honour, which were wrote on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, trickled away under the first impression of the heat. In short, the thaw was so violent, that the temple and statues ran off in a sudden torrent, and the whole winter-piece was dissolved. The covered walks were laid open to the light, which shone thro' every part of them, and the dream-tree withered like the famous gourd, that was smitten by

the noon-day Sun. As for the votaries, they left the place with the greatest precipitation, and dispersed themselves by flight into a thousand different paths among the mountains.

From the TRUE PATRIOT, May 20.

The OPPOSITION ridiculed.

THIS writer, who is become a strenuous advocate for the ministry, attempts here to ridicule all opposition to them, and gives us for that end an *humble Petition* to himself from the people calling themselves THE OPPOSITION, representing the following considerations in their favour, which they presume may excuse what they dare not pretend to justify; and they hope,

C *First*, That some of their chiefs will be allowed a privilege to which they conceive they have an indubitable title, of not being accountable for any of their actions, as they properly come within that class which the law calls persons of *insane memory*.

D *Secondly*, That the opposition of others shall not be derived from any particular spleen or animosity against his present majesty; for whom they have as great an affection as for any other monarch: But being perfectly convinced of the excellence of a republican government, and how exactly it suits with the genius of this incorrupt and virtuous nation, they humbly presume their adherence to those principles will be excused, especially as they cannot be arraigned of hypocrisy, and openly avow their sentiments.

F A *third* body plead the prejudices of education. Their fathers have told them, that the doctrine of hereditary right is founded on truth and justice; tho' they are incapable of examining it themselves, they look upon it as their duty to believe what their fathers (and some with many oaths and imprecations) have told them. These therefore hope they shall not be too severely censured for refusing to concur with men who have been always the most steady maintainers of the present establishment, and with schemes which directly tend to subvert all future designs in favour of him whom they imagine to have the same right over their persons and properties as any owner hath over his cattle, especially when it is considered that they have not ventured either in his cause, and can be only convicted of speaking in his favour, and wishing him well.

The *fourth* part, which includes all the rest, humbly shew, that their actions (or rather their words) proceed from two motives, the one of which hath been always thought noble and laudable, and the latter hath been held almost a justification of any act whatever: They are ambition and necessity. If the government will please to satisfy these, it is very well known they are ready to become its humble servants at any time. They have no quarrel either with men or measures; but can never agree that their country is taken care of, whilst *themselves*, who are that part of their country which they love best, are neglected. They have no more hatred of power than a pack of hounds have of a hare, who bellow after her only because she runs away from them, and they cannot overtake her. Places are what they desire, and many of them very moderate ones. If the government therefore, which well know this, will not satisfy their demands, the fault, they conceive, is on their side. Perhaps it may be answered, *We cannot oblige every one.* The reply is, *If you cannot, you must content yourselves with an opposition.*

The prayer is, that as they are inconsiderable in number and abilities, and have done no harm, and have sufficiently exposed themselves, that his honour (the true patriot) will not expose them.

From the Westminster Journal, May 24.

Of punishing the REBELS.

THE ancient Romans always thought it a greater glory to save a citizen, than kill an enemy.

I was as much against the rebellion as any body; but I am neither for killing wretches in cold blood, nor transporting them into the plantations, where, the spirit of resentment remaining, they may possibly be more serviceable to the French, and dangerous to us, than in the Highlands.

Besides, I consider, that every rebel we destroy, we deprive the king of a subject, or one that should be a subject; and it would be a much more glorious and acceptable service to his majesty, if a way could be found to reconcile and make them useful as well as dutiful subjects.

Taking this for granted, I will propose a method, which wiser heads may improve and digest, *viz.*

Resume the herring and salmon fishery on the *Scotish* coast, the fittest place for it in the world; establish a manufacture thereof there, which may employ all the hands of that nation; and, by enriching them, make it their interest to incline to those who alone are able to protect them therein.——By this means, besides reconciling and employing them, we may raise an everlasting nursery for our navy, as well as the most valuable branch of trade to a maritime nation.

The great difficulty will be to make them industrious, and convince them, that a life of labour is vastly preferable to what they now lead; that to be free, and have in their power the means of making their fortune by their own application, is infinitely a more desirable state than their present lazy vassalage, which cannot afford them the least opportunity of mending their circumstances.——In order to this, some sort of transplanting will be necessary; if not of the Highlanders into America, at least of some other people among the Highlanders, who shall teach them the benefits of commerce, and the conveniences enjoy'd by a mercantile nation beyond what can be found among barren rocks.

This cannot be done till their tenures by vassalage are dissolved, and the poor wretches made sensible what it is to enjoy an independent property. A short time would teach them this, if the lands they now hold, or parts of them, in the estates that by the rebellion of their chiefs are become forfeit, were absolutely vested in them, and industrious persons from the South mixed among them upon equal footing.——Perhaps, to make room for these, the transporting scheme might not be amiss for some of the most guilty and obstinate among the common people, who should appear to have been voluntary actors against the establishment. But as to rooting out or removing a whole nation, which might be made of use in their native country, I think, it would be equally cruel and impolitic. The only business is to secure ourselves against any future mischief from them, which, by this means, and keeping garrisons in proper places all over the Highlands, till the people are acquainted with their own interests (which would be the best security of all) I cannot but think very practicable.

In the deep sense of our own sufferings, and resentment against the authors of them, passion is apt to carry us too far.

far. But cool reflection will suggest a great deal in behalf of the *common Highlanders*, who are but little removed from the state of nature, and have scarce any idea of other liberty than that of ranging at large over their barren wilds, and following their chieftains to war in defence of this liberty, to enlarge their bounds, execute their revenge, or pillage their more opulent neighbours. The *South Britons*, when the *Romans* first landed here, were not a very different people from the present *Highland Scots*, who want only property, trade, and an intercourse with the more civiliz'd part of mankind, to bring them nearer to a resemblance of the present *English*.

THANKS of the House of COMMONS to the D. of Cumberland.

RESOLVED, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That the thanks of this house be given to his royal highness the duke, for the eminent and very important services performed by him to his majesty and the kingdom against the rebels, particularly in the late great defeat of them in *Scotland*, by his majesty's forces under his royal highness's command.—Ordered, That the said thanks be transmitted to his royal highness, by Mr Speaker.' See p. 258.

COPY of his Royal Highness the DUKE'S LETTER to Mr Speaker, dated from Inverness, May 7, 1746.

Mr Speaker,

I Desire you would acquaint the house of commons with the just sense I have of the regard they have been pleased to shew me upon this occasion, and to assure them, that nothing can be more agreeable to me than their congratulation upon the success of his majesty's arms, which is so authentic a testimonial of their steady zeal and loyalty for his majesty's person and government.

Their esteem and approbation of my endeavours in the public service, fill my wishes; and it will always be my study to deserve the continuance of their good opinion.

I cannot enough extol my own good fortune, in being placed by his majesty at the head of an army, which expressed all along the best affections and the greatest ardour, and crowned all by the resolution shewn by every officer and soldier in the day of action, to which, under God, our success was owing.

I return you my thanks for the cordiality and affection with which you have executed the commands of the house of commons.

Mr Speaker,
Your most affectionate Friend,
WILLIAM.

A ACCOUNTS of the PROGRESS of the KING'S FORCES in Scotland, from the London Gazette, with Notes. (Continued from p. 212.)

From the London Gazette, May 3.

WHITEHALL, THIS day an express arrived from his R. highness the duke of Cumberland, with the following advices.

B Inverness, April 23. On Monday Mr Grant, with 800 of his followers, came to join us, and for the present they are order'd to be quarter'd in the *Mackintoshes* country. The Grants having taken the lord *Balmerino*, deliver'd him up to his royal highness: he is the person, who, after the battle of *Dunblain* in the last rebellion, deserted to the rebels at *Perth*. He was then Capt. *Elphinstone*, of *Shannon's* regiment of foot.

C All the *French* officers and soldiers who were left here, are now prisoners; and yesterday 310 of them were shipp'd off for *Newcastle*. Almost all the pretender's son's servants are come in: and as they were all *French*, and had not been with him before he came to *France*, his royal highness has given them passports to go home. Lord *Sutherland* is with 8 or 900 of his people in the head of the *Frasers* country. Lord *Loudoun*, who is at present with 1300 men in the *Isle of Skye*, is order'd by his royal highness to land in the country of the *Glenranolds*, and to march up to *Fort Augustus*. Lord *Cobham's* regiment is this day marched for *Montrose*, to guard the sea-coast.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

WHITEHALL, THIS day an express arrived May 4. from *Edinburgh* with the following advices.

E *Edinburgh*, April 30. By letters from *Inverness* of the 25th, his R. H. the duke of Cumberland continued there, and the lord president of the session arrived that day. The number of prisoners increases at *Inverness*. The prisons at *Aberdeen*, *Montrose*, and *Stirling* are filled, and prisoners are continually brought into *Perth*, *Dumfermling*, *Dundee*, *Irwin*, and *Dumfries*. By express from *Dumbarton* we have an account, that the marquis of **Tullibardine*, and an *Italian* who calls himself *Mitchell*, and says he has been thirty years in the service of the pretender, having surrender'd themselves to Mr *Buchanan* of *Drumakill*, a justice of the peace, were by him committed to the castle of *Dumbarton*.

F * The marquis and his companion fled thro' *Ross-spire*, endeavouring to make the sea-coast, or find a passage to the isle of *Mull*; but their horses tiring, and the Marq. being in a very bad state of health, they went, April 27, to the house of *Wm Buchanan*, Esq; and surrender'd.

Detachments of the *Edinburgh* regiment were sent out some days ago along the south side of the *Firth*, in order to intercept rebels; and yesterday at the *Queen's Ferry* they seized one *Robert Murray*, a writer in *Edinburgh*, a life-guard man in the late rebel army, and sent him hither. Last night one *James Hay*, a *Scotchman*, who calls himself a captain and paymaster of lord *John Drummond's* regiment, † surrendered himself to the lord justice clerk, and was by his lordship committed to our castle. This man says, that the *French*, viz. *Drummond's* regiment, the *Irish* picquets, and *Fitz James's* horse, at the time of the late battle, amounted to between 6 and 700 men; that of the first, 50 were killed in the battle, and of the second about 100. He further says, that he parted from the person call'd lord *John Drummond* at *Ruthven*, who took the money belonging to the regiment from him, and divided it amongst his officers, desiring every one to shift for himself, as he intended to do; that the rebels had not received any pay for some weeks before the battle; that their magazine of provisions being very low, they were forced to try a battle; that the night before they were extremely harrassed by marching and counter-marching, and before they could get any refreshment, they were surprized by the duke's quick march. Gen. *Campbell* is marched towards *Lochabar*, in order to clear that country of the rebels, who are at present dispersed all over it, and are beginning to rob and plunder.

† Mr *Wm Murray*, brother to the E. of *Dunmore*, surrendered himself likewise to a justice of peace in the shire of *Mearns*.

On Wednesday last *Glengyle*, with about 120 men well arm'd, in their retreat from *Sutherland*, passed the *Tay* near *Finlayrig* on their way to *Balwhidder*. We have advices here, that lord *Pitligo*, with many of the foot that follow'd him, are † lurking about the coast of *Buchan*, in hopes of finding an opportunity to make their escape to *France*.

— † The misery and distress of the fugitive rebels was inexpressible, hundreds being found dead of their wounds, and thro' hunger, at the distance of 12, 14, and even 20 miles from the field of battle.

Whitehall, May 6. Yesterday a messenger arrived from his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, with the following advices.

Inverness, April 30. Lieut. Col. *Leighton*, of Major Gen. *Blakeney's* regiment, is order'd to take the command of the castle of *Stirling*; and Maj. Gen. *Blakeney* is to come hither, to take that of the troops which will be left here.

Lord *Ancram* is marched to-day, with Ld *Mark Kerr's* regiment, for the eastern coast.

His R. H. the duke has issued a proclamation for seizing all rebels and their arms.

The greatest diligence is using to get a sufficient number of boats upon *Loch-Ness*, and as soon as that is done his royal highness proposes to march with fifteen battalions, and *Kingston's* horse, to Fort *Augustus*, in two marches; and lord *Loudoun*, with the *Argyllshire* militia and the independant companies, will march

thro' the hills on the right and left, in pursuit of the rebels.

Lord *Rea's* people are sent back to their own country, and Lord *Sutherland's* return home to-day.

A The pretender's son, Ld *Perth*, and the person calling himself lord *John Drummond*, are moving about in the *Camerons* country, with young *Lochiel*, who was wounded again in the last battle, and have not above 20 or 30 men with them.

From the London Gazette, May 13.

B *Inverness*, May 5. IT is thought that our stay here will not be long, from the dispositions which are making for carrying forward provisions, of which a very considerable quantity has been amassed here.

Sir *James Kinloch*, two of his brothers, and some others, are taken by prince *Frederick of Hesse's* hussars.

C Commodore *Smith* receiv'd yesterday advice from Capt. *Jeffreys*, of the *Scarborough*, dated *Deer Sound*, in the *Orkneys*, the 27th past, that a ship from *New England* was put in there, sent express from the governor to his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, with an account, that one of his majesty's twenty gun ships, with a privateer, had taken a galleon, which was by far the richest prize that had been taken since the war began, she having on board a million sterling in bullion.

D The captain of the *Scarborough* writes further that every thing was quiet in those parts, the rebels having been gone above a fortnight from thence.

From the London Gazette, May 17.

E *Whitehall*, May 15. BY letters from his R. H. the duke of *Cumberland*, dated at *Inverness* the 8th instant, we are informed, that his royal highness has order'd the transport ships to *Shields* to revictual, in order for the embarking of the *Hessian* troops for *Flanders*, with all possible expedition.

Lord *Loudoun* was to march on the 8th Inst. to Fort *Augustus*, with 18 independant companies.

F The earls of *Cromarty* † and *Kilmarnock*, and lord *Balmerino*, were to set out the next day for *London*. His royal highness proposed in five or six days to move forward from *Inverness* toward Fort *Augustus*, and to detach Brig. Gen. *Mordaunt* with a body of troops to *Perth*, to replace the *Hessians*.

G This Earl was very active for the rebels, and so powerful in those parts north of *Inverness*, as to oblige the lord *Rea* to leave his country, being threaten'd with fire and sword, unless his men should submit, and deliver up their arms: the lord *Rea* retir'd by sea to *Leith*, and good part of his men to *Tongue*, where they had the good fortune to surprize the crew of the *Hazard*. (See p. 208.) Being afterwards reinforced with some of the *Monroes*, and the militia of *Sutherland*, they engaged the Earl at *Golspy*, the day before the battle

battle of *Culloden*, and took him, his son, &c. prisoners. (See p. 212 E.)

Edinburgh, May 9. By express from the sheriff of *Argyll*, the following account from Capt. *Noel* of the *Greyhound* man of war, to Maj. Gen. *Campbell*, has been received here.

*Greyhound, in *Aros Bay, May 4, 1746.* Upon my arrival here from *Ireland*, I was informed of lord *Loudoun's* being at *Sky*, whither I went to offer him my assistance. I attempted getting to the northward, but wind and weather would not permit. Upon the 1st Inst. I had an account of two large ships being at *Loch Noua*. The next morning at day-light I weighed, in company with the *Baltimore*, and kept plying, the wind being contrary. In the evening the *Terror* joined me. Next morning at day-break we stood in for the *Loch*, and a little after four I crossed pretty close to the commodore, gave him a broadside, and then stood to the other. The sloops followed my example, and we were engaged till nine o'clock, when our masts and rigging were so much shattered, that the sloops were not capable of keeping under sail, which was the only means we could propose to annoy them by, as we were inferior to them in strength. One of the *French* ships carried 34 guns, 21 of which were 9 pounders. The other carried 32, 12 of which were 9 pounders. Wherefore, after lying at anchor some time, and having repaired our damages as well as we could, we made sail and left them, and are now refitting. I have sent to the *Furnace* and *Raven* to join me as soon as possible, and hope we shall still have it in our power to give a better account of them. We all have suffered pretty much in our masts, yards, rigging and sails, and I believe we have not left them in a condition of putting to sea immediately. We saw several chests and barrels on shore, which we judg'd to be arms and ammunition, and landed from these ships; and we also perceived many people in arms by the water side.

* This place is below called *Aros Bay*, in the *Isle of Mull*.

James Stirling of *Keir*, and *Hugh Stirling* his son, one of the pretender's son's life-guards, and *James Stirling* of *Craigharnet*, have been apprehended on board a *Dutch* ship employed to carry tobacco from the *Clyde* to *Holland*.

From the *London Gazette*, May 24.

Edinburgh, May 13. BY a letter dated the 6th Inst. at *Aros Bay*, in the island of *Mull*, we hear, that the *Greyhound* man of war, with the *Terror*, *Baltimore*, and *Raven* sloops, were sailed from thence for *Lochnanuach* in *Arisaig*, to renew their attack on the two *French* ships, and expected to be joined by Capt. *Ferguson* in the *Furnace* sloop, for whom they had sent an express as they had done for the *Serpent*, but doubted whether the last could be with them in time. The said two *French* ships came to *Arisaig* on the 29th of *April*, and on the 1st of *May* in the evening, the pretender's son came thither from *McDonald* of *Barisdale's* house in *Moydart*, with such as remained with

him; whereupon the ships began immediately to unload. They brought nothing, as yet appears, but arms and ammunition. Upon their arrival however, 70 or 80 of the *McLeans* went from *Mull* to *Arisaig*. Beef, and that very poor, is the only support that the pretender's son and company have had since they came to that country, excepting 30 bolls of meal from *Kenloch* of *Moydart's* house, which had lain there ever since *August* last, and is all the meal they have at *Arisaig*. The marquis of *Tullibardine* was put on board the *Eltham* this night; it was well for him that he had a strong guard to defend him against the people of *Glasgow*, who were greatly exasperated against him; he did not pass thro' this city, but was carried directly to *Leith*, where likewise a strong guard protected him from the resentment of the populace.

Edinburgh, May 19. We have credible advices from *Old Rock* in *Ardnamurchan*, that the pretender's son, with the persons commonly called the duke of *Perth*, and lord *John Drummond*, as also lord *Elcho*, *Sheridan*, *O Sullivan*, and Mr *Buchanan*, with many others, whose names were not known, made their escape on Sunday the 4th on board of two *French* men of war from *Arisaig*; and that their secretary *Murray* remained to take care of the money and stores landed. In the engagement on Saturday the 3d, one of the *French* ships had 48 men killed, the other 8 men, among whom, one major *Hales* of the picquets, besides a great many wounded. During the action, the country people, particularly *Barisdale*, and the *McDonalds* belonging to him, carried off 240 casks of brandy, and about 800 l. in cash. The *McLeans*, who came from *Mull*, went off on Saturday night after the engagement, and carried with them one of the *French* long-boats, loaded with brandy, and some cash. When the action was over, the captain would land no more stores, finding that those which he had set on shore were plundered. They talk of assembling at *Stranban* in *Sunart*, and to keep a body moving to harraß our troops, in hopes to obtain terms, and try to persuade the people, that the pretender's son is to return with a greater force; but this gains no credit even amongst the rebels themselves. By the ship the *Glasgow*, *Alexander Montgomery*, master, now lying in *Kelburn Road*, there is advice, that on the 5th the said ship, being off *Dunvegan Sound* in the isle of *Skye*, turning with the wind at S. W. made two large ships coming down upon her, and steering to the N. W. but the *Glasgow* making from them, they did not pursue. On the 6th instant, a *Dutch* ship, bound for *Liverpool*, which was a little a-stern of the *Glasgow* when the two large ships passed, informed the *Glasgow* that they had spoke with him, and were two *French* men of war. The wind continued for some days S. W. and has since been easterly, so possibly they may not have yet got round the north of *Scotland*.

|| The Clans.

*** For further particulars see *Hist. Chron.*

The DEVIL-PAINTER.

For the Petit Maitres, and Beaux Esprits.

By Mr GREVILLE, A TALE.

Happy the favour'd man who knows
On him what talent heav'n bestows!
Whose life is to that sphere confin'd,
Which suits his happiest turn of mind!
The crowd, to endless error born,
Forfake their proper sphere with scorn;
The critic's, poet's, painter's name
Assume, and sweat to purchase shame;
When Nature (for the fault is theirs)
Meant them for aldermen or may'rs.

One dunce I knew, whom no restraint
Cou'd keep from pencil and from paint.
Him *Hogarth's* praise had so bewitch'd,
That ev'ry rival finger itch'd.
He'd chalk and dawb, and stink and smear
From morn to night, from year to year.
But still, with some unlucky touch,
Gave here too little, there too much;
Each piece he drew a monst'rous birth,
Like nought in air, or seas, or earth.
Some laught, and some look'd grave—some
sneer'd,

None prais'd—'twas spight—he persever'd.
It chanc'd the *Graces* once he bought;
'Twas *Titian's* piece from *Venice* brought.
To copy this, but still in vain,
He try'd, gave out, and try'd again.
At length one squallid figure 'rose,
With goggle eyes, and crooked nose,
Distorted limbs, a fatyr's rump,
A rude, unfinish'd, shapeless lump.
Awhile his work he ey'd, then swore
He ne'er would copy *Titian* more.
"I'll paint, he cry'd, for fame not pelf,
"And draw originals myself."
Strait to his piece a tail he put,
Huge curling horns, and cloven foot,
Stuck asses ears beside the face,
And to a *Devil* turn'd his *Grace*:
'This was indeed a master-stroke,
'The more deform'd, the more it spoke.
What tho' the few, whose judging eyes
'The monst'rous medley-shape despise,
Affirm'd that now 'twas like no more
To *Satan*, than a *Grace* before;
To him, that horns, nor hoofs, nor tail
Belong. No matter—Let them rail.—
The many, smit with chill amaze,
Confess the fiend, and trembling praise.
"How like! 'tis *Satan's* self, they cry;
"His cloven foot, his sawcer eye."
Children ran screaming from the sight,
And women shriek'd, and swoon'd with
fright.

Our artist now, elate with pride,
Looks big, and moves with stately stride;
Contracts his brow severe and awing,
A first-rate hand—at devil-drawing.

Each coxcomb, thus, in nature's spight,
At wit will nibble, wrong or right.
In vain they copy, and they steal,
Their folly still their jests reveal.
They rhyme—it pleases foe nor friend;
They next to *repartee* descend.
'Tis dull—no laughter gains them fame;
They fall to *pun*—'tis just the same.
Then tir'd with unsuccessful gleanings;
Of wit, they try at *double meanings*;
In which of humour no more trace is,
Than in our *Goblin of the Graces*;
Yet see them, all their labours past,
Crown'd with the wish'd success at last,
Proud of their pow'r, with hints obscene,
To give fair modesty the spleen,
To make bawds, whores and coxcombs
snigger,

They strut—no train'd-band cit looks big—
While all the good, polite and wise [ger,
The pert, dull, graceless apes despise.

SUMMER. A RURAL SONG.

By Mr BREREWOOD.

Where the light cannot pierce in a grove of
tall trees,
With my fair one as blooming as *May*,
Undisturb'd by all sound but the sighs of the breeze—
Let me pass the hot noon of the day.
When the Sun less intense to the westward inclines,
For the meadows the groves we'll forsake,
And see the rays dance as inverted he shines,
On the face of some river or lake.
Where my fairest and I, on its verge as we pass,
For 'tis she that must still be my theme,
Our two shadows may view on the wat'ry glass,
While the fish are at play in the stream.
May the herds cease to lowe, and the lambkins
to bleat,
When she sings me some amorous strain;
All be silent, and hush'd, unless echo repeat
The kind words, and sweet sounds back again.
And when we return to our cottage at night,
Hand in hand as we sauntering fray,
Let the moon's silver beams thro' the leaves give
Just direct us, and chequer our way. [us light,
Let the nightingale warble its notes in our walk,
As thus gently and slowly we move;
And let no single thought be express'd in our talk,
But of friendship improv'd into love.
Thus enchanted each day with these rural delights,
And secure from ambition's alarms,
Soft love and repose shall divide all our nights,
And each morning shall rise with new charms.

On the Variety in PLATE II. last month.

HOW pleasing the plan, where instructive
unite
Materials, at once to improve and delight.
Here's a weapon to furnish the bold privateer;
A machine for the soldier to fight without fear.
Here's help for the farmer, and gentlemen too,
Who plough the rich glebe, or who wear the great
The *Page*, where such use and variety's seen, [shoe.
Alone may be well styl'd—a rich MAGAZINE.

A BALLAD on Lord D——le's altering
his CHAPEL at Grove to a KITCHEN.

BY Ovid, 'mongst many more wonders, we're
told

What chanc'd to *Philemon* and *Baucis* of old;
How their cot to a temple was changed by *Jove*:
So a Chapel was chang'd to a Kitchen at *Grove*.

Derry down, &c.

The lord of the mansion most rightly conceiting,
That his guests lov'd good prayers much less than
good eating; [ye,

And possess'd by the devil, as some folks will tell
What was meant for the soul, he assign'd for the
belly. *Derry down, &c.*

The word was scarce given, but down dropt the
clock,

And strait was seen fixt in the form of a jack:
Then, shameful to say, pulpit, benches and pews,
Form'd cupboards and shelves for plates, saucepans
and stews. *Derry down, &c.*

Prayer-books turn'd into platters; nor think it
a fable,

A dresser sprung out of the communion table;
Which, instead of the usual repast, bread & wine,
Is stor'd with rich soup, and good *English* sirloin.

No fires, but what pure devotion could raise,
Till now, had been known in this temple to
blaze: [admire,

But, good Lord! how the neighbours around did
When a chimney rose up in the room of a spire!

For a *Jew* many people the master mistook,
Whose Levites were scullions, whose high priest a
cook;

And thought that he meant our religion to alter,
When they saw the burnt-offerings smook at the
altar. *Derry down, &c.*

The bell's solemn sound, which was heard far and
near,

And oft rous'd the chaplain, unwilling, to pray'r,
No more to good sermons now summons the sin-
ner,

But blasphemous rings in the county to dinner.

When my good lord the bishop had heard the
strange story, [God's glory,

How the place was profan'd that was built for
With zeal he cry'd out,—O how impious the
deed!

To cram christians with pudding, instead of the
creed! *Derry down, &c.*

Then away to the *Grove* hy'd the church's pro-
tector,

Resolving to read his lay brother a lecture;
But he scarce had begun, when he saw plac'd be-
fore 'em

A haunch piping hot, from the *sanctum sancto-*
rum. *Derry down, &c.*

Troth, quoth he,—I find no great sin in the plan,
What was useless to God, to make useful to man:
Besides, 'tis a true christian duty, we read,
The poor and the hungry with good things to
feed. *Derry down, &c.*

Then again on the walls he bestow'd consecra-
tion,

But reserv'd the full rights of a free visitation.
Thus still 'tis the Lord's, only vary'd the treat;
Now there's meat without grace, where was
grace without meat. *Derry down, &c.*

On the DEFEAT of the REBELS.

AS his worm-eaten volumes old *Time* turn'd
bled o'er,

To view the great actions which happen'd of yore,
When the names of young *Ammon* and *Cæsar*
he saw,

He smil'd, but to *Churchill*, soon turn'd, & *Nassau*,
With a sigh then he said, "What has *Britain*
no friend! [end!"

"With these must her long race of heroes have
When instant a blast on her trumpet *Fame* blew,
Which so long had been silent, the sound he scarce
knew;

Full confess'd to his sight then the goddess ap-
pear'd, [you heard?

And half out of breath, cry'd, "The news have
"Father *Time*, I've one hero to add to your
store, [no more!"

"Brave *WILLIAM* has conquer'd: *Rebellion's*
Well pleas'd in his annals *Time* wrote down the
name,

Made the record authentic, and gave it to *Fame*.

Verbes occasion'd by the WISH. p. 216. See p. 268.

Infanientis preces—et inania vota.

OF all the ills with which the mind is curst,
Wishes—the dreams of fancy, are the worst.

The wild deliriums of the sickly soul,
Which reason's boasted pow'rs can ne'er controul:
Tho' *hope* forbids, the flatt'ring phantoms rise,
And heave the bosom with eternal sighs.

Persuing these, the fond deluded mind
Pants in the chace, and leaves *content* behind,
Content! the fountain of perpetual joys,
Which sickness, pain, nor poverty destroys.
While these fleet shadows mock the void embrace,
And ev'n when nearest urge an endless race:

So vain *Ixion*, of his passion proud,
Persu'd a goddess—but embrac'd—a cloud.

Let changing life be varied as it will,
This weakness still attends, afflicts us still.

Displeas'd for ever with our present lot,
This we possess, as we possess'd it not;

For future, present good we rashly stake,
And life becomes the dream of those who wake.

Not all the wealth unbounded space would hold,
Could slake the miser's burning thirst for gold;

Not all the charms that bloom beneath the sky,
The lecher's wish for pleasure could supply;

Put earth's whole globe in wild ambition's pow'r,
O'er one poor world she'd weep, and wish for more.

To birth add fortune, add to fortune fame,
Give the desiring soul its utmost claim;

The wish recurs—"some object unpossess'd
"Corrodes, distastes and leavens all therest,

And still to death from Being's earliest ray,
Th' unknown to-morrow cheats us of to day.

Yet not in vain, but for the noblest end,
Heav'n bids a constant sigh for bliss ascend.

'Tis love divine which moves th' inviting prize
Before, and still before us, to the skies,

Led by our foible forward till we know
The good which satisfies is not below.

Thus driv'n from earth, at last we seek the sky,
And find that heav'n can ev'ry wish supply,

Where streams of pleasure inexhausted roll,
Deep, clear, divine, and suited to the soul.

Happy who toils so rich a prize to gain,
To wish for this—is not to wish in vain.

ODE: Occasion'd by his Royal Highness's
Victory, and his wish'd Return.

Right goddess of immortal song,
From heav'n descend, and bring along
Fame, Concord, Liberty and Truth,
Still blooming in immortal youth ;
Fair emblems of the prince, whose praise
Wou'd grace the Greek or Roman lays.
The grateful voice of rescued arts,
Th' applause of tongues, the love of hearts,
Who can so justly claim, as he
To whom we owe that we are free ?

When Faction late with direful force
Against Britannia urg'd her course,
Pale with her fears she pensive fate,
And ey'd the gathering storms of fate.
Abroad attack'd—at home betray'd,
She rather wish'd, than hop'd for aid ;
Yet turn'd to heav'n, and George her eyes,
Heav'n smil'd ! George bids her hero rise,
And in his own effulgence drest,
Give the desponding nation rest.
William allur'd by glory's charms,
Flew with a lover's haste to arms.
But as the eaglet's lofty flight,
To distance awes the dastard kite,
* Abash'd th' invader shun'd his view,
And from the destin'd prey withdrew.
Yet † Caledonia mourn'd her thrall,
And William heard the wak'ning call.
She sees the young Alcides nigh,
Her head is rais'd, her eyes are dry.
She points to Falkirk's desert plain,
Where fierce Rebellion arms her train.
But soon as William's voice she hears,
Her rapid flight confest her fears.

O'er heaths, o'er hills that touch the skies
She bounds, and ev'ry nerve she tries ;
O'er pathless rocks, thro' wintry snows,
As swift her firm pursuer goes,
Rapine to drive thro' ev'ry place ;
William thinks this a glorious chase.
Till hopeless now that flight could save,
(For cowards in despair are brave.)
Near Inverness the Sorceress stands,
And summons all her savage bands.
Resolv'd, her utmost pow'r she try'd
To stab fair Freedom,—ere she dy'd.

Her fate drew near !—the season smiles,
And William pleas'd, renews his toils ;
And thro' the rapid waves of Spey,
With ardour leads his troops the way.
At length—his hopes by heav'n are crown'd,
With joy the foe he sought is found ;
Nor long the strife—for what avail
The clamour loud, and wild assail,
When valour calm with conduct joins,
And this fulfils what that designs ?
Nought of the tumult now remains,
But heaps of foes that spread the plains.

O chief belov'd—whom heav'n befriends,
Rais'd for the noblest, happiest ends !
To thee let grateful nations pay
Their thanks for this decisive day.

* At the Duke's approach the rebels retreated
precipitately into Scotland,

† The rebels gain'd several advantages in
Scotland, particularly at Falkirk, which occasi-
on'd the sudden departure of the Duke from Lon-
don for that kingdom.

How could thy Britons but with pride
Face death—to conquest thou their guide ?

Yet not the deeds, thy sword achiev'd,
Not foes subdu'd, nor friends reliev'd,
Not the loud voice of sounding Fame ;
Inspir'd, delighted with thy name,
With half the joy cou'd I fill thy breast,
As Britain's publick thanks exprest.

Let other hearts false zeal inspire,
To set the suff'ring world on fire,
On ruin'd nations trophies raise,
And purchase guilty, shameful praise ;
'Tis William's aim—and juster pride,
To fight on TRUTH's and FREEDOM's side,
To guard the rights by heav'n assign'd
To bless, a prince's charge,—mankind.

† See the elegant and remarkable expression of
his Royal Highness in his Answer to the House
of Commons, p. 262. G

On Mr BARRET's Translation of
POPE's PASTORALS. A TALE.

DAN Pope, Thalia's youngest boy,
Her latest hope, her darling joy !
By tow'ring emulation led,
Climb'd lofty Pindus' airy head ;
With daring strides approach'd the throne
Where Homer long had sat alone,
And joining in the strains he sung,
Earth, air, and heav'n with concord rung.
Swift as he drove the hours along,
Astonish'd Phœbus heard the song.

Cease, Pope, he cry'd, thy rival lays,
To you the Greek must yield the bays :
In him rude nature's strength we view,
Nature improv'd by art in you :
He first display'd the golden mine,
You taught the lucid ore to shine :
The gem, for ages at a stand,
Hath drawn new polish from your hand.

Yet know, ere long a bard shall rise,
Doom'd to dispute thy ravish'd prize.
Even now th' appointed minutes roll,
He comes, inform'd with Maro's soul :
He comes, the rival of thy lays,
And back old Homer's debt repays.

The rural songs, the lays I love,
He shall with Latian style improve ;
So shall their native charms possess
New pow'r to please in Roman dress.

Yet may you pleas'd with him divide
The fame which fate had else denied ;
'Tis he that gives th' immortal bloom,
He bids thy verse defy the tomb.
Fear then old Time's keen tooth no more,
Nor dread fantastic Fashion's pow'r :
Let language change, let words decay,
Let dying idioms waste away :
While verse and wit can pleasure give,
Thy praise shall last, his glory live.

He spoke ;—a far-commanding nod
Impress'd the sanction of the god :
With iron pens the fatal Three
Inroll th' immutable decree.

Mr URBAN,

IF you ever read the entertaining history of Joseph Andrews, You cannot but have some notion of the Rev. Mr Abraham Adams, and his little son Dick. The former now sues to you in behalf of the latter, who hopes you will be so kind as to afford a place in your magazine to a few verses of his: They are a translation of a favourite song of his worthy friend the said Mr Andrews, in the said history. He also hopes that you and your readers will excuse whatever you find amiss in these lines, and remember that their author is now but 12 years old, and that about 5 years ago he could scarce tell what lego made in the imperative mood. Qualiacunque sunt, they are entirely the boy's own. I can safely say, I had not the least hand in 'em, ne verbum quidem, ut ita dicam.

Yrs, ABRAHAM ADAMS.

The S O N G.

SAY, *Chloe*, where must the swain stray
Who is by thy beauties undone?
To wash their remembrance away
To what distant *Lethe* must he run?
The wretch who is sentence'd to die
May escape and leave justice behind,
From his country perhaps he may fly;
But, O! can he fly from his mind?
O rapture, unthought of before,
To be thus of *Chloe* possess'd!
Nor she, nor no tyrant's hard pow'r,
Her image can tear from my breast.
But felt not *Narcissus* more joy,
With his eyes to behold his lov'd charms;
Yet what he beheld, the fond boy
More eagerly wish'd in his arms.
How can it thy dear image be,
Which fills thus my bosom with woe?
Can ought bear resemblance to thee,
Which grief and not joy can bestow?
This counterfeit snatch from my heart,
Ye pow'rs, tho' with torments I rave;
Tho' mortal will prove the fell smart,
I then shall find rest in my grave.
Ah! see the dear nymph o'er the plain,
Comes smiling and tripping along,
A thousand *Loves* dance in her train,
The *Graces* around her all throng.
To meet her soft *Zephyrus* flies,
And wafts all the sweets from the flow'rs.
Ah rogue! while he kisses her eyes,
More sweets from her breath he devours.
My soul whilst I gaze is on fire,
But her looks were so tender and kind,
My hope almost reach'd my desire,
And left lame despair far behind.
Transported with madness I flew,
And eagerly seiz'd on my bliss;
Her bosom but half she withdrew,
But half she refus'd my fond kiss.
Advances like these made me bold,
I whisper'd her—"Love! we 're alone."
The rest let immortals unfold,
No language can tell but their own.
"Ah *Chloe*!" expiring I cried,
"How long I thy cruelty bore!"

"Ah *Strepbon*!" she blushing reply'd,
"You ne'er was so pressing before."

L A T I N E.

Phyllis, refer, juvenem quæ terra vel æquora possunt

Solari, miserum quem tua forma facit.
Inducant animo quæ tantæ oblivis flammæ,
Dic ubi lethææ pocula dantur aquæ.
Effugiat patriosque lares, pœnamque scelestus,
An quoniam mutat se fugit exul humum?
Quali lætitia, quanta dulcedine sensus
Implentur! nostro en *Phyllis* amata sinu est:
Phyllida nec metuo, nec duri jussa tyranni;
Semper eris nostro dulcis imago sinu.
Haud, *Narcisse*, meo tuus est felicior ignis,
Quamvis luminibus quod cupis ipse vides:
At, miserande puer, simulacra fugacia captas,
Et mendax avidas decipit umbra manus.
Eheu quæ pulchra turbatur imagine pectus!
Cur non te simulans forma beata mihi est!
Effigiem, superi, penitus divellite; causa
Una necis nobis atque quietis erit.
Dicite Io Pæan! venit ecce per arva puella.
Dicite Io Pæan! ecce puella venit.
En qualis graditur stipante *Cupidine* multo!
Gaudet ut adjungi *Gratia* quæque comes!
Obvius huic *Zephyrus* trepidantibus advolat alis,
Derepto *Idaliis* dives odore rosis.
Improbe, formosæ dum libas oscula nymphæ,
Suavior in vultus labitur aura tuos.
Uror; at aspectu crevit fiducia miti,
Et facit audentem lenis in ore decor!
Irruo; nec luctans cupidos cohibere lacertos,
"Correptam pressi corpus ad usque meum.
"Nititur illa quidem, pugnatque resurgere sæpe,
At non pugnando vincere velle puto.
Cætera quis referat? summa est utrique voluptas;
Di referant — hominum non referenda sono.
Cur toties dixi, tua sum fastidia passus?
Cur toties blandæ nil valuerunt preces?
Illa, verecundo faciem suffusa rubore,
Experta est vires capta puella novas.

RICHARDUS ADAMS.

On WISHING.

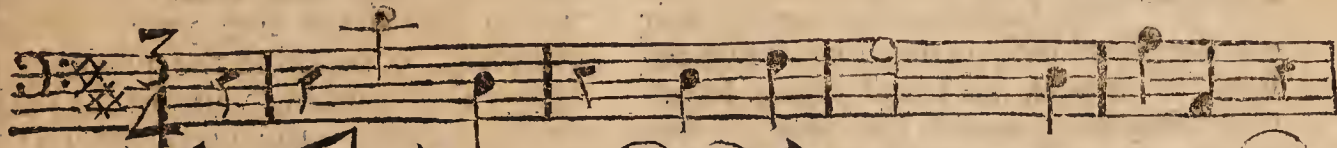
Occasion'd by the WISH in your last.

TO wishing the proverb may well be apply'd,
That if wishes were palfreys, all beggars
would ride.
To count or describe them would puzzle all wit,
And fill up more volumes than ever were writ.
The man wishes health, who lies sick on his bed.
The rich wish for titles, the poor wish for bread.
One wishes a garden, another a hall.
A third wishes money—for that will buy all.
Not all, tho' heav'n smile'd, can their wishes
attain,
For one farmer wants sunshine, another begs rain.
One wishes a mistress, another a friend,
Some wish without reason, all wish—without end.
And our wishes so vary in joy or in sorrow,
What we wish for to day, we forget by to-morrow!
At *New-market* each jockey desires to be winner;
The *hero* seeks fame, and the poet—a dinner.
And as *Prior* well sings—to the grave from the
cradle,
Life is all a vain wish—like *Cerisca's* fine ladle. Y.

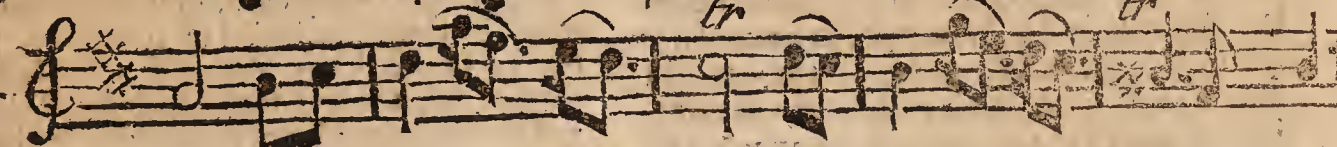
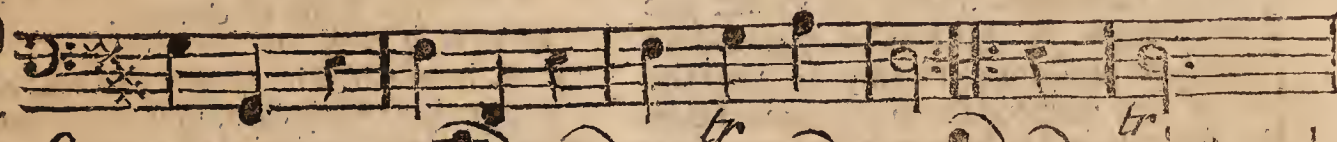
A SONG to an AIR in an Organ Concerto.
For VAUX-HALL GARDENS.



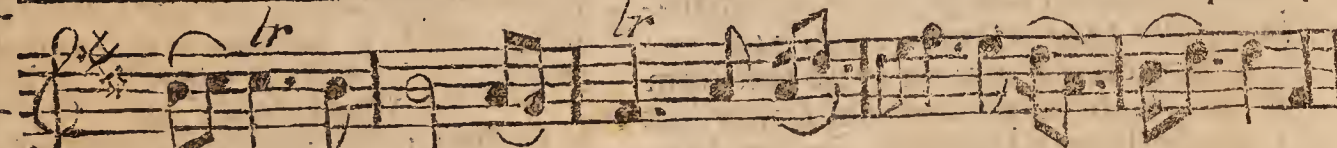
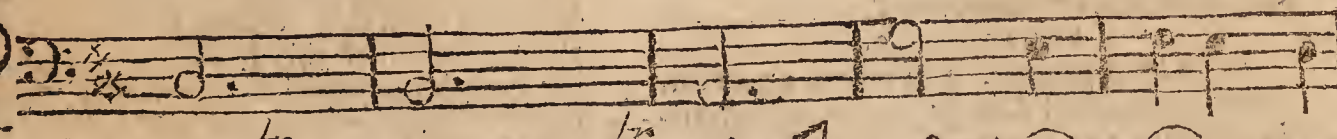
The meads and the groves in fresh verdure shone gay, And



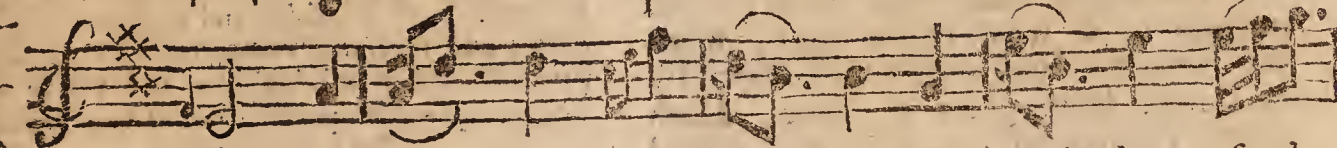
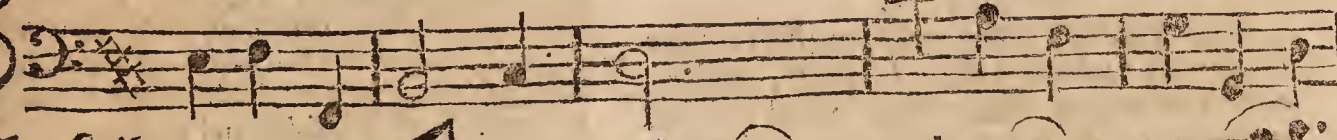
Phi-lo-mel chaunted her love-labour'd song: When γ nymphs and the



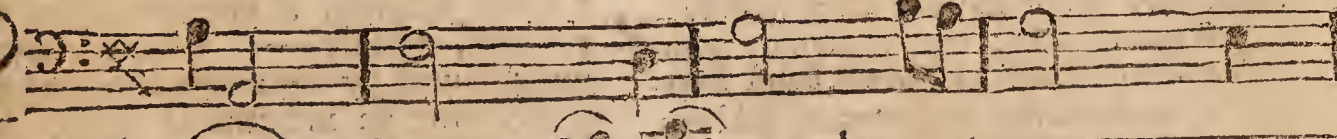
swains in their brightest array To chuse a *May* lady mov'd



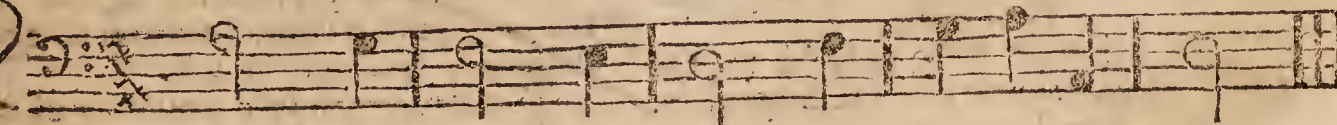
sportive along: Each youth burnt with ardour, his nymph to cre-



ate: Each nymph with soft glances fast caught her fond



mate, And each one impatiently waited her fate:



How vain were their wishes! *Maria* appear'd,
Like Beauty's fair goddess attended by Love,
With graces attractive each heart she endear'd,
In majesty passing the consort of *Love*.
The swains 'round her moving glad homage did pay.
The nymphs with wreath'd garlands no longer delay,
To crown beauty's paragon queen of the *May*.

M m

Historical Chronicle, May 1746.

MONDAY April 28.



THE wife of one *Rich. Haynes* of *Chelsea*, aged 35 and mother of 16 fine children, was deliver'd of a monster, with nose and eyes like a lion, no palate to the mouth, hair on the shoulders, claws like a lion instead of fingers, no breast-bone, something surprising out of the navel as big as an egg, and one foot longer than the other.—She had been to see the lions in the *Tower*, where she was much terrify'd with the old lion's noise.

FRIDAY May 2.

At a court martial held on board the *Marlborough* at *Spithead*, Commodore *Wyndham* president, to enquire into the loss of the *Hazard* sloop of war, taken by the rebels in *Montrose* harbour (See our last Supplement, p. 694.) the captain and Lieut. were both cashier'd, as coming under the 10th article of war; the gunner and boatswain were reprimanded, and the rest acquitted.

SATURDAY 3.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of *London*, waited on his majesty with their address. See p. 243.

Six pieces of cannon were sent from *Woolwich*, to be planted on a new fort lately built near *Dungeness* for the security of the coast.

MONDAY 5.

Experiments were made on *Wimbledon* common before Gen. *Ligonier*, and other persons of distinction, with 4 small cannon of a new contrivance, upon one light carriage, which was drawn by one man from place to place. Each piece discharged either near a pound ball, or from 14 to 24 musket balls. And they were judged very useful.

Two constables, and a deputy constable were brought to town from *Manchester* under a strong guard of soldiers, to answer for their behaviour while the rebels were there.

THURSDAY 8.

His majesty and the princess *Amelia* remov'd from *St James's* to *Kensington*.

FRIDAY 9.

Two brigades were order'd to the coasts of *Sussex*, to awe the smugglers.

York. Our Lord mayor, aldermen, &c. unanimously resolv'd to present his R. H. the duke with the freedom of this city in a gold box; and an express was the same evening dispatch'd to desire the favour of his royal highness to make *York* in his way to *London*.

SATURDAY 10.

Was decided after nine days tryal in the court of *Kings Bench*, before the lord chief justice *Lee*, and the other judges of that court, a cause between *Rich. Bagshaw*, Esq; plaintiff, and *Wm Spencer*, Esq; and others defendants, which had been five years before in chancery, concerning the property and customs of working veins of lead mines in *Derbyshire*; the jury, which was special, all of them gentlemen of the said county, who had view'd the premises, gave a verdict for the defendants.

TUESDAY 13.

His Majesty's Message presented this Day to the House of Commons.

G E O R G E R.

THE desire which his majesty's faithful commons have * expressed, to shew some public mark of their approbation of the services performed by his dearly beloved son the duke of *Cumberland*, towards suppressing the rebellion, and preserving our happy constitution in church and state, has given his majesty the greatest satisfaction. His majesty is therefore persuaded, that upon this occasion he complies with the inclination of this house, in recommending to their consideration the settling an additional revenue upon his said son and his issue male, with such provisions as shall be judged proper.

* See p. 243 F.

WEDNESDAY 14.

Pursuant to his majesty's message of the 13th, the commons voted (*nemo con.*) that an additional revenue of 25,000*l.* be settled on his royal highness *William*, duke of *Cumberland*, and on the heirs male of his body, for the signal services done by his royal highness to his country, to be issuing and payable out of the duties and revenues composing the aggregated fund.—His royal highness had before only 15,000*l.* per Ann. payable out of the civil list.

THURSDAY 15.

Was try'd, in the court of *Kings Bench*, a cause wherein a young woman was plaintiff, against ——— for damages sustained by his falsely charging and prosecuting an indictment against her, for picking his pocket of a gold watch; when it appearing, that the defendant did endeavour to decoy and debauch the plaintiff, and, failing in his attempt, trump'd up a prosecution against her, the jury gave a verdict for her of 150*l.* damages, and costs of suit.

The lords examin'd a number of witnesses who had also been examin'd by the commons, against the persons included in the bill of attainder; whose names follow:

Alexander, Earl of Kellie.
William, Viscount Strathallan.

Alex-

Alexander, lord Pittligo.
 David Wemyss, Esq; called lord Elcho, eldest son and heir apparent to James, E. of Wemyss.
 Ja. Drummond, Esq; eldest son of Ld Strathallan.
 Simon Fraser, Esq; eldest son of lord Lovat.
 George Murray, Esq; brother to the D. of Athol.
 Lewis Gordon, Esq; brother to the D. of Gordon. A
 James Drummond, called duke of Perth.
 James Graham, called viscount of Dundee.
 John Nairn, called lord Nairn.
 David Ogilvie, called lord Ogilvie.
 John Drummond, called lord John Drummend, brother to the titular duke of Perth.
 Robert Mercer, Esq; alias Nairn of Aldie.
 Sir William Gordon, of Park.
 John Murray, of Broughton, Esq;
 John Gordon the elder, of Glenbucket.
 Donald Cameron the younger, of Lochiel.
 Dr Archibald Cameron, brother of Lochiel.
 Ludovick Cameron, of Tor-castle.
 Alexander Cameron, of Dungallon.
 Donald MacDonald the younger, of Clanronald.
 Donald Mac Donald, of Lochgarie.
 Alexander Mac Donald, of Keppoch.
 Archibald Mac Donald, of Barrisdale.
 Alexander Mac Donald, of Glencoe.
 Evan Mac Pheron, of Clunie.
 Lauchlan Mac Lauchlan, of Castle Lauchlan.
 John Mac Kinnon, of Mac Kinnon.
 Charles Stewart, of Ardsiel.
 G. Lockhart, el. son of G. Lockhart of Carnwath.
 Laurence Oliphant the elder, of Gask.
 Laurence Oliphant, the younger, of Gask.
 James Graham the younger, of Airth.
 John Stewart, called John Roy Stewart.
 Francis Farquharson, of Monalterye.
 Alexander Mac Gilivrae, of Drumaglash.
 Lauchlan Mac Intosh, merchant of Inverness.
 Malcolm Ross, of Pitcalny.
 Alexander Mac Leod.
 John Ray, of Restalrig, writer to the signet.
 Andrew Lumfale, otherwise Lumfdaun.
 William Fidler, clerk in the Auditor's office.

SATURDAY 17.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey* when *Wm Russel*, an attorney's clerk in *Air-street, Piccadilly*, for two robberies on the highway; *Samuel Priggs*, a plaisterer and pawnbroker in *Bell-lane, Spittlefields*, for stabbing *Tho. Garle* with a knife, that he immediately dy'd; and *Samuel Watson* for a street robbery, received sentence of death.—The rebel prisoners taken at *Carlisle*, were brought to the bar, and the attorney general not being prepared to prosecute them, they were remanded into custody.

SUNDAY 18.

Aaron Levi, a jew, deputy-keeper of *Wood-str.* compter, was baptiz'd according to the rites of the church of England.

THURSDAY 22.

The corpse of the late D. of *Ormond*, brought over from *France*, after lying in state in the *Jerusalem* chamber, *Westminster Abbey*, was interr'd with great solemnity in the *Ormond* vault,

THURSDAY 29.

The Earls of *Cromarty* and *Kilmarnock*, and the Lord *Balmerino* were brought up the river in the *Chatbam* yacht, and committed prisoners to the *Tower*. Gaz.

Portsmouth, FRIDAY 30.

A great number of women have enlisted on board the fleet bound for *Cape Breton*, and continue to enter daily. They are allow'd ten pounds each and their provisions during the passage, and when they arrive are to receive further encouragement.—Here are also several more transport ships, on board of which are embarked nine companies of foot belonging to the regiments that engaged with the rebels at *Preston Pans*, Ld *John Murray's* Highland regiment, *Powlet's* marines, &c. and are to be commanded by Gen. *Sinclair*, with the newly created Brigadier Generals *O Farrell*, *Richbell*, and *Graham*, Col. *Holmes*, and several other officers. Also Captain *Chamber's* company of matroses, bombardiers, &c. amounting to 140 men, goes with them.

SATURDAY 31.

The *Dobbs* galley and *California* pass'd by *Yarmouth* under the convoy of the *Loo*, of 40 guns, on their voyage to find out the N.W. passage by *Hudson's* straits.

Kingston in Jamaica, March 12.

The 15th ult. arrived a flag of truce from *Carthagena*, with advice that commodore *Barnet* was in the *South Seas*, and had taken four ships worth 8,000,000 pieces of eight.—We have the largest crop of sugar this year ever known.

Extract of a Letter from Inverness, by a Gentleman of the Army to his Friend in London,

WE drew up in line of battle twice on our march, and each time we thought we were near the enemy; tho', I suppose, the duke's reason for doing it was to let the men see they were to engage that day, and that the lines, when there was occasion, might the more readily form.

On our approach near the enemy, the army was formed in an instant; and his royal highness rode along the lines, speaking to every battalion, yea, almost to every platoon. Had you seen him, as I did, you could never forget him. His presence and intrepid behaviour was enough to inspire the most pusillanimous with courage; and undoubtedly had a wonderful effect. Depend (said he to the men as he rode by me) depend, my lads, on your bayonets: let them mingle with you; let them know the men they have to deal with. We were now within sight of the enemy, who appeared very regularly drawn up on a rising ground.—We remained viewing each other for some time, when the enemy made some motion as if they intended

intended to attack our right flank; which occasioned the duke to cause the two battalions on the right of the rear line, to march up to the right of the front, to secure that flank. At about a quarter after one, the enemy began to cannonade us, aiming, it's believ'd, their first shot at the duke's person, whom they might easily distinguish by their glasses; but our cannon soon returned the compliment, and you might easily perceive it put them into some disorder. Whether this occasioned them to alter their measures I don't know, for, by their disposition, it rather appeared they intended we should attack them; but their cannon, after some discharges without any great effect, ceased firing, and their front line advanced on us with great swiftness, and great appearance of resolution, inclining, as they came on, towards our left; our cannon, loaded with grape-shot, playing on them the whole time with great execution. We received them with the full discharge of the fire of our front line, and kept such a brisk and continual fire on them, that it was impossible for men, whose dependance was chiefly on their swords, and who therefore fired very little, and that very badly, to sustain it: however, their right being composed chiefly of gentlemen, and being very numerous, purposely for the attack of our left flank, on which they intended to make their greatest effort, broke in on *Barrel's* regiment, notwithstanding their fire, but they received them very gallantly at the point of their bayonets; and the regiment on the left of the second line sustaining *Barrel's*, the rebels, at last, gave way, in the greatest hurry and confusion imaginable; and scarce was their flight begun before they were out of our sight, their rear-line never offering to sustain them: but our horse and dragoons, who, during the action, were posted in the rear, pursued them very briskly, and cut down great numbers without the least opposition.——Every body allowed, who saw them dead in the field of battle, that men of a larger size, larger limbs, and better proportioned, could not be found. They promised each man of their army five pounds, if they got the victory.—They were 9000 men, whereof 4800 were Highlanders; and I am confident we were not 7000.—A day or two after the battle, large detachments were sent out, who killed some, and brought in several prisoners, among whom was the lady *Mackintosh*, a woman of a masculine spirit, who raised the clan of that name, notwithstanding her husband was in lord *Loudoun's* army. She behaved quite undaunted, and with great unconcern. She said we had made a sad slaughter of her regiment, for that all her officers were killed, except three.—Our men got the plunder of the field, but it was not very considerable, excepting broad-swords and firelocks; and the duke gave every soldier 1s. for a broad sword, and 2s. 6d. for a firelock; as also sixteen guineas for each standard or colours taken.

From an Officer in the Army.

Aberdeen, **W**ere you here you would be better reconciled to the presbyterians [*Kirkmen*] than ever you were, for the

only honest men we meet with are of that persuasion, and their ministers are the only people we can rely on. They have favour'd, concealed, fed and assisted those officers and men who have made their escape out of the rebel goals, and it is from them only that we can have any certain account of what the rebels do. The people of the episcopal church here are all Jacobites; they pray for the pretender, and are confirmed by bishops appointed by the pretender at Rome. His royal highness, therefore, has judged very properly in suppressing all those episcopal meeting-houses, except where clergymen appointed by the *English* bishops have leave to officiate.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

MAY 14. **L**ady of Hon. *Leweson Gower*; eldest son of *Ld Gower*, deliver'd of a son and heir. *Both since dead.*

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

MAY 10. **R**EV. Mr *Horsmanden* of *Purleigh, Essex*, marry'd to Miss *Boswell*, niece to the speaker of the House of Commons.

Nathanael Edwards of *Tedbury, Gloucestershire*,—to Miss *Seymour* of *Bath*.

Stép. Mullins of *Grange Hall, Suffolk*, Esq;—to Miss *Selby* an heiress of great fortune.

D 15. *John Taylor* of *Bristol*,—to Mrs *Methuen*, with 7000*l*.

Rich. Gwynn of *Gwemna, Carmarthenshire*, Esq;—to the only daughter of *Gen. Fuller*,

Mr Drew, attorney at law in *Tokenhouse-yard, London*,—to Miss *Davies* of *Essex*, 20,000*l*.

E 16. *Charles Warren* of *Surry*, Esq;—to Miss *Glanville* of *Suffolk*.

22. *Bridgman*, Esq; of *Gloucestersh.*—to Miss *Cove* of *Bristol*; 20,000*l*.

25. *Lewis Hardy* of *Buckinghamshire*, Esq;—to Miss *Ashe* of *Bloomsbury*.

27. *Mr Tho. Cotton*, merchant in *Tower-str.*—to Miss *Maria Teresa Purcell*, 12,000*l*.

29. *Geo. Edw. Packenham*, Esq; *Hamburgb* merchant in *Lime-street*,—to Miss *Voguel* of *Nicholas-lane*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

April 30. **M**R *Dunn*, mason in *Southwark*, concern'd in building the mansion-house and other public buildings.

MAY. 3. *Sir Simon Urling*, Knt, one of his majesty's serjeants at law, and recorder of the city of *London*.

G 4. *Walter Bernard*, Esq; alderman of *Broadstreet-ward*.

5. *Sir Wm Barker*, Bt, at *Ringshall Hall, Suff.* *Sir Tho. Hanmer*, Bart, speaker of the house of commons at the death of *Q. Anne*.

A daughter of *Mr Eliakim Palmer* of *Aldermanbury*, of the small pox by inoculation.

H 15. *Capt. Jonathan Collet*, formerly in the service of the *E. India* company.

16. *Mr Macklean*, a wealthy sugar-baker in *Houndsditch*, of a sudden pain in his finger, which hasten'd to his heart, and carry'd him off in a few hours.

17. Capt. *John Harwood*, late commander of the *Salamander* and *Vernon* privateers, of the small pox.

Evans of *Earl's Court*, *Middlesex*, Esq; Among other charities, he left 40*l.* per *Ann.* to buy bread for the prisoners at the *Gatehouse*, *Westminster*, to be distributed every Sunday for ever.

22. *Whitick*, Esq; clerk of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

24. The Rev. Dr *Bland*, dean of *Durham*, and provost of *Eaton*.

26. Relict of *Tho. Inwen*, Esq; mother to the countess dowager of *Suffolk*.

22. *Hen. Fleetwood* of *Penwortham*, *Lancashire*, member for *Preston* in several parliaments
Capt. *Edw. Bate* of *Skelton's* Reg. of foot, a brave officer, taken ill last campaign in *Flanders*.

25. *Edw. Sandbrook*, Esq; of a good estate near *Rugley*, *Staffordshire*.

26. *Tho. Southern*, Esq; author of *Oroonoko*, a poet, aged 90, and rich.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, HE king has been pleased to grant unto *Wm Pitt*, Esq; the

office of receiver and paymaster general of all his majesty's guards, garrisons and forces, in the room of the Rt Hon. *Tho. Winnington*, Esq; d.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Edw. Wilmot*, doctor in physick, to be physician general to his majesty's land forces, in room of Dr *Peters*, dec.

John Ellis, to be a deputy commissary of the musters in *South Britain*.

Cba. Bate to be a deputy commissary of the musters in the marine regiments of foot.

His majesty has been pleased to grant unto *Henry McCulloch*, Esq; the office or place of clerk of the naval or navy office of his majesty's island of *Cape Breton* in *North America*.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint *Wellbore Ellis*, Esq; member of parliament for *Cricklade*, *Wiltshire*, to be one of the lords of the treasury.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. *Holmes*, member of parliament for *Newton* in the isle of *Wight*, to be Col. of the Reg. of marines, late Brig. Gen. *Lowther's*, dec.

Hon. *Rich. Arundel*, Esq; to be treasurer of the chamber, in room of Sir *John Hind Cotton*, who has resigned.

Wm Latton, Esq; appointed his plenipoten. and consul general, to the emperor of *Morocco*.

Wm Pitt, Esq;—one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Wm Blair, Esq; has a grant of the office of a clerk of the signet, in room of *Gauntlet Fry*, d.

From other Papers.

SIR *Wm Yonge*, appointed joint vice-treasurer of *Ireland*, in room of *W. Pitt*, Esq; Major *Diemar* of late *Lowther's* marines, Lieut. Col. of the same, in room of

Col. *Holmes*,—Col. thereof, in room of Col. *Sowle*, whg resign'd on account of illness.

Mr *Tho. Jeffrys*,—geographer to the Prince of *Wales*.

Jam. Cresset, Esq;—secretary to the princes of *Wales*.

John Larpent, Esq;—first clerk in the D. of *Newcastle's* office, in room of *Daniel Prevoreau*, Esq; dec.

Saville Cust, Esq;—standard bearer to the yeomen of the guards, in room of

Edw. Legrand, Esq;—Lieut. to the same.

Cba. Brett, Esq;—secretary to the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen, and exchange of prisoners at war.

Greenville, Esq;—deputy paymaster of the forces, under *Wm Pitt*, Esq;

Tho. Brian, Esq; formerly solicitor for the western ports in the custom-house,—a commissioner of the revenue in *Ireland*, in room of Lord *Boyne*, dec.

Ben. Holt, Esq;—collector of the excise for *Derbyshire*.

Wm Glanville, Esq; surveyor of the admiralty, victualling and navy offices,—surveyor of *St Paul's*, in room of *Jn James*, Esq; d.

Mr *Wm Robinson*,—deputy surveyor of *Greenwich* hospital.

Mr *Hinton*,—surveyor of *Westminster Abbey*.

Stanton, Esq;—collector of excise for *Northumberland* and *Berwick upon Tweed*, in room of *Rich. Eyre*, Esq; dec.

Mr *Hutchinson*,—chief porter of *Deptford* yard, a place of 200*l.* per *Ann.*

Ensign *Wheatland*, appointed sub-brigadier and cornet, in room of

Wm Scudder,—Adjut. and Lt, in room of

John Davenport,—brigadier, in room of

Josiah Scudder,—exempt and captain in the 2d troop of horse-guards, in room of Capt. *Brattle*, who resign'd.

Capt. *Windham*,—commander of the *Kent*.

Tho. Rawlinson, Esq; grocer of *Fenchurch-street*, chosen alderman of *Broad-street ward*.

Stracey, Esq; judge of the sheriffs court, elected by the court of aldermen, recorder of *London*, in room of Sir *Simon Urling*, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HIS majesty has granted to *Frederic Cornwallis*, M.A., the place and dignity of a canonry or prebend of the collegiate church, or free chapel of *St George*, in the castle of *Windsor*, void by the promotion of the Hon. and Rev *Ja. Beauclerk*, D.D. to the Bprick of *Hereford*.

Spencer Cowper, clerk, presented to the deanry of the cathedral church of *Durham*, void by the death of Dr *Henry Bland*.

His majesty has issued his letters mandatory to the fellows of *Eton* college, for electing and admitting *Stephen Sleech*, B. D. one of the said fellows, into the place of provost of the said college, in room of Dr *Henry Bland*, dec.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
<i>Alborough</i> ,	<i>Andr. Wilkinson</i> ,	a place, rechose
<i>Old Sarum</i> ,	<i>Wm Pitt</i> ,	a place, rechose.
<i>Worcester</i> ,	<i>Vernon</i> ,	<i>T. Winnington</i> , dec.
<i>Windsor</i> ,	<i>Hen. Fox</i> ,	a place, rechose.

S. Sea Stock No Pr.

—Annu. 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ New Annu. 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 per C. An. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bank Stock 124 $\frac{3}{4}$

—Cir. 6 l. 10 s. Pr.

Million Bank No Pr.

4 per C. Bank An 94 $\frac{1}{8}$

India No Pr.

—Bonds 18 s. Prem.

Royal Ass. No Pr.

Lon. ditto 10

7 p. C. Em. Loan No Pr.

5 p. C. ditto No Pr.

Eng. Cop. 5 l. 0 s. 0 d.

Wells ditto, No Pr.

Lott. Tick. 6 s. 6 d. Pr.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Apr. 22 to May 27.

Christned { Males 712 } 1419
 { Femal. 707 }Buried { Males 1350 } 2640
 { Femal. 1290 }

Died under 2 Years old--- 850

Between 2 and 5 ---- 259

Between 5 and 10 ---- 99

Between 10 and 20 ---- 96

Between 20 and 30 ---- 247

Between 30 and 40 ---- 273

Between 40 and 50 ---- 252

Between 50 and 60 ---- 207

Between 60 and 70 ---- 143

Between 70 and 80 ---- 144

Between 80 and 90 ---- 56

Between 90 and 100 --- 12

Between 100 and 101 --- 2

(Hay 36 s. Load.) 2640

Buried { Within the walls 233 }
 { Without the walls 589 }
 { In Mid. and Surry 1176 }
 { City & Sub. West. 642 }

2640

Weekly Apr. 29 --- 576

May 6 --- 543

13 --- 472

20 --- 493

27 --- 556

2640

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1 s. 10 d.

Wheat 28 to 32 s. per Quarter

Rye 12 s to 14 s. 0 d.

Barley 11 s to 12 s.

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Accounts of the Rebels and the King's Forces in Scotland, (Continued from p. 264.)

From the London Gazette, May 31.

Whitehall, May 29. THIS day arrived an express from his R. H. the duke of Cumberland, with the following advices.

Inverness, May 19 and 22. The Hessians are by this time encamped at Burpt Island, and all possible dispatch is making for the transports to receive them on board. Those here have only waited for a fair wind for some time, and the whole will be ready very soon. Brigadier Mordaunt is already at Perth, with the Royal's, Pulteney's, and Sempil's regiments, to replace the Hessians; and he expects all the M'Pherfons there to surrender their arms to him immediately. The escape of the pretender's son does not seem as yet to be absolutely certain. He was in the north of the island of Lewis some time ago; but failing of a vessel there to carry him off, he went to Barra at the south end of it; and we have a report since, that he had missed the two French ships, and was returned to Moydart. Maj. Gen. Blakeney is arrived, and is to command the forces which will be left here. Maj. Gen. Bland is sent forward with three battalions to Fort Augustus; for which place his R. H. proposes to begin his march to-morrow, and hopes to be there in two days. Brig. Fleming's battalion will march the same day to Aberdeen, and Maj. M'Kenzie thro' the hills to Strathbogie, with Ld Loudoun's battalion, his lordship being himself employ'd at the head of the independent companies, and Col. Campbell gone to serve under his father the major general, who is at the head of the Argyllshire men.

Major Grant, deputy Gov. of Fort George, has been tried by a general court martial, for abandoning the same to the rebels, and has been adjudged to be dismissed from his majesty's service, and rendered incapable of ever holding any military office or employment under his majesty.

Inverness, May 23. His royal highness is just setting out for Fort Augustus.

Whitehall, May 29. This day an express from Maj. Gen. Campbell with the following accounts.

Appin, May 21. Upon the 13th Inst. Alex. M'Donald of Glenco surrendered his arms, and those of all his people who were at Glenco, to Maj. Gen. Campbell, submitting himself to his majesty's mercy: Appin's people who were at home, have also followed his example, and both he and Glenco have given notice thereof to such of their men as are absent, ordering them to return to their own country.

We have advices from Mingary castle of the 19th Inst. that the two French men of war which were some time ago at Arisaig, had, besides stores, ammunition, &c. landed the sum of 40,000 l. That the captains of those ships having, upon account of the bad situation of the pretender's son's affairs since the battle of Calloden, refused to deliver up the said money, the rebels, by threats and violence, had forced it from them: that Murray the secretary had taken possession of it, and had ordered it to be sent to Lochbarkaig: that the pretender's son went off in an open boat eight days before the French ships arrived, and landed in the isle of Lewis, with Col. O'Sullivan, and Angus M'Donald, brother to Kenloch Moydart, and only two servants; and that they proposed to take a vessel from Lewis to France: that the person called duke of Perth embarked on board one of the said French ships, in so bad a state of health, that his life was despaired of: that there had been frequent meetings of the chiefs of the rebels, and a considerable number of their followers, near the Braes of Lochabar, who were supposed to have assembled in order to the making a distribution of the 40,000 l. above-mentioned.

RUSSIA, and the northern Crowns.

THE empress continues her warlike preparations by sea and land, but the troops, it seems, are design'd to be sent into the dutchy of *Holstein*, unless the disputes are speedily accommodated between the grand duke of *Russia*, who is heir of *Holstein*, and the king of *Denmark*. This king's indisposition still continues, as does also the mortality among the cattle, so that in the districts of *Oldenberg*, *Delmenhorst*, *Holstein*, *Sleswick*, *Jutland*, and the *Danish* islands, the number lost amounts to 570,000; but *Norway* is yet free of the distemper. A misunderstanding is said to be arisen between the courts of *Petersburg* and *Stockholm*, the grand duke having demanded of his uncle, the hereditary prince of *Sweden*, an account of all the revenues of his patrimonial duchy, during his minority, and the administration of his said uncle. The ship for the *Swedish* officers in the service of *France*, after many hindrances is said to be discharg'd, and those warlike young gentry left at liberty to make the best of their way to the *French* armies by land.

GERMANY.

The march of the 12,000 *Saxons*, which were said to be taken into the service of the maritime powers, is entirely stopp'd, nor is there any talk of the 6000 *Bavarians*, or the body of 10,000 *Munsterians*, which were to be hired for the same purpose. This disappointment, as well as the suspension of the march of the *Russian* auxiliaries, is, by some, attributed to the *Dutch* refusing to contribute their share towards the payment of those forces; by others, to the management of the *French* at the respective courts. It is certain, that *French*, or, what is nearly the same, *Prussian* counsels, have a great influence in the *German* diets, and, among other things, it appears from the conduct of the anterior circles, in accepting a neutrality offered them by *France*, and their engaging to prevent any act of hostility against that crown on their frontiers. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* is however elected prime veldt marshal of the empire, tho' opposed by the *Prussian* and *Palatine* ministers, and an army of 40000 *Imperialists* is assembled at *Heilbronn*, the greatest part of which is design'd for the *Netherlands*, whither a body of 14000 *Hanoverians* is actually on their march by *Nimeguen*, and *Dutch Guelderland*, to avoid being intercepted by the *French*, if they passed higher up the *Maeſe*.

ITALY.

Ill success still attends the *Spaniards* and their confederates. The marquis de *Castellar*, with 6 or 7000 men was obliged to abandon the city of *Parma* in the night of the 19th inst, leaving behind him his artillery and baggage, and a considerable magazine in the citadel, and after continual skirmishing with the light troops under Gen. *Nadaſti*, who pursu'd him for 11 days together, he made his way to *Sarzana* in the territories of the *Genoese*, with the loss of about 2000 men. To counterbalance this loss, the *Spanish* general *Pignatelli* passed the *Po* in the night of the 5th inst. and surpris'd 6 or 7000 *Austrians* posted at *Codogno*, killed a good number and took 2000 prisoners. The *Spaniards* however could not maintain themselves in this post, and Count *Gages* has been obliged to abandon the passages of the *Trebia*, and *Nura*, and to retire under the cannon of *Placentia*, where his enemies hope to force him to a battle. The king of *Sardinia* has retaken the important fortress of *Valenza*, the garrison, consisting of 1000 men surrendering on condition of not bearing arms against him or his allies for a year.

B. R. A. B. A. N. T.

The *French* who had taken the field with an army of 100,000 men, had obliged the allies, who were not half that number, to abandon *Mechlin*, and their advantageous camp behind the *Dyle*, and to retire to *Antwerp*, which they abandon'd also on approach of the enemy, leaving a garrison of 2000 men in the citadel, and retreated to *Breda*, where they possess'd themselves of an advantageous camp which they are fortifying in expectation of reinforcements from *England* and *Germany*. Mean time the *French* open'd the trenches before the citadel of *Antwerp*, on the 24th instant N. S. and the garrison surrender'd the 31st on honourable conditions.

F. R. A. N. C. E.

This government hath been for a long time equipping an armament at *Brest*, which sailed thence the 8th inst. N. S. and arrived at *Rochfort* on the 17th, where it was joined by 5 *French*, and 11 *Spanish* men of war, and amounts in all to 24 ships of the line, besides frigates, and a great number of transports carrying 'tis said 6000 land forces, all under the command of the Duke D'Anville. Their destination is variously reported, some suppose it against *Cape Breton*, some against *Ireland*, and others that 'tis only design'd to carry stores and their trade to their plantations.

PHYSIC and SURGERY.

AQUÆ minerales omnibus morbis medentur; quæstio in scholis publicis acad. Cantab. disceptata. Accedit aquarum Sitomagensium, vulgo Thetfordiensium Analysis. Authore Matthæo Manning, M. D. pr. 2s. E. Cave.

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55. Great Britain's deliverance and duty. By John Horsey. pr. 6d. Oswald.

56. On the death of Dr Wright. By O. Hughes, D. D. pr. 6d. Hett.

57. Veterum philosophorum & sapientum de religione sensus. Concio ad clerum, Cantab. pridie Kal. Dec. 1745. a Wynne Bateman. M. A. Cooper.

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For J U N E 1746.

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- XIII. *Cape Breton* tenable against *France*.
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- XVII. Dr *Hales's* method of preserving corn by ventilators, with copper cuts, for the benefit of country gentlemen.
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C O N T E N T S.

FORM of adm. *Lestock's* acquittal by the court martial 279
—List of his witnesses 280
—Acquittal of the four lieutenants of the *Dorsetshire* 281
Sentence on capt. *Burrisb* of ditto *ib.*
—On captain *Williams* 282
—On capt. *Ambrose* 283
A person revived after suffocation 284
List of ships taken on both sides 285
Memorial of M. *de Castellane*, the French ambassador in *Turkey*, to the Ottoman ministry, with remarks 287-9
Q. on marrying a brother's widow 289
Defence of the war with *France* 289
Of Mr *Watson's* treatise on electricity 291
Entertaining electrical phenomena 292
—with a common reading glass, &c. *ib.*
Preamble to the act for settling a new revenue on the D. of *Cumberland* *ib.*
History of the *French* theatre 293-5
—Abbe *de Boisrobert's* character 293
—Of *Calprenede* and his works *ib.*
—Of *Tristan's* and his death, with the D. *de Montausier's* sarcasm on him 294
—Of *Guerin de Bouscal's* tragedy *ib.*
—*Chapelain's* character of *Desmarets* *ib.*
—His sonnet of the violet 295
Corneille's opinion of dramatic rules *ib.*
A war with *France*, even without allies, better than restoring *Cape Breton* 296
Hint for a new ballad opera 297
Exmoor-courtship, a provincial dialogue 297 to 300
Letter relating to map and plan of *Carlisle*, &c. continued 300-3
Fatal effects of its surrender 301
Description of *Carlisle* castle 302
Mons. *d'Argenson's* letter in favour of the *English* rebel prisoners 303
—*Van Hoey* the *Dutch* ambassador's letter of recommendation with it to the duke of *Newcastle* 304
—The duke's answer to it *ib.*
A rebel prisoner, to M. *D'Argenson* 305
British remarks on *French* insolence 303
Memorial of Mr *Trevor* the *British* minister to the states, occasioned by *Van Hoey's* interposition 318
Resolution of the States thereon, reprimanding their ambassador 319
Van Hoey's letter in plain *English* 311
Quakers and merchants addresses 306
Cape Breton tenable against *France* 307
Our right to it truly stated 308
Reasons why the people of *England* are desirous to keep it 309
Proposals for manning the navy after the manner of the *Dutch* *ib.*
Spirit and principles of the late and pre-

sent rebels compar'd 310
Remarks on the behaviour of the lords
Kenmure and Derwentwater *ib.*
On cursing and swearing, with an ex-
tract of the bill against it 313
—Folly, &c. of common oaths 314
Character of female swearers *ib.*
Account of the king's forces in *Scotland*,
from the *Gazette* 314-5
Dr *Hales's* method of preserving corn by
ventilators (with copper cuts, fig. I.
II. III. IV.) 315, 316, 317
A machine for moving heavy bodies
(fig. V.) with its lever (fig. VI.) 318
Instruments (fig. VII. and VIII.) of e-
lectricity and elasticity explained 291
and 318
Cheap method of erecting graineries 316
Substance of the oath to be taken by
freehold-electors 319

P O E T R Y.

Bruta Loquuntur.—*Cælia's* resolution, by a young lady 320
Extract from *Modern* fine lady; a poem by C. B—r.—Verses intended to have been spoken to the E. of *Chesterfield*, at the church off *Celbridge*.—Epigram on *Natta's* coach.—On the picture of the duke in the last *Magazine*. 321
The *Smart*.—Verses by a lady and answer.—The *Oxford* Lounger.—A thought from *Marcus Antoninus*.—Epigram on E. of *Chesterfield* 322
The advice to miss M—r—n—le.—Mr *J. Marshall* to Mr *Char. Smith*, on his history.—J. R. *Coquo suo* S.—A remarkable epitaph.—Epigram by a lady on a surgeon 323

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Outrages against the papists at <i>Liverpool</i>	324
Admiral <i>Lestock</i> acquitted	<i>ib.</i>
Acts passed	<i>ib.</i>
Rebels brought to town	325
Preparations for their tryal	<i>ib.</i>
Order of the H. of lords for the rebel peers	326
Bill found against them	<i>ib.</i>
Thirty <i>Greenland</i> ships lost	326
Rebels secur'd in <i>Norway</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Dissenting ministers address	327
Character of lord <i>Lovat</i>	<i>ib.</i>
List of the grand jury	327
Marriages, deaths, promotions	328
Bill of Mortality	330
Foreign history. C, <i>Gages</i> defeated	331
List of the <i>Brest</i> fleet	<i>ib.</i>
Register of books	332

* * * The remarks (from Oxford) on Dr Free's imitation of Horace are received.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For J U N E, 1746.


ABSTRACT of the Sentence of the Court-Martial, appointed to enquire into the Conduct of Vice-Admiral LESTOCK, in Relation to the late Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet and the combined Fleet of France and Spain off Toulon, and to try him for the same, upon the Charge prepared against him by the Prosecutors in Behalf of the Crown. (See Vol. XV. p. 219. D.)

P R E S E N T,

PERRY MAYNE, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Rivers of Thames and Medway, and at the Buoy of the Nore, President,

Hon. John Byng, Rear-Adm. of the Blue.	Charles Colby,	Tho. Hanway,	Sir Cha. Molloy,
Hon. Edw. Legge,	Joseph Hamar,	John Orme,	Robert Erskine,
Capt. James Renton,	Smith Callis,	Tho. Frankland,	Cha. Catford,
John Pittman,	Hon. John Hamilton,	Edw. Spragge.	

Who were all dully sworn according to Act of Parliament.

 HE evidence thoroughly consider'd, it appear'd, That vice-adm. Lestock used his utmost endeavours to form the lines, but could not, unless the rest of the fleet had bore down to him.

—That if his majesty's fleet was brought into great danger, as is asserted in the charge, by bringing to as they did; the cause neither did, or could arise from the inferior officers.

—That the night being clear, and the ships to be seen, if the admiral had thought the vice-admiral too far to windward, and out of his station, he might have sent orders to join him nearer, or have superseded him, and not have trusted his judgment or integrity the next day in the engagement; but not having sent such orders, it is to be presumed, he did not think

him out of his station, or disobedient to command.

A —That the vice-admiral's division was not brought to in disorder, but, the most regularly formed of any division in the fleet; his ships clear, in the posture of fight, and formed in line of battle, and he made and repeated the signal for their so doing, as well as every other made that day.

B —That if the vice-admiral had made sail in the night without orders, it would have been an unjustifiable breach of discipline.

C —That he made sail at day-break, (Feb. 11.) and used his utmost endeavours to get into his station and close the center, and kept all the sail he could, till the signal in the evening to leave off chace; but that it was impossible for him to close the line in that time.

—That the admiral, by bearing down

down upon the rear-division of the enemy's fleet, excluded the vice-admiral from any part of the engagement; for if he could have come up, there would have been but one enemy's ship for him and his whole division to engage.

—That as no signal was made for him to chace with his division, he could not, without breach of duty, have chaced; nor if he had had such order, have come up with the four ships of the enemy mention'd in the charge, before they could come up with their admiral, as they sail'd so much better than the *Neptune*.

—That till the *Namur* hauled off, the *Marlbrough* wanted no assistance; they both being equal to the *Real* and *Hercules*.

—That the vice-admiral could not without breaking the order of battle, send to their relief any ships of his division, there being between it and the *Marlbrough* four ships of the admiral's division which might have gone to her assistance.

Sentence. } —That the notorious breaches of duty which the vice-admiral has in general terms been accus'd of, have not been made appear to the court; nor that the vice-admiral was a principal, or any part of the cause of the miscarriage of his majesty's fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the bringing on of the general engagement, according to Art. XIX. of the fighting-instructions, and the making proper dispositions with the fleet in the morning, to lead down with the greatest advantage upon the enemy, not depending upon him.

If the vice-admiral's whole division had been absolutely away, and the four sternmost ships of the enemy (who were of no more service in the engagement to the enemy, than the vice-admiral's division was to his majesty's fleet) had also been excluded, the rest of his majesty's fleet would have still remain'd superior to the rest of the combin'd fleet.

The vice-admiral continu'd in command during the whole month of *February*, and was distinguish'd with a particular mark of trust and confidence the day after all the accusations were laid to his charge, being order'd to lead his majesty's fleet, in case of coming to an engagement with the enemy upon either tack: It is therefore to be presum'd the admiral did not then think him guilty of these divers notorious breaches of his duty.

Lastly, The information upon which the charge is grounded appears to be frivolous, absurd, and not true; the evidence brought to support it is insufficient to make it good, and a great number of witnesses, both of those brought in its support, and also in the prisoner's defence, fully refute the whole, and every part.

Therefore the court do unanimously acquit the prisoner of the whole and every part of the charge, brought against him, and he is hereby honourably acquitted.
Sign'd by the whole court.

WITNESSES examin'd for Mr Lestock.

- May 6. John Master, Master of the *Torbay*.
Isaac Chapman, *Neptune*.
12. Jos. Townsend, *Buckingham*.
Joseph Myers, *Essex*.
13. Wm. Kirkup } masters mates } *Oxford*.
Wm. Leitch } *Nonfuch*.
Tho. Wylee, Master, *Stirlingdale*.
John Baptista, Pilot, *Marlbrough*.
Humph. Sainthill, Masters mate, ditto.
22. Wm Davis, } masters mates, *Neptune*.
James Munro } *Torbay*.
Capt John Gascoign, *Berwick*.
26. Capt John Lloyd, 1st Lieut. *Berwick*.
—Robt. Colleton, Lieut. of Marines in the *Torbay*.
—Henry Huish 1st Lieut. *Chichester*.
—Geo. Stepney, *Neptune*.
27. Henry Richard Du bois, Midshipman.
John Alexander, } masters mate, *Russel*.
John Lisle, }
28. Wm Davis, Boatswain.
Daniel Caseley, } boatswains mates
David Murray, } *Neptune*.
John Lampriere, Lieut. *Neptune*.
John Burgess, } midshipm. *Neptune*.
Tho. Reader, }
Waller Williams, }
Tho. Coleman, *Neptune*.

N. B. There were 100 more, but not thought necessary.

The ACQUITAL of Henry Page, Charles Davids, William Griffiths, and Cornelius Smelt, Lieutenants on board the Dorsetshire.

THE court having consider'd the evidence, were unanimously of opinion, That the charge against the said lieutenants of putting back, or discouraging the service by their agreement with, and advice to Capt. *Burrish*, not to bear down upon, and engage the enemy, contrary to the orders and commands of the admiral, had not been proved either in the whole or in part; but that on the contrary, it appear'd, that the said lieutenants, by what they, or some of them, said to Capt. *Burrish*, and in which they all concurred, encourag'd his bearing down towards the enemy, agreeable to the admiral's orders; and therefore did unanimously acquit them, from every part of the charge exhibited against them.

The SENTENCE of the COURT-MARTIAL passed Oct. 9, 1745. on Capt. Geo. Burrish, of his Majesty's Ship the Dorsetshire.

(See Vol. XV. p. 499.)

THE evidence thoroughly consider'd, it appeared to the court;

That when the *Dorsetshire* first brought to, to engage, she was * not in a line with the admiral; but, after the admiral hauled off, she was in a line with, or as far to leeward as, the admiral. (*Unanim.*)

That the *Dorsetshire*, after the *Marlbrough's* masts were gone, lay by inactive, for about half an hour, with the *Marlbrough* between her and the *Real*; and that she had not received such damage as to make her so lying by necessary. (*Unanim.*)

That when Capt. *Burrish* received a message from the admiral (while the *Dorsetshire* was so lying by) to bear down to assist the *Marlbrough*, and engage the *Real*, he did there-

upon bear away, and haul'd up again only for a few minutes, till a mistake of the first lieutenant's, about a want of powder, was cleared up; and then he immediately bore away again, and assisted the *Marlbrough*, by engaging the *Real* for about a quarter of an hour, till she bore away. (*Unanim.*)

That as Capt. *Burrish* had no orders to cover the fireship, either by signal or otherwise, he is not chargeable with her miscarriage, especially as he sent a boat to her assistance. (*Unan.*)

That as a bar-shot did come on board the *Dorsetshire*, in the first part of the engagement; and it does not appear, that Capt. *Burrish* ever hauled off from the enemy, after he began to engage; the *Dorsetshire* must have been within extreme point-blank, during * the greatest part of the engagement. (* 15 to 5.)

That Capt. *Burrish* (by his not bearing down into a line with the admiral, when he first brought to, to engage; and by his lying inactive for about half an hour, upon the *Marlbrough's* losing her masts) is guilty of part of the charge against him, as he did not do his utmost to bear down upon, fight, or engage with the enemy in his station; and, by his not doing so, did not give proper assistance to the *Marlbrough*, till after he bore down, in consequence of a message from the admiral: For which failures in his duty, the court agree, That he falls under the 12th and 14th articles of the act of the 13th of king *Charles* the II^d, for establishing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of his majesty's navies, ships of war, and forces by sea: And the court do unanimously adjudge him the said Capt. *George Burrish* to be cashiered,* and for ever rendered incapable of being an officer in his majesty's navy.

* The word cashier'd was voted instead of the word broke 14 to 6; imprisonment being proposed was rejected 16 to 4; and death unanimously.

WITNESSES in Support of the Charge against Capt. BURRISH.

Note, Those mark'd with (w) were also Witnesses against Capt. Williams; and those with (a) against Capt. Ambrose; those mark'd with (wa) against all three Captains.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) Capt. Tho. Knowler, lieut of the <i>Namar</i> . | (a) Lieut Hamilton Gore, ditto. | (wa) Cha. Stuart, midship. ditto. |
| Capt. John Bentley, ditto. | (a) Lieut Peyton, 4th lieut ditto. | (wa) Edw. Clarke, ditto. |
| (a) Sam. Burthall, late boatfw. of the <i>Anne Galley</i> fireship. | (wa) Jos. Myers, master of ditto. | (wa) Stephen Jenkins, ditto. |
| (a) Wm Jude, gunner, <i>Dorsetsh.</i> | (a) Anthony Pinno, masters mate <i>Namur</i> . | (wa) John Burges, ditto. |
| Capt. Bouchier Cole, of the marines on board ditto. | (wa) Lieut Robt. Wilson <i>Royal Oak</i> . | (wa) James Orrok, ditto. |
| (wa) Capt. Tim. Nucella, late lieut <i>Marlborough</i> . | (wa) Jas. Paterfon, mast. mate d. <i>Norfolk</i> . | (wa) Lieut Benj. Wells, <i>Torbay</i> . |
| (a) John Baptista, pilot of ditto. | (a) Capt. Philip Tom, late lieut <i>Norfolk</i> . | (wa) Lieut Jos. Bucknal, ditto. |
| (wa) Humph. St Hill, master's mate of ditto. | (wa) James More, late mast. dit. | Lieut Arthur Vaughan, ditto. |
| Rd. Hamilton, boatfw. <i>Namur</i> . | (a) Duncan Grant, mast. <i>Somers.</i> | (a) Capt. Geo. Gascoigne, ditto. |
| (a) Edw. Miller, gunner, ditto. | (wa) Owen Griffith, master, of the <i>Cambridge</i> . | (wa) Henry Madox, midsh. ditto. |
| Maxwell Blackmore, masters mate, ditto. | (wa) Capt. Geo. Stepney, <i>Nep-</i> | (a) Leonard Belamy, lieut ditto. |
| (wa) Lieut Hugh Palliser, <i>Effex</i> . | (wa) Lieut Carr Scrope, ditto. | (wa) John Master, master ditto. |
| (w) Ben. Jenkins, late midshipman, ditto. | (a) Lieut John Lampiere, ditto. | (a) Elias Bate, lieut <i>Russel</i> . |
| (wa) Capt. Wm Marsh, <i>Win-</i> | (wa) Lieut Vincent Pearse, ditto. | (wa) Henry Richd Dubois, mid- |
| chelsea. | (wa) Lieut James Ericks, ditto. | shipman, ditto. |
| (a) Lieut Fred. Hyde, <i>Marlbo</i> . | (wa) Isaac Chapman, master, do. | (wa) Lieut Tho. Prescott, <i>Buck.</i> |
| | (wa) Edw. Pike, mast. mate, dit. | (wa) John Pope, midship. ditto. |
| | (a) James Muuro, mate of ditto. | (wa) Rob Waller, capt. clerk do. |
| | | (wa) Josias Fownes, mast. <i>Oxf.</i> |
| | | (a) Lieut Cha. Baker, ditto. |
| | | (wa) John Coultas, mast. <i>Romney</i> |
| | | (wa) Lieut Mich. Kearney, ditto. |

WITNESSES for Capt. BURRISH.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lieut Page, <i>Dorsetshire</i> | John Walker, midship. ditto | Mich. Ennis, ditto |
| Lieut Davids, ditto | Solomon Middleton, foremast- | Christ. Priffick, midshipm. ditto |
| Lieut Griffiths, ditto | Christ. Todd, boatfw. mate, ditto | Samuel Grandson, ditto |
| Lieut Smelt, ditto | Tho. Lanbery, midshipm. ditto | Wm Manly, midshipman, ditto |
| John Anderson, quar master, dit. | Tho. Warner, ditto | Wm Penrice, ditto |
| Richd Coller, ditto | John Willy, mate, ditto. | John Bearcroft, ditto |
| John Baptista, ditto | John Woodside, foremastm ditto | Capt. de l'Angle, <i>Barfleur</i> |

WITNESS against Capt. WILLIAMS, (a) Lieut Edmund Turner, and those mark'd (w) in the above List.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) John Stevens, ma. <i>Royal Oak</i> | Robt Spurway, caps clerk of do. | Richd Priest. quar master, ditto |
| Lieut Calbeck, of marines, ditto | Solm. Hawk, masters mate, ditto | Lieut Richd Dorrill, ditto |
| (a) Sam. Cloke, quar. master, do. | John Williams, midship. ditto. | Nich. Edwards, Cockswain, ditto |
| Wm Ferries, mast. at arms, ditto | (a) James Waters, boatfw. ditto | |

The WITNESSES against Capt. JOHN AMBROSE, are mark'd (a) in the foregoing Lists. Witnesses for him,

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Fredk Breton, master, <i>Rupert</i> | Nath Scarlet, gunner, ditto | Robt Langton, midshipman, ditto |
| Henry Symes, soldier on board, do | Robt Blatchford, quar master, do | James Davidson, corporal, ditto |
| Samuel Anthony, cook, ditto | John Morel, capt's steward, ditto | Lieut Wm Williams, ditto. |
| Wm Saife quar master, ditto | Andrew Storey, foremastman, do | Lieut Edw. Le Cras, ditto |
| Lieut Tho. Evans, ditto | Sabine Deakin, master's m. ditto | Lieut Wm Long, ditto |
| John Watts, cockswain, ditto | John Goodyer, foremastm. ditto | Mark Lynch, ditto. |
| Henry Mackleren, quar mast. do | Richd Brimridge, sailmaker, ditto | Math. Cole, master, <i>Berwick</i> . |

SENTENCE on Capt. EDMUND WILLIAMS, of the *Royal Oak*.

It appeared to the court,

THAT the *Royal Oak* bore down, soon after the *Namur* and *Marlborough*; and engaged a *Spanish* ship (which was next to the *Hercules*, one of the *Spanish* admiral's seconds, and at a considerable distance astern of her), till the *Spanish* ship bore away.

That the *Royal Oak* remained for some time afterwards out of action, till the headmost of the four *Spanish* sternmost ships came up, when the *Royal Oak* bore down more to leeward, and began to engage her, and also the second and third of those four as they came up, till she had the first of the three first, if not of all the four, upon her; and then she hauled off. That, soon after she so hauled

off, the admiral wore to the northward, and the *Royal Oak* did the like; and was again engaged with the *Spanish* ships, in passing them, on the contrary tack.

That, when the *Royal Oak* first brought up to engage, she was * not in a line with the admiral; and that she † continued to windward of the line, during the greatest part of the engagement; and was not within a distance to do proper execution, ‡ during the greatest part of the time she was engaged: But, § 16 to 3. when the four sternmost *Spanish* ships came up, and the headmost of them was got abreast of her, she was then engaged within a distance to do proper § execution: And, considering the *Royal Oak*'s situation, Capt. *Williams* did his utmost, from that time, to annoy and endamage the enemy. (§ *Unanim.*)

That Capt. *Williams* (by not being in a line with the admiral, when the *Royal Oak* first brought up to engage; and by continuing to windward of the line, during the greatest part of the engagement, and not within a distance to do proper execution, during the greatest part of the time he was engaged) failed in his duty; and is guilty of part of the charge against him, as he did not do his utmost to bear down upon, fight, or engage the enemy, from the time he began to engage, to the time of his engaging 3 of the 4 *Spanish* sternmost ships, within a distance to do proper execution: But, as to his being charged with not going to the assistance of the *Namur* and *Marlborough*, the court are of opinion, That it was his duty, after the first *Spanish* ship he engaged bore away, to wait in a proper station, to receive the four *Spanish* ships that were coming up; and that he ought not to have made sail ahead of the 3 ships stationed between him and the *Marlborough* (but lying to windward), neither before her masts were gone, nor after he observed them to be gone,

as he was then engaged with three of the four sternmost *Spanish* ships.

The court do unanimously agree, that capt. *Williams*, having failed in his duty, as afore-mentioned, falls under part of the 12th article of the act of 13 Ch. II. but, in regard to the long services of capt. *Williams* in the navy, and the general good character he has always born therein; that his eyesight was very defective at the time of the engagement; that his expressions and behaviour manifested an eagerness to have engaged the enemy more vigorously, had he been properly seconded: that he has already suffered a considerable punishment, by the loss of his ship, and a confinement of several months; that he came into the fleet but just before the engagement began; and only received verbal orders from the admiral, to fall into his station between the *Rupert* and *Dunkirk*: but more especially, as his position, while he was engaged with the first ship, does not seem to be a very clear point (since, of the 19 members who compose the court, 9 are of the opinion he was in the line); the court are unanimously of opinion, that all these considerations do weigh greatly in mitigation of the punishment that might be otherwise due: and do therefore only adjudge him, the said Capt. *Edmund Williams*, to be unfit to be employ'd any more in his majesty's service at sea: But the court do unanimously humbly recommend him to the right honourable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, to be continued upon the half pay, according to his seniority.

SENTENCE on capt. Ambrose, (*Rupert.*)

It appear'd to the court, THAT quickly after the *Namur* and *Marlborough* bore short down upon the *Real*, the *Rupert* bore away also, and continued to bear down for a little time, after the *Namur* and *Marlborough* had brought up, and began to engage; and the *Rupert* also brought up: that, when she so brought up, there was not any ship of the enemy abreast of her, there being a large opening between the

Her-

Hercules (the *Real's* second astern,) and 5 other *Spanish* ships, that were coming up.

That she afterwards bore down near to the enemy's line; and, a short time before the *Marlbrough's* mast fell, began to engage the headmost of the 5 *Spanish* ships coming up; and continued to engage her, and the second of those ships, till after the *Namur* wore; and then the *Rupert* hauled off, passed to leeward of the *Marlbrough* (which was then towing away,) and wore round the next ship astern of the *Dorsetshire* (which was then the next ship astern of the *Namur*;) and fired at the enemy, in passing them on the contrary tack.

That, when the *Rupert* first brought up, she was not in a line with the *Namur* and *Marlbrough*; but that she was in a line, or as far to leeward, as where these two ships began to engage: during the greatest part of the time, she was engaged on the larboard-tack, tho' not within point-blank shot, nor within a distance to do proper execution, during any part of the time she was engaged on that tack.

And the court are of opinion, upon the whole, that capt. *Ambrose* had it in his power to have engaged closer, (upon the larboard tack) with the 5 ships of the enemy coming up, without going to leeward of the line; and are also unanimously of opinion, that he did not do his utmost to come into the fight, to engage, take, fire, kill, and endamage, his majesty's enemies, (agreeable to the general fighting instructions and discipline of the navy, and considering his situation) from the time the admiral and *Marlbrough* first brought up in a line to engage, till the time the admiral wore in the evening, suitable to the honour of his majesty's flag, and becoming the captain of a *British* man of war; and that he therein failed in his duty, and is guilty of part of the charge against him: but, as to his not going to the assistance and relief of the *Marlbrough*, and not covering or conducting the fireship, the court are of opinion, that he ought not to have shot ahead, to close with the *Marlbrough*, either before or after her mast were gone; nor to have covered or conducted the fireship, without orders, by signal, or otherwise, from the admiral. (§ *unanim.*)

For his failure in his duty, as aforementioned, the court do unanimously agree, that capt. *Ambrose* falls under

part of the 12th article of the act of 13th *Charles II.* But, in regard he has, both before and since the action, borne the character of a vigilant and diligent officer; and that his failure in the action seems to have arisen from a mistake in judgment; and that he has already suffered confinement for a considerable time; the court do only adjudge him the said capt. *John Ambrose* to be cashiered from serving in the royal navy during his majesty's pleasure; and to be mulcted one year's personal pay for the *Rupert*, to be applied to the use of the chest at *Chatham*.

N. B. Of the 21 members of the court, 6 were for imprisonment, 8 for rendering incapable, 13 for mulcting, 2 for mulcting him all his pay, 2 two years pay, 11 one years pay, 6 six months pay.

S I R,

THE publick papers furnish us with almost daily instances of persons dying suddenly, some of which may probably be restored to life, I conclude from the following experiments made by Mr *Wm Tossack* surgeon at *Alloa*, first publish'd in the medical essays, and since in the philosophical transactions; with remarks by Dr *J. Fothergill*.

A person suffocated by the nauseous steam arising from coals set on fire in the pit, fell down as dead; he lay in the pit between half an hour and three quarters; and was then dragg'd up; his eyes staring and open, his mouth gaping wide, his skin cold; not the least pulse in either heart or arteries, not the least breathing to be observed. Mr *Tossack*, applied his mouth close to the patient's, and, by blowing strongly, holding the nostrils at the same time, raised his chest fully by his breath. He immediately felt six or seven very quick beats of the heart; the thorax continued to play, and the pulse was soon after felt in the arteries. He then opened a vein in his arm; which, after giving a small jet, sent out the blood in drops only for a quarter of an hour, and then he bled freely. In the mean time he caused him to be pull'd, push'd, and rubb'd, as much as he could. In one hour the patient began to come to himself; within four hours he walked home; and in as many days returned to his work.

Dr *F.* justly observes, that this method would probably succeed not only in a great number of accidents; but also in some diseases as mentioned in your XVth volume p. 312 B.

I am, &c.

A Swedish sloop from Stockholm for Dunkirk, with guns and powder, taken by the Carlisle priv. and brought into Dover.

A Fr. ship, bound to Martinico, taken by the Tuscany on her passage from Leghorn, ransom'd. The La Mouche, a Fr. priv. of Bayonne, sent into Bristol by the Blandford priv.

A Fr. coaster of 150 tons, taken by the Fox priv. of Bristol, car. into that port.

A French priv. of Honfleur, 10 carriage guns and 60 men, taken off the Isle of Wight, by his majesty's sloop the Dispatch. *Gaz.*

The Dragon, a French cutter priv. 8 swivel guns, and 37 men, taken by the Jamaica sloop, Capt. Webb, and brought into Portsmouth. *Gaz.*

Two Fr. ships, taken by the British Hero, Capt. Brown, car. into Lisbon.

A Spanish priv. and a Fr. ship from Martinico for Bourdeaux, with sugar, coffee, cotton, jesuits bark, &c. both taken by his Maj. ship the Rippon's Prize.

The Vierge Broeders, Cuyper, of Amsterdam, from Havre for Brest, taken by the Amazon and Tavestock men of war, and sent into Falmouth.

Three small French coasters, taken by the Mary galley of Guernsey.

The St Jean, Perisola, from Bayonne for Nantz, with pitch, tar, and rosin, sent into Bristol, by the Fox priv. of that place, Capt. Combes.

The Resource, a Fr. snow priv. of Bourdeaux, of 8 carriage and 8 swivel guns, and 63 men, taken by the Weazel and Saltash sloops. *Gaz.*

The Ferret, a French priv. of St Maloes, of 4 carriage, 10 swivel guns, and 120 men, taken by his Maj. ship the Maidstone, Capt. Kepple, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

A Fr. ship, with wine and brandy, taken by the Boyne priv. and sent into Waterford.

The Count de Styrac, a Fr. priv. of 22 guns and 200 men, from St Maloes, drove ashore on the isle of Bas, by the South-Sea Castle, Hector, and Rose men of war, where she was beat to pieces, and the whole crew perished. *Gaz.*

A French ship, 400 tons, 20 guns, and 150 men, laden with wine, oil, &c. taken by a sloop of St Kitts, of 10 guns and 40 men, and sent to Jamaica.

The L'Arcange, Le Cocque, and the St Louis, Luce, from Marseilles to Martinico, one 30 guns, the other 18, car. by a man of war into Gibraltar.

A snow priv. of Bilboa, 10 carriage and 18 swivel guns, and 78 men, commanded by the famous Charles McCarty, who had done much damage on the coast of Portugal, and

A Spanish priv. of Vigo, 5 guns and 32 men, both taken one after another by boarding, under the resolute conduct of Mr Wm Browne, master of his majesty's ship the Shoreham, to whom Capt. Osborn gave the command of a Spanish priv. he had lately taken of 2 carriage and 12 swivel guns, and fitted out to cruise against the enemy. The lords of the admiralty appointed Mr Browne commander of one of the prizes, in reward for his gallant behaviour. *Gaz.*

A Spanish ship, from Cadiz to Ferrol, with naval stores for the K. of Spain's yard in that port, and reckon'd worth about 3000 *l.* taken by his Maj. sloop King-fisher, Capt. Willet. *Gaz.*

A Spanish priv. 36 guns, and above 200 men, which had taken the Blast bomb, and had done great damage in the windward passage, taken by his Maj. ship the Wager, Capt. Forrest.

A French shallop priv. of St Maloes, 5 swivel guns and 28 men, sent into Portsmouth by the Dispatch sloop of war, Capt. Ramsley.

A French schooner priv. carry'd by the Lark man of war into Portsmouth.

A French brigantine, from Bourdeaux to Quebec, richly laden, taken by the Success and Squirrel privateers of Guernsey; two more prizes sent into Jersey by the Success; eleven prizes taken at one time by a Guernsey priv. which he was obliged to ransom.

Four French prizes, two of them of great value, taken by a priv. of St Kitts, Capt. Lovel.

The Esperance, a Spanish priv. 16 guns, 136 men, taken by his majesty's ship the Eagle, captain Rodney, and carry'd into Kinsale. *Gaz.* He had taken 32 prizes.

A Spanish snow, from La Vera Cruz for the Havannah, with several hundred pounds of virgin silver, and above 300 sheets of copper, taken by a North American privateer, and carry'd into N. England.

A large French ship of 30 guns, bound home from Martinico, taken by his majesty's ship Lyme, Capt. Tyrrel, and carry'd into Antigua.

A prize, valu'd at 30,000 *l.* carry'd by one of his majesty's ships into Jamaica.

A Spanish Settee, taken by a Barbadoes privateer.

A French priv. of Martinico, the St Joseph de la Fortune, and another ship from Marseilles for Martinico, taken by the Emperor and Pr. Charles privateers of Bristol, and car. into Jamaica.

A French ship, with fish and oil, taken by the Sally and Martha, in her passage for Newfoundland, and ransom'd for 1000 livres.

Two French ships from Marseilles for the W. Indies, and a large French ship, with coffee and sugar, taken by two privateers of New York.

A French ship from Cape Francois for Nantz, with sugar, indigo, and some pieces of eight, taken by a privateer of Philadelphia.

The ———, Carlos Esteban, and the ———, Juan Macarthe, bound to Corunna, and the ———, Pedro Fernandos, all three carry'd into Lisbon.

Two large ships, one Spanish the other French, carry'd into Cork by two men of war.

A French priv. 1 carriage gun, 6 swivels and 30 men, belonging to Calais, taken by the Saltash.

Two French ships from Brest, one for Bourdeaux, the other for Bilboa, with linnen, cocoa, skins,

tobacco, &c. taken by the Fox priv. of Bristol, captain Combes, and carry'd into that port.

The Mary priv. of Boulogne, 2 carriage, 6 swivel guns, and 36 men, which had taken an English ship for the W. Indies, brought into Dover by the Carlisle priv. Capt. Owens.

A Spanish sloop, with pieces of eight, tobacco, hides, &c. from Spanish St Domingo to Curaçoa, and a large schooner from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with 200 hogheads of sugar, and 40 casks of coffee, &c. taken by the Trembleur, Capt. Brown, and the Bumber, Capt. Beasley, and brought into Philadelphia.

A large ship, coming out of Martinico, with 1300 hogheads of sugar, taken by the William priv. Capt. Richards, of N. York, and a priv. of Boston, Capt. Bais, sent to Antigua.

The Jean Baptiste, Tropez, from Marseilles to Cape Francois, with 250 hogheads of wine, 400 casks of oil, 250 boxes of soap, 200 ditto of candles, cordials, gold lace, wearing apparel, &c. taken by the Marlborough priv. Clymer, brought into Philadelphia.

The St Joseph, Mathiene, 200 tons, 12 guns and 35 men, from Marseilles to Cape Francois, with wine, oil, &c. taken by the Pollux priv. in conjunction with the Castor and Diana privateers, and brought into New York.

The Duke of Argyle, formerly of Bristol, 400 tons, from Brest to Bourdeaux, and the La Maria Joseph, from Brest to Bayonne and Bilboa, sent into Bristol by the Fox priv.

A Fr. ship from Surat, laden with cotton, taken by his maj. ship the Preston in the E. Indies.

A Spanish priv. 16 guns, 142 men, from St Augustine, taken by the Aldborough and Tartar men of war, and car. to Charles Town, S. Carolina.

A Spanish privateer, 8 guns, taken by the Mercury priv. of Carolina, car. to Charles Town.

A Fr. ship taken by the Dolphin priv. and carry'd into Jamaica.

A French ship, value 20,000 pistoles, taken by a Virginia privateer.

A Fr. priv. from Leogane, taken by the Merlin snow of Philadelphia, carry'd into Jamaica.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, June 1746.

THE Rudlow, Brown, from St Kitts, last from Cork for London, taken by a Fr. priv.

Three ships from Lancaster for London, the Lowther, Beete; the Anne and Betty, Latham; and the Sowley, Pennington, with shot, &c. taken off Scilly by the French.

The Mercury, of Zurickzee, from Cork for Mahon, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Naring, Tiddeman, from Bristol for Gibraltar, car. by a Span. priv. into Old Gibraltar.

The John Brigantine, Waldron, of Pool, from Cork to Newfoundland car. into Brest.

The Thomas, Hill, from Ireland for Guernsey, carry'd into Cherburg.

A Dover cutter, Capt. Southgate, taken close under the north foreland light-house by a French open boat, and carry'd off.

The John and Mary, Huntley, from Carolina for Hull, car. into St Maloes.

The Union, Benson, from Cork for Rotterdam, carry'd into Dieppe.

The Little St John, Chevalier, from Guernsey for Newfoundland, car. into St Maloes.

The Madeira packet, M'Carthy, from London for Madeira, car. into the Groyne.

The ———, Wadmore, from Virginia for Bristol, carry'd into Brest.

The Rachel, Perkins, from Waterford for Newfoundland, taken by a French priv. ransom'd.

Two Ipswich vessels with corn for Rotterdam, taken by 3 Fr. privateers, and ransom'd.

The Happy Return, Capt. Walden, late Ellis, from Placentia for Portugal, taken by a Spanish privateer, and carry'd into Bayonne.

The Three Friends, Howard, taken on the coast of Carolina.

The ———, Pearson, from Carolina, carry'd into Brest.

The Stanford, Capt. Lyster, from North Carolina for Piscataqua, carry'd into the Havanna.

The Sarah, Philips, from Swansey, taken off Plymouth by a privateer.

The Dolphin, Bolton, from N. England for the southern provinces, carry'd into the Havanna.

The Princess, Ayllet, from Bonny for the W. Indies, taken by a Fr. priv. near St Thomas Island.

The Love, Berrison, from Carolina to Jamaica, carry'd into St Jago de Cuba.

The Stannage, Coppell, taken, retaken, and at last taken and carry'd into Martinico.

The Diligence, Burk, from Montserrat for London, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Hope, Ross, from Carolina for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

The Betty, Corrodie, from Madeira for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The Speedwell, Woolcombe, from Plymouth for Limerick, carry'd into St Sébastians.

The ———, Anthony de Rocha, from London to Lisbon, carry'd into Granville.

A ship from Barbadoes to Cork, and another from Maryland, both car. into Bilboa.

The Ralph, of London, taken by the Francis privateer of St Maloes, and ransom'd for 800 l.

A ship of 120 tons, taken by the P. of Conti privateer, and carry'd into St Maloes.

Three ships with warlike stores, taken by the Count de Maurepas privateer, car. to Morlaix.

The Pr. Frederic from London, taken by the Fr. priv. Vanqueur, and carry'd into Honfleur.

The London of 400 tons, taken by the Basquois privateer.

A Virginia-man outward bound, taken by the Superbe, a Spanish register ship in her passage from La Vera Cruz to the Groyne.

The Dorset, Twynhoe, and the Anne, Swift, both from Jamaica for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

The Content, Goodwin, from Barbadoes to London, taken by the French.

The New Ipswich, Hayes, from Antigua, and the Somerset, Murray, from Maryland, both for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

Memorial of the Marquis de Castellane, the French Ambassador in Turkey, to the Ottoman Ministry, Feb. 10, 1746.

With REMARKS.

THE Count de Castellane, ambassador from France, is persuaded, that the double peace of the King of Prussia with the King of Poland and the Queen of Hungary must have appeared a very extraordinary event to the Sublime Porte, after the signal victory which that prince had obtained over the Saxons and Austrians near Dresden. (a) It cannot be unknown, that what obliged the king of Prussia to take this step, was the march of the Muscovites, who were already in Courland, and threatened to invade his dominions. (b) The Sublime Porte must from hence perceive, of what importance it would have been to her, if she had followed the advice which France gave her by her ambassador, of making some alarm upon the frontiers of Germany. In like manner as the motions of the Muscovites determined the king of Prussia to give his suffrage to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, so the motions of the Ottoman troops would have prevented every elector from giving his voice for that prince, and would, at the same time, have even obliged him to desist from his pretension. This regards what is past, and is not yet without remedy, if the Porte will for the future shew that firmness which is agreeable to her true interest. (c)

(a) The idea which is endeavour'd to be given the porte of this double peace of the K. of Prussia, cannot be agreeable to that prince, and we may suppose the marquis de Valory took care to give it another explication at Berlin. Nobody can wonder at this, since it is no new and very extraordinary matter for the French ministers to use contradictory language at different courts.

(b) As France, without any regard for christianity, spares no pains nor artifices to stir up the Ottoman Porte against the house of Austria, she is no less solicitous to embroil it with Russia. She thinks all means lawful that tend to promote her design, which she so invariably and constantly pursues, of establishing and confirming more and more her despotic power in Europe. But at the same time it ought to warn all those powers who have most reason to dread her politics and tyranny, that it is not only their interest, but absolutely necessary to their safety, to unite in stricter bands of union, in order to defeat her unjust designs, before it be too late.

(c) An excellent expedient, indeed! for maintaining the freedom of electing an emperor, the prerogatives of the states of the em-

pire, its constitution, happiness, quiet, all in conformity to the guaranty of the peace of Westphalia. France quotes this peace at every turn, and is not ashamed to do it, even when she seeks to engage the sublime porte to invade the frontiers of Germany; yet she calls this worthily discharging the office of a guarantee, of a sincere and constant friend to the Germanic body; and by such marks as these who can but own her as such?

All the reasons which France has made use of to prove the Grand Duke's election illegal, do still subsist, and are founded upon the laws of the empire of Germany: The electors can neither change those laws, nor deviate from them; and the Emperor of France, as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, has a right in himself to oppose whatever is attempted against the liberty and laws of the Germanick body. (d) The Emperor of France engaged in a war to hinder the empire of Germany, in contempt of these laws, from becoming a second time hereditary in the house of Austria. (e) His majesty caused it to be declared to the Porte, that he would with all his forces oppose the election of the Grand Duke. He persists constantly in this project; he did not depart from it, even after the first peace of the king of Prussia in 1742, when the troops of France were most enfeebled, and entirely hemm'd round in Bohemia. Should he desist from it at present, when the arms of France and its allies have had such prosperous success in Flanders and Italy, and while the troubles of Scotland and the taking Ostend have disconcerted all the measures of her aggressors? (f)

(d) The electors of the empire are mightily obliged to the French ambassador at Constantinople, for the honour he pays them. From this pure source they are to derive their knowledge of the laws of their own country. The K. of France is to determine when they deviate from them, in order to put them in the right way, even with the assistance of the porte, because, as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, he has a right in himself to oppose whatever he sees illegal, that is to say, contrary to his own views.

(e) This reasoning of monsieur ambassador is perfectly consistent. He advances that the laws of the empire of Germany exclude the grand duke from the imperial crown; and that by his election the empire must become again hereditary in the house of Austria, in violation of those laws. Who can refuse his assent to such convincing argumentation? But such as it is, the confession is at least sincere, and the public is at last inform'd of the true cause of the war, for which at first the pretensions of the house of Bavaria serv'd as a pretext, and to colour the breach of a peace, confirm'd by oath

oath but a few years before. Shall not then the electors be permitted to chuse a head, whose election *France* had declared she would oppose with all her forces? Or is it not more reasonable, at least by way of acknowledgement for the great care which that crown takes to maintain their liberty, to receive an emperor from their ready and faithful defender, the guarantee of the treaty of *Westphalia*?

(f) By the word *Aggressors*, the count de *Castellane* here seems to mean the empress-queen and her allies. Now all the world knows that *France* had not the least shadow of reason to complain of an *Aggressor*, when she found it for her purpose to invade the territories of that princess with numerous armies, in violation of the most solemn guaranties and treaties. He said a little before, "That the emperor of *France* had undertaken the war, for opposing the election of the grand duke." How then could the queen his spouse be the *Aggressor* in a war begun in 1741. when she was wholly employ'd in defending herself against those whom the count de *Castellane* a little after calls her *Aggressors* in *Germany*, supported, it is well known, by all the power of *France*? We are ignorant by virtue of what guaranty, or of what laws, the troubles of *Scotland*, on which the ambassador lays so much stress, are fomented by his court. But it must not seem strange for one, who takes upon himself to prescribe to the electoral college what they ought to do, by the same right to believe himself authorised to dispose of the *British* throne, without which his pre-eminence above all crowned heads would not be sufficiently own'd and acknowledged. In reality these troubles, and the happy success in *Italy* which he joins together, have not at present so smiling an aspect as to disconcert all the measures of these pretended *Aggressors*; but as these events are of an extraordinary nature, the ambassador of *France* was not obliged to foresee them. In exchange it were to be wish'd he had clear'd up a certain doubt, which might perplex persons of less understanding than himself. "The emperor of *France*, he says, has declared to the porte that he will oppose," &c. This declaration is very positive; the ministers of *France* in *Germany* are not quite so explicit. "The acknowledgement of his imperial majesty, say they, will be the least obstacle to an accommodation. The refusal at present is only a consequence of the war with his august spouse; and there is nothing wanting but the title, since his most christian majesty does nothing at all of what he might be supposed to do in consequence of such a refusal, if he had a mind to persist in it, and to push matters to a greater length." These are the very words of the memorial of the court of *Wirtemberg*, which that court avers to be absolutely conformable to the repeated assurances of the ministers of *France*. As the *Germans*, who are open and sincere, have not so great a measure of finess and subtilty as the *French* ambassador at *Constantinople*, it is to be supposed, that in a matter of such importance, the court of *Wirtem-*

berg will make due proof of what it has advanced in writing, which is the more likely also in that the other courts of the anterior circles of the empire assert the same to be true. But what shall we say, in this case, of the ambassador's memorial? May that be reckon'd a proof of the same? Or perhaps it may not be impossible, that, since the troubles of *Scotland*, and the happy success in *Italy* do not altogether come up to the expectations of *France*, she may think it more convenient to dissemble her views for the present, and not so constantly to pursue her projects, tho' most positively declared to the porte. But what is the result of all this, but that in *Germany* as well as at *Constantinople*, there is no trust to be given to the assurances of *French* ministers?

As *France* with so much constancy pursues her system, why should the Sublime Porte depart from the plan she has hitherto pursued, with regard to the acknowledgment of the Grand Duke? Is not the Porte principally interested in preventing the imperial dignity from being perpetuated in the house of *Austria*? Let it not be deceived: This house will be always her natural enemy and having imperial dignity will employ all the forces of *Germany* to recover her ancient power, and make it valid with her allies, who concurr'd to help her out of the bad situation she was in, with no other view, but to make use of her in the execution of their designs against the *Ottoman* empire. (g)

(g) The court of *Vienna* has no reason but to praise the good faith of the sublime porte. Would to god that *France* had so religiously observed the peace of 1735 and 1738, as the porte has that of 1739, in spite of all the instances and solicitations to the contrary. The *Ottoman* empire has no insults to apprehend on the part of the empress-queen or her allies; but it has more reason than ever to be distrustful of a crown, which is indefatigable in playing all sorts of engines for rendering that empire as well as other courts subservient to the execution of her ambitious designs. As to the rest, one cannot conceive what the ambassador means, when he endeavours to bring an odium upon the empress-queen and her allies at the *English* court, by ascribing to them views which were certainly never in their thoughts; neither the maritime powers nor the K. of *Sardinia* had ever any difference with the sublime porte. And yet, if you would believe him, those allies of the empress-queen "concurr'd, &c. What could be these designs? The public would be mightily obliged to the ambassador, if he pleases to give himself the trouble to discover them. 'Tis a thought quite new, and if not ingenious, is at least deep and far-fetch'd.

The Sublime Porte knows in this respect her true interests, since she herself in writing even exhorted the emperor

peror of France to persist in his system, and began to concur in it by refusing to acknowledge the Grand Duke. (b) It is true that the king of Prussia has since made his peace; but this is a stronger reason why the Porte should continue united to France, and conform to the plan which she will follow. This peace, perhaps, is only a truce upon force, of as short duration as the treaty of 1742. But if it should be true, that the house of Austria, by her accommodation with the houses of Bavaria and Brandenburg, should be delivered from the enemies she had in Germany, it will follow that those powers, who on the East and West may bound the unmeasurable ambition of that house, are more interested than ever to preserve a good understanding, and act with uniformity.

(b) A fine and very decent lesson in the mouth of an ambassador of the most christian king. But as the sublime porte is scrupulous in fulfilling its engagements, it made no impression, nor produced any effect, to the great regret of the persons who were perpetually inculcating it.

The peace with Persia is either concluded, or upon the point of being so. The time approaches when efficacious and solid measures may be taken to overthrow the ambitious projects of the Austrians. The Sublime Porte will renounce beforehand all the advantage of those measures, and will deviate from the rules of sound policy, if she ties up her own hands, and voluntarily, without necessity, gives up the right she has either to act or threaten, whenever the circumstances of affairs may require it.

The ambassador of France is persuaded, that if the Sublime Porte condescends to pay any attention to this memorial, she will defer the acknowledgment of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at least, till the first successes of the next campaign, for which France is making immense preparations, are seen; and till this ambassador can have time to communicate them, as well as his reflections upon the views of his court, since the peace with the king of Prussia. In the mean time, the Sublime Porte will risk nothing in delaying to acknowledge the Grand Duke, if it were only for this reason, that the said Duke is an (i) aggressor of this empire, by his possession of the dominions of Tuscany. And how can the court of Vienna take it ill; who deferr'd the acknowledgment of the late emperor

Charles VII. (k) for three years, and did not own him till after his death, tho' his election was legal, and concurred in even by those who afterwards opposed him?

A (i) New species of Aggression! The emperor is the Aggressor of the Ottoman empire by the possession of Tuscany, which he receiv'd in exchange for the dutchies of Lorraine and Bar, just as the empress-queen is the Aggressor of France by the election of her august spouse, which was made on the 13th of September, 1745, after that crown had commenced hostilities in 1741, and declar'd war solemnly in 1744.

B (k) If the vote of Bohemia had not been excluded in the election of Charles VII. the empress-queen would not have delay'd a moment, as all her rescripts prove, to acknowledge his title, notwithstanding the war which subsisted between her and that prince.

The sublime porte paid no great attention to this memorial, but it certainly deserves that of the public. The court of Vienna never durst impute to that of France what is now discover'd by its contents. It was always cautious, and still is of violating the respect due from one crowned head to another, even amidst the furies and animosities of war.

S I R,
D W H E N you have room I desire to put a question to your learned and orthodox correspondents; in regard to the legality or illegality of a man's marrying his brother's widow. *Leviticus* XVIII. 16. and XX. 21, it is forbid; also in *St Matthew* XIV. 4. And *St Mark* VI. 11. On the other hand it seems to be a positive command, according to *Genesis* XXXVIII. 8, 9, and 10. and *Deuteronomy* XXV. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. and again *Ruth* II. To reconcile these scriptures will remove the difficulty; which will do great service, as well as oblige several of your readers, particularly, Yours, &c. JOHN BUDGE.

Of the present WAR with FRANCE.

F I Know not of any thing which has happen'd in my memory, so much exclaim'd against as the present war with France; but with what reason, shall be the subject of this enquiry; which, I hope, the prejudic'd will read coolly, and the unprejudic'd consider impartially, since I mean not to deceive, but reason.

The great arguments against it are, that it is carried on for the support or enlargement of his majesty's hereditary dominions; and that the expence must ruin the nation.

G If the question was, whether war or peace, in the nature and reason of things, were best? it would answer itself: So it would if it was ask'd, whether

ther *Britain* should be ruin'd to support *Hanover*? Or whether we should run in debt, right or wrong? But whether, in the nature and necessity of things, we are not absolutely obliged to pursue this war to a crisis, is now the question before me?

By the constitution of the empire, none of its members or dependencies, electorates, principalities, or fiefs, are to be dismembered, separated, or less'n'd, but by an imperial decree, made with the assent of the states, &c. The having this constitution in view, was the true reason why the king of *Prussia*, when lately in possession of *Saxony*, relinquish'd it on such easy terms. If an enemy comes into *Germany*, the body of the empire is obliged to give aid where it is necessary. If any of the sovereign princes act otherwise, it is, in fact, rebellion; and if the constitution are able, will punish it accordingly. It will follow, that the aid of the constitution is the true and natural support of each distinct sovereignty; and to bring in foreign assistance, contrary to the constitution.

From these reflections, we can't gather any reasons for *Great Britain's* being engaged in a war to support *Hanover*, nor, consequently, that *Great Britain's* engagements have any retrospect that way. But when we go farther, and readily conceive, that the support and preservation of *Hanover* is more particularly the object of the king of *Prussia's* regard, we shall, with the least reflection on the conduct of that prince, learn, that he would never suffer *France* to have any footing there, nor indeed in any other part of the empire, much less on his own borders. Common sense would dictate this to any prince, with sufficient power to prevent it, which no body will dispute to be the case of the king of *Prussia*. And thus guarded by the empire in general, and the king of *Prussia* in particular, *Hanover* can in no sense want the aid of *Great Britain*; nor, consequently, has the support thereof been any reason for engaging us in this war. Nor by a parity of reasoning can it be pretended, that it was to give any acquisition to *Hanover*, there being none, as I know of, to be had, either in or out of the empire, supposing the arms of the allies had proved never so successful. It seems to me evidently to follow, that the motives of this war have had a very different retrospect, without any more relation to *Hanover*, than

to any other of our allies. What relates to the troops being taken into our pay, will appear presently in the proper place.

The power of *France* had its commencement from the decline of the house of *Austria*, and the establishing of itself into an absolute monarchy the beginning of the XVIIth century, by the conduct of cardinal *Richlieu*. These seven provinces becoming free, and our *James I.* a weak prince, both essentially contributed to turn the scale in favour of the house of *Bourbon*. In the year 1630, the protestant interest engaging *Germany* in a war, and *Gustavus Adolphus*, on their behalf, entering the empire, and the *German* and *Spanish* interests separated, laid together the foundation whereon was constructed the rising glory of that house. This was followed by the revolt of *Portugal*, and by the *French* over-running the greatest part of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, confirmed to them by the treaty of the *Pirenees*, 1659. From this time it became more particularly the consideration of *Great Britain*, how to support the house of *Austria*, so as to render it a balance to that of *Bourbon*, on the continent; and how more specially to guard against its acquiring too much sea-coast, or too much power on the ocean. The last of these *Cromwell* took care of during his usurpation, and secured the important port of *Dunkirk*; but from the restoration of *Charles II.* to the abdication of *James II.* either of these points were so far from being regarded, that *Dunkirk* was sold, and the *French* suffered to pursue their conquests, against the express sense of the nation, as appears by the parliamentary addresses. The necessity of preserving *Europe* in general, and *Britain* in particular, founded those engagements that were the cause of the revolution. This put the power of *France* to a stand; and the successes of the duke of *Marlborough* in the next reign, had effectually preserv'd us from any future attempts of the house of *Bourbon*, and, consequently, of any necessity of being now at war, if such a peace had been made as we might have commanded. The making the peace of *Utrecht*, a long continuance of tranquillity, whereby *France* got breath, and acquir'd a flourishing commerce, with the settling of *Don Carlos* in *Italy*, more than recover'd to the house of *Bourbon* their weaknings and losses by the late war: and our situation, on the entering into this, is not so good as to our alliances,

as at the revolution; and much worse, in respect to our being fifty millions in debt. But will any body infer from all these known facts, or the badness of our situation, that it was right to sit still until *France* had raised her power from dangerous to irresistible? Or can any man of common sense think himself right in so reasoning? Or can a peace be now acceptable on almost any terms? since it's impossible to have any but what must add to the power of *France*, and, in proportion, lessen our own, evidently preparative to a train of fatal consequences. In the article of loss and gain, the balance is on our side in captures at least five millions, besides *Cape Breton*, at least worth twelve more, which I hope over-runs our expences, great and extraordinary as they are: and there is another acquisition in view, I fancy a pretty easy one too, which may, without stretching the value, be worth as much more; all, when acquir'd, capable of being easily preserv'd. But this is not the case with the *French* in *Flanders*, who are on the point of walking back, without any acquisitions to solace themselves with, for all their losses by sea, and expences by land.

This seems to me a light, wherein no body, that chuses to reflect a moment, can help seeing it to be the evident state of things. If it be ask'd, how are we to find money? I could safely say, it is not difficult to a ministry with any kind of skill, the plain state of the case being this: The nation, by carrying on this war, is purchasing a sure estate in *North America*, which will not only secure our previous acquisitions, but most probably pay an interest of ten *per Ct.* for what we only pay four, with a surplus capital: and can this be judg'd a situation to make peace in?

The cavilling about what kind of troops we shall hire, if it be agreed that we are to hire any, and that they are as good, as complete, and at the same price, I see not the sense of; not finding it disputed, but that the *Hanoverian* troops are as good, and at least to be as much depended upon, as any other. We thought so in the late war, and I can't see the reason, tho' I can the aim and prejudice, why the king's being elector of *Hanover* can be any more objection to the entertaining of his troops in *Flanders* now, than when the family was not on the *British* throne; nor have I yet ever heard or read the least appearance of argument against it.

Upon the whole, while the necessity

is apparent, and the balance of profit evidently in our favour, I see no reason in setting the hazard of the present expence against inevitable destruction; the meaning of the disbursement seeming to me no more, than in a private man's advancing his ready money to purchase an estate at half value.

A short View of Mr WATSON'S
TREATISE on ELECTRICITY.

Relative to FIG. VII. PLATE IV.

THIS pamphlet contains very few particulars which are not to be met with in our *April Mag.* 1745, and where several surprising effects of electricity are mentioned, which have not been produced by Mr *Watson*, as p. 196 A, B, and 197 A. But this ingenious gentleman made all his experiments not with spheres, but tubes of glass, about 2 feet long, the bore about one inch in diameter. The thinner these tubes are, the sooner they are excited; the thicker, the longer they retain their power: and tho' an exactness in these particulars is not necessary, yet they should never be less than 1 12th of an inch thick, because of the danger of breaking by the friction. Before these tubes are used, they must be dried and warmed by laying them before a fire; but it is remarkable, that glass tubes, apparently the same in all respects, shall produce different effects. Mr *Watson* observes that non-electric bodies, made electrical, lose almost all that electricity, by coming either within or near the contract of non-electrics, not made electrical; but that it happens otherwise with regard to electrics *per se*, when excited by rubbing, &c. because the rubbed tube of 2 feet long sometimes emitted five or six flashes of the electrical fire at different explosions (See Fig. VII. PLATE IV.) as if, instead of being one continued cylinder, it had consisted of five or six segments of cylinders.—The knowledge of this theorem he thinks of the utmost consequence in electrical experiments; as all this fire, if possible, must be collected at the same time, and the flashes made to follow each other so fast, as that a second may be visible before the first is extinguished. This Mr *Watson* effected by suspending a poker in silk lines, at the end of which he hung several little bundles of white thread, the extremities of which were about a foot, at right angles with the poker. Among these threads, which were all attracted by

by the rubbed tube, he excited the greatest electrical fire he was capable, while an assistant near the end of the poker held a spoon, in which were some warm spirits; thus the thread communicated the electricity to the poker, which fired the spirits at the other end. In another experiment, the spirits in the spoon, placed as above, were fired by the approach of the finger of a non-electrified person. The first of these he calls firing the spirit by the attractive, and the latter, by the repulsive power of electricity. He says he can at pleasure fire gunpowder, and even discharge a musket, when the gunpowder has been ground with a little camphor, or a few drops of some inflammable chymical oil, but not gunpowder singly, as it will not fire in flame till the sulphur in it is melted.

‘ If, *says he*, a number of pieces of finely spun glass, cut to about an inch in length, little bits of fine wire of the same length, of what metal you please, and small cork balls, are either put all together, or each by themselves, into a dry pewter plate, or upon a piece of polish’d metal, they make, in the following manner, * a very odd and surprising appearance. Let a man, standing upon electrical cakes, hold this plate in his hand with the bits of glass, wire, &c. detached from each other, as much as conveniently may be; when he is electrified, let him cause a person standing upon the ground to bring another plate, his hand, or any other non-electric, exactly over the plate containing these bodies. When his hand, &c. is about eight inches over them, let him bring it down gently: as it comes near, in proportion to the strength of the electricity, he will observe the bits of glass first raise themselves upright; and then, if he brings his hand nearer, dart directly up and stick to it without snapping. The bits of wire will fly up likewise, and as they come near the hand, snap aloud; you feel a smart stroke, and see the fire arising from them to the hand at every stroke; each of these, as soon as they have discharged their fire, falls down again upon the plate. The cork balls also fly up, and strike your hand, but fall again directly. You have a constant succession of these appearances as long as you continue to electrify the man, in whose hand the plate is held; but if you touch any part either of the man or plate,

‘ the pieces of glass, which before were upon their ends, immediately fall down.’

* *N.B.* It may not be unacceptable to add to this account, that a common reading or spectacle glass, or piece of window glass, rubbed gently with the hand, or upon the leg, having a silk or woollen stocking, or on soft leather, will attract wafers, bits of paper, cork, or feathers; and if held over a number of such light pieces, will afford an agreeable amusement; for they will, when the glass happens to be well excited, fly about as if impell’d by a whirlwind.

P R E A M B L E to act for settling an additional revenue on his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

May it please your most excellent majesty.

‘ WHEREAS by the glorious success with which it has pleased almighty god to bless your majesty’s arms, under the auspicious conduct of your dearly beloved son the duke of Cumberland, we may reasonably hope for a happy and speedy end of the present wicked and unnatural rebellion: In return therefore for your majesty’s unwearied care, and affectionate concern for the safety of your people, of which the exposing a life so justly valuable to your majesty, is a most endearing proof; we beg leave to offer your majesty the warmest assurances of that duty and loyalty, which must ever flow from hearts full of gratitude and affection; and that we may in some measure express the deep sense we have of the indefatigable labour his royal highness the duke of Cumberland has undergone, and the eminent services he has performed to your majesty and his country, we most humbly beseech your majesty, that an additional revenue may be settled on his royal highness, and his issue male; which provision, we pray almighty god, by the long continuance of his illustrious line, may remain as a lasting monument to all ages of our respect, gratitude, and affection to his royal highness the duke, to whose distinguished courage and conduct (under god and your majesty) we owe the pleasing prospect of being delivered from the horrors and desolation that must have accompanied the continuance of this unnatural rebellion: Wherefore your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the &c. &c. &c. do most humbly beseech your majesty, that it may be enacted, that, &c.’

Histo-

Historical Account of the FRENCH THEATRE. From Tome V. (Continued from p. 253.)

THO' this tome takes in only from 1633 to 1638, it affords a great number of pieces, most of them of authors mention'd in the preceding tome. We shall only speak of five of the writers whose first productions are here noticed.

1. The Abbe de Boissrobert.] By his pleasing conversation, and diverting talent, which he could exert to a high degree, he became a great favourite of cardinal Richlieu, who loaded him with benefits, till the Abbe's scandalous conduct put a stop to them. Several persons solicited his pardon in vain, tho' the cardinal himself secretly long'd to give it: at last his physician had the good fortune to free him from his anxiety, and bring about a reconciliation. He took occasion, from a slight indisposition of the cardinal, to write this prescription for him; *Recipe Boissrobert*: "Take Boissrobert." The Abbe was immediately sent for, and the disorder went off.

Boissrobert had an excellent talent at declamation, which procured him the name of the Abbe Mondory. Among a multitude of passions, to which he was subject, he was extremely fond of shows. *Gui-Patin* says of him, "He is a priest, a boon companion, and leads a very dissolute and irregular life."

The Abbe wrote 18 pieces, among which is one tragedy; the rest are comedies and tragicomedies, all very low. He was one of the five authors employ'd by cardinal Richlieu. (See p. 251 F.) Their work was bad, as it usually happens where many are concern'd,

The best that can be said of Boissrobert is, that he contributed more than any one to the establishment of the French academy, on which account his memory cannot be too dear to the learned world.

2. La Calprenede.] He is more famous for his romances of *Cassandra*, *Cleopatra*, and *Pharamond*, than as a dramatic poet; he was, however, author of three tragicomedies, and seven tragedies: Two of them, *Mithridates*, and *the Earl of Essex*, in 1635 and 1638, by no means to be despised. The episodic or under-part, which the wife of *Pharnaces* acts in the tragedy of *Mithridates* is happily enough imagin'd. That princess remains constantly attach'd to the interest of her father-in-law, whom she forces to give her poison, when the Romans, with her husband at their head, had made themselves masters of *Synope*. The poet has yet better succeeded in his *Earl of Essex*, and *Thomas Corneille* knew how to improve by it.

(JUNE 1746.)

La Calprenede, in 1650, had the place of gentleman in ordinary of the king's chamber. He was very young, and a cadet in the guards when he composed *Mithridates*, his first tragedy. His prefaces are written in *Scudery's* manner, (See p. 251.) and affecting the same military air. "Cardinal Richlieu having said of one of his tragedies, It is a good piece, but the verses are dull [*laches*] this was told to our poet, who reply'd with a Gasconade worthy his country (for he was a Gascon) What! dull? Nothing dull belongs to the family of *Calprenede*."

3. *Tristan*.] Never did author make his first appearance on the theatre in a more shining manner. *Mariamne*, his first piece, acted in 1636, not only met with better success than *Corneille's Medea*, which was brought on the stage the year before, but even rival'd the *Cid*, with which it continued to be acted during the following winter. It maintain'd its reputation a long time; for, to the year 1705, this tragedy is found registred by the comedians in the number of those which they acted stately; and the same person (*Rousseau*) who ventur'd to correct the *Cid*, thought it worth his while to do the like for *Mariamne*. However, this piece has great faults in its conduct, the versification is languid, and it abounds with low expressions, impertinences, and cold details. The imprecation utter'd by *Herod* against the Jews, when he was told *Mariamne* was dead, is a fine passage, and must be the more affecting in the mouth of *Mondori*, who surpass'd himself in that part, and made even cardinal Richlieu, who desired to hear him, shed tears. *Mondori's* success in this piece prov'd fatal to him, by overstraining himself, which, *M. St Evremond* says, induced an apoplexy, that seized him on the very stage.

Tristan's tragedy of *Panthea*, in 1637, was not so well receiv'd; there are, however, some fine verses in it. Two are quoted by our authors from the narration of the death of *Abradates*.

Et lorsqu'il est tombe sanglant sur la poussiere,
Les mains de la Victoire ont ferme sa paupiere,

And when he bleeding sunk upon the sand,
His eyes were clos'd by Victory's own hand.

Gaston of France, duke of Orleans, gave him the place of gentleman in ordinary to his chamber. *Tristan* dy'd in 1650, at the *Hotel de Guise*, where he had an apartment. He says thus of himself,

Ebloui de l'eclat de la splendeur mondaine,
Je me flatai toujours de l'esperance vaine,
P P Faisant

Faisant le chien couchant auprès d'un grand
seigneur [roître ;
Je me vis toujours pauvre, & tachai de pa-
se vecus dans la peine attendant le bonheur,
Et mourus sur un coffre en attendant mon
maître.

*While Pomp's false glories my dimm'd eyes
arrest,*

*Each flatt'ring Hope I courted to my breast;
I fawn'd, a servile spaniel, on the great,
Yet still my looks betray'd my needy state.
A wretch I liv'd, expecting future store,
And dy'd attending at my patron's door.*

Tristan had for his disciple M. Quinault,
who became more famous than his master.
M. de Montmort has given us in verse a
pleasant thought of the duke de Montausier
on this subject:

Elie, ainsi, qu'il est écrit,
De son manteau joint a son double esprit
Recompensa son serviteur fidele.
Tristan eut suivi ce modele ;
Mais Tristan qu'on mit au tombeau
Plus pauvre que n'est un prophete,
En laissant a Quinault son esprit de poete,
Ne put lui laisser de manteau.

*When old Elijah (as the scriptures say)
Triumphant mounted to the realms of day,
His spirit doubled, and his cloak beside,
He gave Elitha, by long service try'd.*

*Tristan from hence wou'd fain example take,
For honest Quinault, his disciple's sake;
But this, alas ! injurious Fate deny'd,
For Tristan poorer than a prophet dy'd.
To Quinault thus the bard expiring spoke ;
" My wit I leave thee—but—I have no
cloak."*

4. *Guerin de Boyscal.*] All we can learn
of his person is from the licenses granted
to his pieces, where he takes the quality of
Advocate of Parliament. He is author of
several tragedies, tragicomedies and come-
dies, from 1636 to 1647. His comedy of
Don Quixote de la Manche is very well for
the time. In tragedy he often flies out into
fustian and bombast, instead of the true po-
etical sublime: For example, he speaks of
the victory gained by Octavius and An-
tony in the fields of Philippi after the fol-
lowing manner.

Ce fut lorsque l'Enfer fit voir en abrege,
Ce qu'il a de plus noir & de plus enrage.
Ce fut lorsqu'on craignit que le Ciel en co-
lere, [phere ;
Voulut noyer de sang l'un & l'autre hemis-
Et que Bellone meme herissant ses cheveux
Arreta sa fureur pour recourir aux vœux.
L'Assurance & la Peur a travers la fumee,
Repasserent cent fois de l'une a l'autre ar-
mee ;
Et la Victoire errante en ce danger mortel,
Douta qu'il resteroit pour lui faire un autel.

*Then, Hell epitomiz'd appall'd the sight
With all its fury, and its deepest night.*

*'Twas fear'd that angry Heav'n, with seas
of gore [shore ;
Would float the world, and leave no friendly
That war's stern goddess, with her snaky
hair, [pray'r.*

A *Thro' fear erect, wou'd quit her rage for
An hundred times pale Fear and Hope were
found*

*To tread from host to host the reeking ground ;
While Victory doubts (thro' dangers as she
strays)*

B *If one surviving shall her altar raise.*

5. *M. Desmaret's.*] His comedy of the Vi-
sionaries had most surprising success, when
first acted in 1637. The wits his co-
temporaries, and even Pelisson himself,
honour'd it with the title of *The ini-
mitable Comedy*, and it might perhaps de-
serve it, if taken in a contrary sense. It is
the first comedy that has for its subject the
censure of different ridiculous characters,
but there is scarce any of these characters
founded in nature. The author, 'tis true,
was well enough qualified to represent them
in that manner, being himself a visionary,
and his descriptions ought to answer the
irregularity of his ideas. As to the rest,
D we find some scenes in that piece comic
enough, and a versification superior to any
thing of his own time.—It was contrary to
his own taste that Desmaret's apply'd him-
self to the drama ; he could hardly be
brought to leave off his darling work, the
poem of *Clowis*. But cardinal Richlieu,
who had a kindness for him, and had made
his fortune, obliged him to write several
pieces for the stage. He is author of two
comedies, one heroic comedy, and four
tragicomedies.

The character of Desmaret's given by
Chapelain to M. Colber when that minister
employ'd him in drawing up, for his use,
F a memoir concerning men of learning then
living, is as follows.

He is one of the easy wits of those
times, who, without any great fund of
sense, is however knowing in many
things, and has the skill to set them off
to the best advantage. His style in prose
is pure, yet without elevation ; in verse
G he raises or depresses it as he pleases, and
in both kinds he is inexhaustible, and ra-
pid in the execution, chusing rather to be
guilty of faults and negligences, than
not to be quick in his compositions. He
has a great fertility of imagination, which
often gets the better of his judgment.
Formerly he apply'd this talent to the
writing of plays and romances, not with-
out great success ; but since the decline of
age, he has betaken himself wholly to
de-

devotion, in which he makes as quick a progress, as he did before in profane literature.

Desmaret's is author of the Sonnet which serves for an inscription on the Equestrian statue in the palace-yard: he had a share also in the *Guirlande de Julie*, "the July garland;" and these verses on the violet are his:

Modeste en ma couleur, modeste en mon se-
jour,

Franche d'ambition, je me cache sous l'herbe;
Mais si sur votre front je puis me voir un
jour,

La plus humble des fleurs sera la plus su-

*My dwelling modest, and of modest hue,
Beneath the leaves, content, I shun the view.
But to your temples rais'd in happy hour,
The humblest changes to the proudest flower.*

During the six years comprehended in this tome, *Corneille* published several pieces, as, *the Widow*, *the Palace-gallery*, *the Waiting-woman*, *the Palace-yard*, *Medea*, *the Comic Allusion*, and, lastly, *the Cid*.

The Widow, or, *the Traitor punished*, appear'd in 1633; it is no more regular than *Melita*, with respect to unity of place. The extent of time is not so great, but may be reduced to five days, one to each act. This was a medium, which *Corneille* then thought very reasonable, between the rigorous confinement of 24 hours, and an unlimited time. "I thought, says he, I had paid respect enough to antiquity in giving it a share in my works, and of six pieces which I wrote for the stage, reducing three of them within the bounds prescribed by the antients, tho' I made no scruple of lengthening out a little the 24 hours in the 3 others."

We need not wonder that *Corneille* talks as yet so freely about the unity of time. A multitude of authors in those days, enemies to all rules, on account of their constraint, boldly criticised on the rule of 24 hours. *Durval*, a poet of that time, concludes his preface to the *Panthea*, a tragedy which he publish'd in 1638, in the following lines on this subject.

L'effet de cette loi nouvelle
Est de comprimer la cervelle,
De retrecir l'entendement,
D'affoiblir l'imaginative;
Par ce moyen juge comment
L'ame se rend plus attentive.

*This new imposition has starvish effects,
The brain and the fancy fresh shackles
endure;
Judge then if a rule which is made to per-
A juster attention of mind can secure.*

The Palace-gallery, or, *the Female Rival Friend*, was acted in 1634. This piece, as to the duration of the action, is of the same kind with *The Widow*. It is the first play where the person of a nurse, a relique of the antient comedy, which the want of actresses had till then kept up, that it might be acted by a man under a disguise, is exchanged for that of a waiting-maid, which began to be play'd by a woman.

The comedy of the *Waiting-woman* is of the same year. *M. Corneille* seems to have had a high opinion of it, but it would really have been pretty difficult to know upon what foundation. We find these six verses in his epistle dedicatory.

Je vois d'un œil egal croître le nom d'au-
trui,

Et tache a m'élever aussi haut comme lui,
Sans hazarder ma peine a le faire descendre:
La gloire a des trésors, qu'on ne peut épuiser,
Et plus elle en prodigue a nous favoriser,
Plus elle en garde encore ou chacun peut
pretendre.

*Another's fame I see with placid eyes,
Nor seek his fall, tho' emulous to rise;
For Glory's treasure no demands can drain,
The more she gives, the more there's still
to gain.*

The Palace-yard, or, *the extravagant Lover*, appear'd in 1635. *Corneille* was less prejudiced in favour of this piece.

His *Medea* came forth the same year. This tragedy far excels all that preceded it; it may however be observed that, except the part of *Medea*, the rest is mean enough. The author himself thus speaks of it. "As to the style, it is very unequal. What is my own comes so far short of what I have translated from *Seneca*, that there is no need of placing the text in the margin, to distinguish them."

In 1636 he publish'd his *Comic Illusion*, which piece, so unworthy the author of the *Medea*, was immediately follow'd by a contrast, yet more surprising, the tragedy of *the Cid*, first intitled a *tragicomedy*.

The public was at once enchanted with it; the rivals of *Corneille* were in a consternation, and a great minister, who would be prime in all matters, became jealous of its reputation. Not content with exciting private censure, he wanted to give a kind of authenticity to criticism, by the judicial decision of a tribunal legally empower'd to sit on such affairs. (See p. 251.) But in vain did he strive to persuade the public, that they ought to condemn what they admir'd; the opinion prevailed, the admiration continued, and still subsists, tho' more than an age afterwards.

[To be continued.]

From the *Westminster Journal*, May 31.

To maintain a War with France, even without Allies, more eligible than restoring CAPE BRETON.

Whoever that has read the accounts of the advantages of Cape Breton, (See p. 126.) will not hear with the deepest regret the insinuation now spread, that it must not be ours?—France, it is said, will never consent to a peace without it, and therefore we must submit. Whether we give it up by treaty, or put her to the expence of a parade to retake it, no matter: She must have it, and we cannot help ourselves, as affairs are circumstanced.

Now I say that our help is in our own hands; that the circumstances of affairs are in this respect nothing to us, and that therefore we are under no necessity of submitting on the occasion.

But then, it will be objected, we must continue the war alone against France.—So much the better: because then we should do it in the way adapted to our own strength, which would make us alone, under providence, as much a superior match to France, as we are now inferior to her with all our powerful allies. Shall we not then save all the expence and disgrace that may attend us in Flanders, the only theatre on which we are unable to measure arms with this mighty enemy? And how much better than alone have we been upon this theatre, with all our pompous list of allies, if we consider how many troops we have paid, some for acting, some for not acting, besides those we have furnished of our nation?

The Dutch, it is very plain, never desired the war in their neighbourhood, and were sorry to see it brought thither by the sending over of our troops.—Suppose they, the emperor, and the king of Sardinia, should make their peace, therefore, upon the best terms they can, and leave us entirely out of the question, for our obstinacy in not restoring Cape Breton: In this case, I should be glad to hear in what respect we could find ourselves worsted. We should then have neither Austrians, Piedmontese, Hessians, nor Hanoverians to pay; the expence of so many men would be entirely saved to add sinews to our own strength, and yet France would be no stronger, with respect to us, than she is at present. This I think demonstrable.

Has not this enemy, several times, within little more than two years, done all in her power to invade us? Could she do more for this purpose, if entirely at peace with all her neighbours on the continent? What then have we to fear from being at war with her alone, provided the nature of the war be so changed, as to consist only in naval armaments and invasions attempted on either side? We have a better fleet than France, and troops enough for a war of this kind, in which the hundred thousands of the French king could do him no service.

Since France can insult the coasts of a power superior to her at sea, what is there to hinder that power from returning the insults with double vengeance? There is as much French coast opposed to ours, as there is of ours to France; and I do not hear but it is altogether as accessible. Why then has it not been alarmed? Are not invasions as practicable to us as to the French? I am apt to think they are more so for this reason: The wind is constantly a much greater part of the year in the points that favour a descent from the South of England upon the coast of Normandy, than it is in those that would assist the French to fall upon England from any of their ports in either the ocean or channel. This is certainly a very material circumstance which nature has given to our advantage, and we have sometimes known it of more service to us than our own vigilance.

But tho' the French have not at present a fleet equal to ours, might they not soon raise such an one, if all their finances were applied to carry on a war against Great Britain?—I would answer, No, unless we permitted them; because ours might be still increasing in a much greater proportion. Besides, as France must then be obliged to bring all her naval strength into the ocean and channel, we could call home our fleets from the Mediterranean, except a few ships to intercept the French trade, since we should then have no Italian allies to assist and protect.

And our very keeping of this island of Cape Breton would be a capital means of preventing the increase of the French navy: For P. Charlevoix mentions among the other advantages of this island that it furnishes plenty of the best oaks for ship-building, and, together with the stores raised in Canada, might alone suffice to keep up the navy of France, which now depends almost entirely upon the products of other countries, for which

which ready money must be sent out of the kingdom.' (see p. 125.)

Tho' I have room but to touch upon these heads, I hope sufficient has been said to support my argument, 'That Great Britain ALONE is more capable of maintaining a war against France, than in conjunction with allies on the continent; and that she had better engage in such a war, than give up the island of CAPE BRETON.'

MR URBAN,

THERE is no accounting for the sudden transition in the mind from one subject to another.—I believe you will scarce see the least marks of connection, and yet I found several, between the pieces mentioned in your entertaining account of the French THEATRE, and the pastoral which I here inclose, and (pardon the liberty) recommend to a place in your magazine. The dramatic piece entitled a Morality p. 200 H. which condemns extravagant Feasting, gave me so great pleasure, that I really think, a delightful Farce, or comitragic opera might be composed under this title. The trial and condemnation of Sir John Feasting, and Humphry Gluttony, Esq; for the horrid murder of 17 lords, 5 bishops, 29 members of parliament, 123 liverymen, 606 freeholders and free-burgesses, besides a great number cruelly wounded, and disabled in their limbs, since the dissolution of last parliament; together with the humours of Sir Timothy Good-company, Roger I-drink-to-you, Harry Goodfellow, &c. Esquires; especially, if a genius like Hogarth's was to dress these characters, with those of Mess. Remedy, Pill, Clyster, Dropsy, Quinsy, Jaundice, &c. This piece however contributed very little to the recollection of the inclosed, no further than that I fancy'd they might both be brought on some of our stages with success; and probably from this hint, the manager of Goodman's fields may try one of them, when his run of Culloden fight is over. But to come to the point—it was that passage, p. 199 B, of the cursed child who killed his father, hanged his mother, and at last went distracted, which fetch'd back to my memory a like passage about the ballad, in the following dialogue, and caused me to peruse the whole again; and as I had more than once read it before, and still with pleasure, I guess it will be entertaining to others. It was first written by a clergyman of Devonshire, near the forest of Exmoor; but, I believe, has received some additions.

I am your obliged monthly subscriber,
H. OXON.

P. S. If you please to insert this letter, I could wish you would add a request that your correspondents in other counties would favour the public by your means with as good and as copious a sample of their particular dialects, and that some of them would send us the meaning of the words, which I have marked with an asterisk, for I cannot so much as guess at it.

EXMOOR COURTSHIP. Or, A Suitoring Discourse, in the Devonshire Dialect and Mode, near the forest of Exmoor.

THE PERSONS.

ANDREW MOORMAN, a young farmer.
MARGERY VAGWELL, his sweetheart.
Old gammer NELL, grammer to MARGERY.

TAMSIN, sister to MARGERY.

SCENE Margery's House.

To Margery enter Andrew.

AND. HOW geeth et, Cozen Magery?
[MARG.] Hoh! cozen Andra, how d'ye try?

A.] Come, let's shake bonds, thof kissing be scarce.

M.] Kissing's plenty enow; but chud zo leefe kiss tha back o' ma hond, as e'er a man in Gballacomb, or eet in Paracomb; no dispreize.

A.] Es don't believe thek, and eet es believe well too.

[Zwop! he kisses and smuggles her.

M.] Hemph!—Oh! the vary vengeance out o' tha!—Tha hast a creem'd ma yearms, and a'morft a burst ma neck.—Well, bet, vor oll, how dost try, ees zay, cozen Andra? Ees hant a zee'd ye a gurt while.

A.] Why, fath, cozen Magery, nort mar-chantable, e'er zince es scor'ft a tack or two wey Rager Trogvell, t'ather day.—Bet, zugs! es trem'd en, and vagg'd en zo, that he'll veel et vor wone while, chell warndy.

M.] How, cozen Andra! Why ces thort ee couden a vort zo.

A.] Why, 'twas oll about thee, mun;—vor es chan't hire an eel word o' tha.

M.] How! about me!—why, why vore about me, good zweet now?—Of a ground ha can zay no harm by ma.

A.] Well, well, no matter. Es cou'den hire tha a run down, and a roilad upon zo, and zet still leke a mumchance, and net pritch en vor't.

M.] Why, whot, and be hang'd to en, cou'd a zey o' me, a gurt meazel?

A.] Es begit tha words now;—bet ha roilad zo, that es cou'dent bear et.—Bet a ded-en't looze his labour, fath;—vor es toz'd en, es lamb'd en, es lace'd en, es thong'd en, es drash'd en, es drumm'd en, es tann'd en to tha true* ben, fath.—Bet stap! cham avore ma story.—Zes I, Thee! thee art a pretty vella!—Zes he, Gar! thee castn't make a pretty vella o' ma.—No, agar, zes I, vor th'art too ugly to be made a pretty vella, that true

know. Gar, ha wos woundy mad than.—
Chell try thek, zes he.—*As zoon's tha wut,*
zes I.—Zo up ha roze, and to't we went.—
Vurft ha geed ma a whisterpoop under tha year,
 and vorewey ha geed ma a vulch in tha leer.—
 Add, then ees rakad up, and tuck en be tha
 collar, and zo box'd en, and zlapp'd en, that
 es made hes kep * hoppy, and hes yead addle
 to en.

M.] Well, ees thank ye, cozen *Andra*,
 vor taking wone's peart zo.—Bet cham * ageft
 cel go vor a warrant vor ye, and take ye bevore
 tha cunfabel; and than ye mey be bound over,
 and be vorft to gi'n t' *Exeter* to zizes; and
 than ha mey zwear tha peace of es, you know.
 —Es en et better to drenk vriends and make
 et up?

A.] Go vor a warrant!—Ad! let 'en, let
 en go; chell not hender en:—Vor there's *Tom*
Vuffs can take hes cornoral oath thet *be* begun
 vurft.—And if ha do's, chell ha' as good a
 warrant vor *he* as he can vor *me*, don't ques-
 tion't: Vor tha turney into *Moulton* knows
me, good now, and has had zome zweet pounds
 o' veather bevore ha dy'd.—And if he's a
 meended to go to la, es can spend vorty or vifty
 shillings as well's he. And zo let en go, and
 wipe whot ha zets upon a zindeys wi' hes war-
 rant.—Bet hang en, let's ha' nort more to
 zey about en; vor chive better bezneze in hond
 a gurt deal.

[*He takes hold of her, and paddles in her
 neck and bosom.*]

M.] Come, be quiet;—be quiet, ees zay, a
 grabbling o' wone's tetties.—Ees won't ha'
 ma tetties a grabbed zo; ner ees won't be zo
 mullad and foulad.—Stand azide; come,
 gi' o'er.

A.] Lock, lock! How skittish we be now!
 Yow weren't zo skittish wey *Kester Hofegood*
 up to *Daraty Vuzzz's* up-zetting.—No, no,
 yow weren't zo skittish than, ner zo squeamish
 nether.—*He* murt mully and foully tell ha wos
 weary.

M.] Ees believe the vary dowl's in voke
 vor leeing.

A.] How! zure and zure, you won't deny
 et, wull ye, whan oll the voaken took no-
 teze o' et?

M.] Why, cozen *Andra*, thes wos the
 whole fump o' tha bezneze.—Chaw'r in
 wey en to donce; and whan tha donce was out,
 tha crowd cry'd *Squeak squeak, squeak*
squeak (as ha uzeth to do, you know) and ha
 cort ma about tha neck, and wouden't be a
 zed bet ha woud kiss ma, in spite o' ma, do
 what ees coud to hender en.—Ees coud a
 borft tha' crowd in shivers, and tha crowder
 too, a foul slave as ha wos, and hes veddleslick
 to tha bargin.

A.] Well, well, es b'ent angry, mun.—
 And zo let's kiss and vriends.—[*Kisses her.*]
 —Well, bet cozen *Magery*, oll thes while es
 han't a told tha my arrant;—and chive on
 * over arrant to tha, mun.

M.] (*Simpering.*) Good sweet now, whot
 arrant es et? Ees mar! whot arrant ee can ha
 to me.

A.] Why, vath, chell tell tha. Whot zig-
 navies et to mence the matter? 'T'es thes;
volus nolus wut ha' ma?

Mr.] Ha' ma? Whot's thek?—Ees can't
 tell what ye me-an by thek.

A.] Why, than, chell tell tha vlat and
 plean. Yow know es kep *Challacomb*-moor in
 hond; 'tes vull-statad*: Bet cham to chonge
 a live vor drie yellow-beels*. And than there's
 tha lane up to *Parracomb* town: and whan es
 be to *Parracomb*, es must ha' wone that es can
 trest to look arter the * girred-teal'd meazels,
 and to zar tha *ilt and tha barra, and melk tha
 kee to *Challacomb*, and to look arter the
 thengs of tha houze.

M.] O varjuice! Why, cozen *Andra*, a
 good steddyy zarrant can do oll thes.

A.] Po, po, po! chell trest no zarrants.—
 And more an zo, than they'll zey by me as they
 ded by gesser *Hill* t'ather day: *They made two*
beds, and ded g'in to wone.—No, no, es ban't
 zo mad nether.—Well, bet, lock, dost zec,
 cozen *Magery*; zo vur yore es tha wut ha ma,
 chell put thy live upon *Parracomb*-down.
 'T'es wor twanty nobles a year, and a purse to
 put min in.

M.] O vile! Whot, marry?—No; chan't
 ha' tha best man in *Challacomb*, ner cet in *Par-*
racomb.—Na, chell ne'er marry, vor ort's
 know. No, no; they zey there be more a
 marry'd aready than can boil tha crock o' zen-
 deys.—No, no, cozen *Andra*, cud amorst zwear
 chudn't ha tha best squaer in oll *England.*—Bet,
 come; prey, cozen *Andra*, zet down a lit.
 Ees must g'up in chamber, and speak a word
 or two wey zister *Tamzin.* Hare's darning;
 up of old blankets, and * rearting tha peels,
 and snapping o' vleas.—Ees'll come agen pre-
 zently.

A.] Well, do than; bet make haste, d'ye
 zee.—Mean time chell read o'er the new ballet
 chive in ma pocket.

M.] New ballet! O good now, let's hire you
 zing et up.

A.] Zing!—No, no; 'tes no zinging bal-
 let, mun: bet 'tes a godly wone, good now.

M.] Why, whot's about, than?

A.] Why, 'tes about a boy that kill'd hes
 veather; and how hes veather went agen, in
 shape of a gurt voul theng, wi' a cloven voot,
 and vlashes o' vire, and troubled tha house zo,
 that the whotjcomb, tha whit-witch, was
 vorft to lay en in the Red-Zea; and how tha
 boy repented, and went distracted, and was ta-
 en up, and was hang'd vor't, and zung faums,
 and zed hes prayers. 'Twull do your heart
 good to hire et, and make yow cry lick enny
 theng.—There's tha picture o'en too, and
 the parson, and tha dowl, and tha ghost, and
 tha gallows.

M.] Bet es et true, bezure?

A.] True! O la! yes yes; Es olweys look
 to that. Look's zee; 'tes here in prent, *lif-*
sen'd according to order. That's olweys prent-
 ed on what es true, mun.—Es took care to zee
 that, whan es bort 'en.

M.] Well, well, read et;—and chell g'up
 o'zeffer.

SCENE the Chamber.

To Tamzen enter Margery.

M. **O**H; zester Tamzen!—Odd! ee es a come along, and fath and trath hath a put vore the queffon to ma a ready.—Ees very b'leive tha banes wull g' in next zindey.—'Tis oll es ho' vor.—Bet es tell en, marry a-ketba! and tell en downreert es chant marry tha best man in *Sherwill*-hunderd.—Bet deff hire ma, zester Tamzen?—Don't tee be a labbo' tha tongue in what cham a going to zey, and than chell tell tha zometheng.—The banes, cham a'most zure, wull g'in other a Zende y or a Zende y-zenneert to vurdest. E's not abo' two and twenty;—a spicy vella, and a vitty vella vor enny keendest theng.—Thee know'st *Jo Hofegood* es reckon'd a vitty vella: Poo! ees a zooterly vella to *Andra*; there's no compare.

T.] Go, ya wicked countervit! why dost lee zo agenst tha meend; and whan ha put vore tha queffon tell en tha wudstn't marry?—Bezides, zo vur as know'st, ha murt take pip o', and meach off, and come no more anearst tha.

M.] Go, yow alkitole! yow gurt vullest rapes! Dett thee thenk ee believad ma, whan ees zed chudn't marry? Ee es net zo zart-a-baked nether. Vor why? Ees wudn't be too vurword nether; vor than ee murt dra back.—No, no; vor oll whot's zed, ees hope tha banes wull g'in, ees zey, next Zunde y.—And vath, nif's do vall over tha desk, 'twont *thir ma, ner borst ma bones.—Bet nif they don't g'in by Zende y-zenneert, chell tell tha, in shoort company, es shall borst ma heart. Bet ees must go down to en; vor he's by es zel oll thes while.

SCENE the ground-room again.

To Andrew enter Margery.

A.] **W**ELL, cozen *Magery*; cham glad you're come agen: vor thes ballet es so very good, that et makes wone's heart troubled to read et.

M.] Why, put et up than while ees get a putcher o' zyder. Will ee eat a croust o' bread and cheeze, cozen *Andra*?

A.] No, es thankee, cozen *Magery*; vor es eat a crub as es came along; bezides es went to denner jett avore.—Well, bet cozen *Magery*, whot onser do'st gi' ma to tha queffon es put vore now-reert.

M.] What queffon was et?

A.] Why, zure, yow ar'n't zo vorgetvul. Why, the queffon es put a little rather.

M.] Ees don't know whot queffon ee mean; ees begit what queffon 'twos.

A.] Why, to tell tha vlat and plane agen, 'twos thes; *Wut ba ma, ay or no?*

M.] Whot! marry to eartcen? Ees gee tha zame onser ees gee'd avore, ees wudn't marry tha best man in oll *England*. Ees cud amorst zwear chud ne'er marry at oll.—No more chon't—vor ort's know.—And more an zo, cozen *Andra*, cham a told you keep company wey Tamzen *Hofegood*, thek gurt banging,

thonging, muxy drawbreech, daggel-teal'd jade, a zower-fop'd, yerring, chockling trash, a buz-zom-chuck'd haggaging moyle, a gurt fustilug. Hare's a trub. And nif you keep hare company, ees'll ha no more to zey to tha.

A.] Ay, this is *Jo Hofegood*'s flimflam—Oh tha vary vengeance out o'en.

M.] No, no; tes non: of *Jo Hofegood*'s flimflam; bet zo tha crime of tha country goeth.

A.] Ah, bet 'twos *Jo Hofegood*'s zetting vore in tha vurst place. Ha wull lee a rope upreert.—Whan ha hath a took a shord and a paddled, ha wull tell doil, and tell dildrams, and roily upon enny keffon zoul.—Add! nif es come athert en, chell gi' en a lick;—chell lay en o'er the years;—chell plim en, chell toze en, chell cotten en, chell thong en, chell tann en;—chell gi' en a strat in tha chups;—chell vag en, chell trem en, chell drash en, chell curry hes coat vor en;—chell drub en, chell make hes kep hoppy.—Add! chell gi' en zutch a zwop!—chell gi' en a whapper, and a wherret, and a whisterpoop too: Add! chell baste en to tha true benn.

[Speaks in a great passion, and shews with his hands how he'll beat his adversary.]

M.] Lock, lock, lock! cozen *Andra*! vor why vore beee in zitch a vustin fume?—Why, ees don't zey 'twos *Jo Hofegood* zes zo, bet only that zo tha crime o' tha country goeth.

A.] Well, well, cozen *Magery*, be't how twull, whot caree I?—And zo, good-buy, good buy t'ye, cozen *Magery*.—Nif yoaken be jealous avore they be married, zo they mey arter. Ay ay, zo they mey arter. Zo good-buy cozen *Magery*. Chell not trouble yow agen vor wone while, chell warndy. [going.]

M.] (Calling after him.) Bet hearky, hearky a bit, cozen *Andra*! Ees wudn't ha' ye go away angry nether. Zure and zure you won't deny to zee ma drenk, wull ye?—Why, you han't a tasted our zyder yet. [And. returns.]

Come, cozen *Andra*, here's tee.

A.] Na, vor that matter, es owe no illwill to enny keffon, net I.—Bet es won't drenk, nether, except yow vurst kiss and vriends.

[Kisses her.]

M.] Yow won't be a zed —[he drinks]—Well, bet hearkee, cozen *Andra*; won't ye g' up and zee grammer avore ye g' up to *Challa-comb*?—'Tes bet jett over tha paddack and along the park.

A.] Es caren't much nif's do go zee old ont *Nell*.—And how do hare tare along?

M.] Rub along, d'ye zey?—Oh! grammer's wor your hundred pounds, reckon tha goods indoor and out a door.

A.] Cham glad to hire et: vor es olweys thort her to ha' be bare buckle and thongs.

M.] Oh! no, no, mun: hare's mearty well to pafs, and maketh gurt account of me, good now.

A.] Cham glad to hire o' thek too. Mey be, hare mey gi' tha a good stub.—Come let's g'ender than.

[Takes her arm under his, and leads her.]

SCENE

SCENE old Gammer Nell's.

To her enter Andrew and Margery.

A.] GOOD den, good den, ount Nell.—
Well, how d'ye try? How goeth et
wi' ye?

Old Nell.] Why, vath, cozen Andra, pritty
vitty, whot's chur. Chad a glam or two a-
bout ma.—Chad a crick in ma back, and in
maniddick. Tho chaw'r a lamps'd in wone o' ma
yearms. Tho come to a heartgun: vorewey
struck out and came to a * barngun: tho come
to an * allernbatch: and vorey vell in upon ma
bones, and come to a boneshave.* --But e'er
zince the old *Jilian Vrinkle* blessed vore, 'tes
pritty vitty; and cham come to ma meat-lift
agen.—Well, but hearky, Cozen Andra:
Ees hire yow lick a lit about ma cozen *Magery*,
ay and have smeled about her a pritty while.
Chaw'r a told that yow simmered upon wone
t'ather up to *Grace Vrogwell's* bed-ale.—
Well, cozen Andra, 'twell do vary well vor
both. No matter how zoon. Cham oll vore,
and zo chaw'r zo zoon's ees hired o't.—Hare's
net as zome giglets, zome prenkling mencing
thengs be, oll vor gamboying, rumping, stee-
hopping, ragrouting, and gigletting; bet a ty-
rant maid vor work, and tha stewardleff
vitteff wanch that comath on tha stones o'
Moulton, no dispreife.

Margery softly aside to her.

Thenkee, grammer, thenkee keendly.—And
nif's shou'dn't ha'en, shou'd borst ma heart—
[aloud,] Good grammer, don't tell me o'
marrying. Chave a told cozen Andra ma
meend arcady, that chell ne'er marry, vor
ort's know.

Old Nell.] Stap hather, cozen *Magery*, a
lite, and tern these cheesen.—[pretendedly
private to her.] Go, you alketole, why deff
tell zo, tha'rt ne'er marry? Tha wutten ha'
tha' leek; a comely spreyy vitty vella vor enny
keendest theng. Come, nif tha wut ha' en,
chell gi' tha a good stub. There's net a spryer
vella in *Challacomb*.

Ma.] Bet, grammer, wullec be zo good's
yow zey, nif zo be, vor your zake, ees do
vorce ma zel to let en lick a bit about ma.

Old Nell.] Ay, es tell tha.—[aside] Cham
ageff hare'll dra en into a promish wone dey
or wother.

A.] Well ount Nell, es hired whot yow zed,
and es thank yow too.—Bet now chave a zeed
ye, 'tes zo good as chad eat ye, as they uze to
zey. Es must go home now as vast as es can.
Cozen *Magery*, won'tee go wi' ma a lit wey?

M.] May be ees may g'up and zee ont
Moreman, and may be ees man't. [Exeunt.

SCENE the open Country.

Enter Andrew, follow'd by Margery.

M.] A DD! ees'll zee en up to *Challacomb*—
Moor stile.—Now must ees make
wife chaw'r a going to ont *Moreman's*, and only
come thes wey.

A. spying her.] Cozen *Magery*, cozen *Ma-
gery*! stap a lit: whare zo vast, mun? [She
stays] Zo, now es zee yow be zo good as yer

word, ria, and better; vor tha zedst may be
chell, and may be chon't.

M.] Oh, yow take tha words t'ather wey.
Ees zed, may be chell, and may be chon't g'up
and zee ont *Moreman*. Ees zed no more an zo.
A Ees go thes wey to zee hare, that's oll. Bet
chudn't go zo vur to meet enny man in *Challa-
comb*, ner *Parracomb*, ner eet in oll king
George's kingdom, blefs hes worship! Meet
tha men aketha!—Hah! be quiet, ees zey,
a creeming a body zo. And more an zo, yar
beard precketh ill-vavourdly. Ees marl whot
these gurt black beards be good vor. Yow ha
made ma chucks buzzom.

B A.] Well whot's zey, cozen *Magery*? Chell
put in tha banes a *Zendey*, *volus nolus*.

M.] Than ees'll vorbed men, fath.

A.] Oh! chell trest tha vor thek. Es don't
think yow'll take zo much stomach to yare zel
as to vorbed men avore zo many vokes.—
Well, cozen *Magery*, good neart.

M.] Cozen Andra, good neart.—Ees wish
C you well to do.

SCENE MARGERY'S Home.

To Tamzen enter Margery singing.

M.] Z ister *Tamzin*, whare art? Whare art
Z a popling and a pulching, dost hire
ma?

D T.] Lock, lock, lock! Whot's the mater,
Magery, that tha leapest, and caperest, and
whistlest, and zing'ft zo? Whot, art hanteck?

M.] That's nort to nobody; chell whist-
ley, and capery, and zing vor oll yow.—Eet a
vor oll, nif ta wutten't be a labb of tha tongue
now, chell tell tha zometheng.—Zart! whi-
stery.—My banes g'in a *Zendey*, fath, to *An-
dra*, tha spicest vella in *Sherwill* hunderd.

E T.] O la! why thare lo! why zo lo! Now
we shall be marry'd near together; vor mine
be in and out agen;—thof my man don't eet
tell me tha day. Ees marl ha don't pointee
whot's in tha meend o'en.

M.] Chell g'in to *Moulton* tomarra pritty
*tapely, to buy zome canvest vor a new holland
chonge.

F T.] Ay, ay, zo do; vor tha casen't tell whot
mey happen to tha in tha middle banes.

M.] How! ya gurt trapes.—Whot deff
me-an by thek? Ees scorn tha words. Ded ort
happen to thee in thy middle banes? Happen
aketha!

T.] Hah! ort happen to me in my middle
banes? Ees scorn et to tha dert o' ma shoes,
locks zee, ya mincing, *kerping baggage.—
Varewell.

Letter relating to the Map and Plan of
Carlisle, and the Retreat of the Rebels
(Continued from p. 235.)

H THE rebels all this time were
making forc'd marches to re-
gain *Scotland* before his royal highness.
The dread of the return of a mob of ex-
asperated ruffians, disappointed of their
grand project, and in want of all things,
threw us into a general consternation:

Pen-

Penrith beacon was fir'd as a signal of distress, and the whole country thereupon flock'd southward to its relief. A party of about 120 rebels, which had been driven from *Kendal* before the rest came up, were intercepted in their flight, and pursu'd into *Orton craigs*; but they regain'd their main body, tho' with great difficulty, and after a very close pursuit, one only being taken.

As there were no officers among them, and the people were very ill-arm'd, 'twas judg'd extremely imprudent to hazard an action, especially as the distance of the duke's army could not certainly be known; so they separated to guard the avenues leading to their respective habitations, and left *Penrith* to shift for itself.

On *Wednesday, Dec. 18*, about midnight, by an express from his royal highness, we were summon'd to give all the assistance possible, by endeavouring to intercept the rebels, or any part of them, before they regain'd *Carlisle*. But they kept in so compact a body that we thought the attempt impracticable, especially considering the difference of weapons and numbers; so they reach'd that city on *Thursday* night and *Friday* morning, excepting a few inconsiderable stragglers, who were secur'd.

Had it not been for the surrender of *Carlisle*, where they had now a comfortable retreat, and necessary supplies, they must have been extremely embarrassed, as the rains had now render'd the river *Eden* unfordable; but on the news of the Duke's marching from *Penrith*, they abandoned the city, and left the old governor, with about 400 Highlanders, and the *English* auxiliaries; to garrison the castle, with a view to retard the pursuit, having suffer'd incredible fatigues in the course of their flight from *Derby*; in which, had not a halt, of near 30 hours, been unhappily order'd to the king's troops, on the false notion of an invasion in *Sussex*, they would have been infallibly destroy'd. They forded *Eske* near *Longtoun*, but lost some men by the rapidity of the current, seem'd to be in great uneasiness at *Graitna*, and vented repeated menaces against *England* for its disloyalty and backwardness in so just a cause, threatening a return after being join'd by the forces which were then in *Scotland* for the service. As the principal topic of the rebel conversation, while they prepared to attack *Carlisle*, was on the beauties of their prince, the valour of their men, the tyranny of the present government, the justice of

(JUNE 1746.)

their cause, and their disregard of death; so now they were always boasting their skill and capacity in making an unparallel'd retreat, and their great prudence in timing it, so as to prevent their being inclos'd between two fires.

His royal highness arrived before *Carlisle* on *Saturday* the 21st, and honour'd *Blackball* by taking up his lodgings there, at the same house in which the pretender's son was quarter'd in his march round that city. His royal highness sent notice privately to the well affected citizens to withdraw with their effects, and on *Sunday* *Carlisle* was again invested on all sides. On *Monday*, I sent his royal highness a plan of the city and castle of *Carlisle*, of which this is a copy, with my humble opinion where the batteries might be commodiously rais'd, to distress the town least, and the enemy most, by firing on the west curtain from *Primrose Bank*, and endeavouring to break down the arch over the sally-port door, which was accordingly approv'd off, and put in execution.

As the army had left their trenching materials behind to facilitate the pursuit, the country were summon'd in with theirs, who with great alacrity flock'd to the place, and cast up the ditch at L, notwithstanding the fire from the garrison, which hurt not a single man, there being an advanc'd guard of soldiers to inform the trenchers at every flash. On *Thursday* the 26th his royal highness went round to visit the works on the North side near *Stanwix*, and some friends of the rebels having driven a flock of sheep on to the *Swifts*, the garrison, under favour of some cannon placed on *Eden* bridge, made a sally, and brought several head into the castle; flour was also furnish'd them from time to time, notwithstanding the prohibition, which oblig'd his royal highness to cut the aqueducts that drove the mills, to disappoint their supplies; the rebels burnt a barn and house near the *English* gate the same day. On *Friday* six eighteen pounders which arrived from *Whitehaven* were brought from *Ratcliffe*, and planted on the batteries, in order to begin to play on *Saturday* at day-break, which they accordingly did, 3 against the angle battery at C, and the other 3 against the 4 gun battery at D. 'Tis to be noted that as the parapet of the castle wall was extremely low, and the gunners on that account greatly expos'd, the inhabitants had rais'd an artificial bulwark of wet turf to a considerable thickness, with proper

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em-

embrasures for the cannon, before the first march of the rebels out of *Scotland*; a work sufficient to drown the shot of any pieces which the enemy cou'd bring along with them, the road they came. But these were presently thrown down by the repeated shocks of the eighteen pounders, and the rebels, expos'd to too brisk a fire, abandon'd the battery at D by noon, the army continuing to batter in breach all that afternoon and next day, besides the cohorns which were thrown from the ditch, at the end of *Priestbeck* bridge, as exhibited in the map, and which greatly incommoded the garrison. The wall by *Sunday* night began to totter, and three more cannon arriving they were erected on a new battery at H, somewhat nearer, to play on the angle C; the other 5 were to batter in breach (one of the six having burst). At the sight of this new battery the governor hung out a flag of truce, before any breach was effected, subsequent to which were the conditions publish'd in the *Gazette*, to which I refer. (see p. 81.)

DESCRIPTION of CARLISLE Castle.

THE castle of *Carlisle* is built on a rising ground, close to the North-side of *Hadrian's* vallum, near the conflux of the *Eden* and *Cauda*. It was at first probably one of *Agricola's* stations, which *Severus* remov'd to the opposite bank of the *Eden*, for the better security of his wall; for which reason it is omitted in the list of *Pancirolos's* garrisons (being none in his time) and *Congovata*, or *Stanwix*, substituted in its stead. It continu'd nevertheless a place of note, and is frequently mention'd in the Itinerary of *Antonine* under the name of *Lugo-vallum*, *ad vallum*, deriv'd, as etymologists imagine, from the Celtic word *LUGOS*, a tower, and *VAL-LUM*, a trench, or rampart. But I rather conjecture that it was wrote *Leuco-vallum*, denoting a particular whiteness in the wall of this place, almost all the other walls in that country appearing red from the colour of the stone of which they are built. *Egfrid*, a king of *Northumberland*, seems to be the first who built a castle here in the 7th century, but it was afterwards demolish'd by the *Danes*, and again restor'd by *Rufus* son of the *Norman*, for a safe-guard against the *Scots*. The munificence of succeeding kings added greatly to its strength, so that it was able to hold out a considerable time in the civil war;

and might have been an impregnable barrier against the rebels, who could not have lain long before it, even with the garrison of invalids, if they had done their duty. It consists at present of an outer and inner fortification, both together making one triangular building: A figure least susceptible of improvement from modern fortification, but abundant amends is made for this defect by the thickness of its walls, the firmness of its mortar, and the distance of annoying batteries, those of his royal highness being 700 yards (about 300 beyond point blank) and the escalado being impracticable; besides the security of an inner castle of much less compass, of a pentagonal form, and incredible strength, especially against any cannon which the rebels had, or cou'd bring by that road. Nevertheless it surrender'd with the city, or immediately after, at a time when his majesty's army was within two days march to relieve it. *Quis talia fando*, &c. For the position of the batteries, and the number of guns, I refer you to the map, and plan.

While the rebels had this castle in possession, a project was formed by some of the city, after a surfeit of a highland government, to seize it by surprize; a scheme feasible enough, as the governor lodg'd in the city, and as it was to be effected on a market day, when a curiosity to gaze drew the rebel garrison from their strong hold. But it was unluckily discover'd a little before the time fixed for the execution. Some of the projectors were secur'd, and other precautions taken, which unhappily prevented the entire destruction of the rebels in their flight back, and render'd the loss of the place of so much the greater consequence, and never enough to be regretted.

Description of the Roman wall in our next.

A LETTER wrote by M. D'Argenson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the French Camp at Bouchout in Brabant, to M. Van Hoey, the Dutch Ambassador, dated May 26, 1746.

S I R,

THE king has ordered me to write to your excellency concerning the situation of prince *Edward* and his adherents, since the advantage gain'd over them by the *English* troops, the 27th of last month. All Europe knows the ties of parentage which subsist between the king and Pr. *Edward*. Moreover this young prince is endow'd

dow'd with all the qualities which might engage those powers to interest themselves in his favour, who esteem true courage; and the king of *England* is himself too just and impartial a judge of true merit, not to set a value upon it even in an enemy. The character of the *British* nation in general, cannot likewise but inspire all *Englishmen* with the same sentiments of admiration, for a countryman so distinguish'd by his talents and heroic virtues.

All these reasons ought naturally to favour the fate of prince *Edward*; and at the same time we may expect from the moderation and clemency of the king of *England*, that he will not suffer those persons to be persecuted with the utmost rigour, who, in a time of trouble and confusion, followed the standard which was lately overthrown by the *British* arms, under the command of the duke of *Cumberland*.

Nevertheless, Sir, as in the first motions of a revolution, resentment is sometimes carried to a greater height than in more peaceable times, the king thinks proper, as far as in him lies, to prevent the dangerous effects of any too severe measures which his *Britannic* majesty might take upon this occasion.

'Tis with this just view, Sir, that the king ordered me to desire your excellency to write to the *English* ministry, and to represent to it, in the strongest manner, the inconveniencies which must infallibly result from any violent proceedings against prince *Edward*. The right of nations, and the particular interest which his majesty makes in respect to that prince, are motives that will probably make some impression upon the court of *London*; and his majesty hopes to find none but noble and generous proceedings from the king of *England* and the *English* nation, and that all those who were lately concerned in the interest of the house of *Stuart*, will likewise have reason to extol the generosity and clemency of his *Britannic* majesty.

But if, contrary to all expectations, any attempts should be made, either with respect to the liberty of prince *Edward*, or the life of his friends and partisans, 'tis easy to foresee that a spirit of animosity and fury might prove one dreadful consequence of such rigour; and how many innocent people, before the end of the war, might fall victims to a violence which could only aggravate the evil, and would certainly set no good example to *Europe*.

Nobody, Sir, is more capable than you are to set forth these reasons; your equity, and your love of peace, will suggest to you what is best to say upon this important subject.

Your Excellency must be sensible, that there is not a moment to be delay'd in writing to the ministers of the king of *England*; and I hope you will do me the favour to communicate to me the answer you receive from them, that I may give an account of it to the king, that he may take such resolutions upon this occasion, as his majesty shall think suitable to the glory and dignity of his crown. He sincerely wishes that the king of *England* may give him none but examples of humanity and greatness of soul, &c.

B This LETTER was preceded in the Daily Gazetteer by the ensuing REMARKS.

THE *French* kings, by the indolence and inattention of their neighbours, are at last grown to that height of insolence, as, in imitation of the old *Romans*, tho' without their power, to affect dictating to all the powers of *Europe*; and without the least regard to right or wrong, to equity, or even common sense, take upon themselves to direct those with whom they are at war, how they shall behave to their own subjects, taken in actual rebellion: to put the war between the two nations, and the operations thereof, on a footing with rebellion; and to threaten a prince, and his people, with destruction, who may if they please, and I hope ever will, be their masters, and always look down on *Frenchmen* with a contempt due to slaves.

E I need not tell my reader, that the reasoning in this letter is as silly as the law of it is false. It is a true *French* production; and I hope that the insolence contain'd in it, will lay the foundation of that destruction and misery to themselves, which they threaten others with. What the busy Mr *Van Hoey* has to do to interfere in this matter at all, would puzzle a man of common sense to comprehend.

A nation that once submits to be bullied by another, from that moment loses its reputation, and is gradually falling into contempt and slavery. And here is a test for which, I dare say, there is not an *Englishman* born, who is not a rebel in his heart, that would not sacrifice his last drop of blood to support the dignity of the crown, and reputation of the people. It is not, in this light, a question, whether we wish his majesty to be merciful, but, whether he shall be commanded to be so by a king of slaves; who reasons without reason, and threatens without power; who

who thinks he is talking to the *Dutch*, or little princes round him, who fawn at his feet, and tremble at his arbitrary nod; who make a God of a logger-head, and worship a graven image: to such as these a *French* king may give A law; but the minute it is submitted to here, we must date the æra of our becoming slaves and *Frenchmen*.

I would not, by these warm remarks, be understood to presume the limiting his majesty's mercy, or to inspire my countrymen with any kind of desire to render the unhappy more miserable: B but should wish them to have so much regard to their own honour and reputation, that if the *French* do begin this kind of war, not to end it so long as there is a *Frenchman* living; till their whole name and nation be blotted out of the annals of time, and their insolence be heard of no more: at least, until the aggressors and authors of such infernal wickedness be rooted off the earth, and the very memory of the race of *Bourbon* be buried in eternal oblivion.

LETTER from M. Van Hoey, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in support of the Letter from M. D'Argenson.

My Lord,

I Have the honour to send to your Excellency a letter I just now received from M. D'Argenson, in relation to the present state of affairs of the pretender's eldest son, and those of his adherents, since the defeat they have met with from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland; Your Excellency will perceive thereby how much that court confides in me, what credit I, by my long residence there, have gained, and how far it is inclined to believe that my love of peace and equity will furnish me with arguments to enforce its recommendations. I wish, my Lord, I was master of the greatest eloquence upon earth, and were able effectually to employ my whole life, to convince mankind, That by doing to others as we would they should do unto us, is the foundation of the supreme happiness of states, nations, kings, their subjects, and in general of human kind. This is a duty well known by your Excellency, and Providence expects from you a compliance from the high station she has placed you in, and the great talents with which she has blessed you. May persuasion flow from your lips, like ho-

ney, and every one will be convinced, that we are only happy in proportion to the good we do to others. May you, my Lord, banish that pernicious art which Discord has brought into the world, of seducing men to destroy one another. Wretched policy! which substitutes revenge, hatred, jealousy, and avarice, to take place of the divine precepts, which form the glory of kings, and happiness of their subjects. You know, my Lord, that courage, by way of excellence, is call'd virtue, and that because it is founded on the love of happiness, and directed in all its motions by equity, moderation, and goodness. True heroes make their victories become profitable to those they conquer, and raise for themselves immortal trophies of honour, by subduing resentment and revenge, passions so natural to mankind, and so difficult to get the better of. Thus has clemency been rever'd by wise men in all ages, as the magnanimous, the most useful and the most pious of all royal virtues. I am sensible, my Lord, that I am guilty of an indiscretion in laying before you what wisdom, experience and religion have so strongly impress'd upon your heart. It is not that I presume to add to your conviction; but how is it possible to forbear treating on a subject which we love? To know truth, and be inflam'd with its divine beauties, is, as your Excellency well knows, but one and the same thing. May two so great kings never cease to emulate which shall be the highest example of humanity, clemency, and greatness of soul. May their love to mankind increase, and add daily to their glory, and cause it to shine with greater splendour, that their subjects in particular may owe their peace, and all Europe in general the re-establishment of its tranquillity to them; that their wisdom may perpetuate their memories, and be made examples of to posterity to the latest ages: May they long on earth enjoy the just returns of human kind, and more and more secure to themselves eternal happiness hereafter. I have the honour to be, &c.

Paris, June 2,
1746.

Sign'd,
A. VAN HOEY,

LETTER from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to M. Van Hoey.

S I R, Whitehall, June 3, 1746.

I Did not receive till the day before yesterday the letter which your excellency was pleas'd to honour me with, dated

dated the 3d instant, N. S. inclosing one which the Marquis D'Argenson had wrote to you of the 26th of May.

I laid it immediately before the king, who was in the greatest astonishment at the contents of that letter, which, as well in what relates to the subject of it, as to the manner of treating it, is so contrary to his majesty's honour, and to the dignity of his crown, that his majesty cannot but consider himself as too much offended by it to make any answer to it.

You know, Sir, (and so do the French ministers) with how scrupulous an exactness his majesty has, on his part, executed the cartel agreed on between him and the most christian king, in its utmost extent, even to the releasing on their parole all the officers in the French service, who were made prisoners within the limits of these kingdoms, and who were not his majesty's natural-born subjects; although the service, on which they were then employ'd, might very justly have excus'd his majesty from it.

It is impossible, after this, to doubt of his majesty's sincere desire to do every thing, which the law of nations can require between powers engaged in war with each other, even beyond what is usually practis'd: But as to what relates to his majesty's own subjects, neither the law of nations, the cartels, nor the practice or example of any country, authorize any foreign power at war with his majesty, to intrude themselves or to make any demand from his majesty, relating thereto. The most christian king knows too well himself the right inherent in every sovereign, to imagine that his majesty can think otherwise.

I cannot conceal from your excellency his majesty's surprize, to see that the ambassador of a power so strictly united with him, and so essentially interested in every thing that concerns the honour and security of his majesty's person and government, could charge himself with transmitting to his majesty so unheard-of a demand. And I am very sorry, Sir, to be obliged to acquaint you, that his majesty could not avoid complaining of it to their High Mightinesses the States General, your masters.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

To M. D'Argenson, in Answer to his Memorial. (See p. 302.)

S I R,

I Am one of those unhappy wretches, who, deluded by French promises,

follow'd our chiefs into rebellion and ruin.

As I am now an humble and penitent captive, at the feet of offended majesty, I had hopes from his royal generosity, that the ignorance in which we are bred, the vassal-tenure by which we hold ourselves obliged to a blind following of our leaders, would have inclined the king to shew mercy to such of us as humbled themselves before him, and gave any sure tokens of sorrow and repentance.

But, I see, the same hand which drew us into destruction, is destin'd to compleat it.

The very reasons you assign for your intercession, demonstrate the insincerity of it: for was it ever a reason for a prince to spare rebels, because they were headed by one who had courage, or by one who was a cousin to that prince's greatest enemy?

If you had really meant our safety, there were other methods of addressing to the clemency of a magnanimous prince, by promising a return of tenderness to such of his troops as, by the fortune of war, should fall into your hands: but to assign two such wretched reasons, and to think of backing them by menaces, was a method which you knew must be ineffectual, must rather intercept that mercy which might be expected, and provoke his majesty to a severity which he had never thought of.

But it's all of a piece:—Your whole design appears to have been the destruction of the Highland race: You felt their bravery at the battle of Fontenoy, and saw how necessary it was to prevent, by any means, the king's recruiting that formidable body; and either to make their countrymen enemies to the king, or extirpate them.

You took advantage of our home-bred ignorance, and persuaded our simplicity, by the dispersion of pretended protests, and patriot speeches, that the English nation invited us to join them: you engag'd to support us with 16,000 men, whom you never intended to send: You drew us, by these vain expectations, into the heart of a nation so uniformly loyal, that they could have destroy'd us as we pass'd, if we had not prevented it by the quickness of our motions; and then, whilst you laugh'd in your sleeve at our double disappointment, you still found the way to lead us on, by the assurance of a most powerful assistance upon our return to our own country: instead of which, you

supplied us with a few miserable engineers, who pointed the artillery in such a manner, as if they had been bribed by the *Campbells* and *Monroes*, and with a few *French* and *Irish* poltroons, who in the day of battle were the first that fled out of the field: and thus you left us exposed to the valour and fortune of the never-to-be-conquer'd duke of *Cumberland*.

And now, to compleat our misery, you intercede for us (forsooth) by menaces; you dare the bravest of kings to do himself justice, and threaten (with an impudence equal to your baseness) that you will revenge the punishment of the guilty, by making victims of the innocent.

But know, vain *Frenchman*, that the deluded *Scots* have given up the desperate cause, and long for nothing so much as for an opportunity to wreak their fury and indignation upon a false and treacherous court, which has betray'd them, and plainly design'd the desolation which it has accomplish'd.

If the king's innate mercy should prevail over your attempts to frustrate it; if his majesty will take us into his service, and transplant us, with our families into any of the northern parts of *America*, *Hudson's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton*, or *Nova Scotia*, (O name of happy omen!) the neighbouring colonies of your perjur'd nation shall, to the latest generations, feel the sharpness of our swords and vengeance.

Yours, REBEL-PENITENT.

The humble ADDRESS of the People called QUAKERS, from their General Assembly in London.

May it please the King,

WE humbly beg leave to approach thy royal presence with united hearts to congratulate thee upon the deliverance of these kingdoms from the late impending dangers, with a joy as sincere as the occasion is signal.

We beheld with grief and detestation an ungrateful and deluded people combined against their own happiness, and desperately engaged in open rebellion against thy person and government, wickedly attempting to subject a free people to the miseries of a popish and arbitrary power.

As none among all thy protestant subjects exceed us in an aversion to the tyranny, idolatry and superstition of the church of *Rome*; so none lie under more just apprehensions of immediate danger from their destructive consequences, or have greater cause to be thankful to the Almighty, for the interposition of his providence in our preservation.

A preservation so remarkable makes it our

indispensable duty also to acknowledge the king's paternal care for the safety of his people, of which he hath given the most assured pledge, in permitting one of his royal offspring to expose himself to the greatest dangers for their security.

A May we, and all thy faithful subjects, demonstrate the sincerity of our gratitude for this signal instance of the divine favour, by the deepest humiliation, and by turning every one of us from the evil of our ways: and may those who are placed in authority over us, by the influence of their own example, add vigour to the laws enacted for the general suppression of vice and immorality; so may we have an assured ground of hope and confidence in God, that he who hath hitherto helped, will never withdraw his mercies from us.

B We earnestly beseech him, by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice, that his providence may ever attend thy royal person and family, and make even the efforts of thine enemies conducive to the establishment of thy throne in perfect peace; give success to thy endeavours for settling the general tranquillity of *Europe* on a lasting foundation, and grant, that an uninterrupted race of kings, of thy royal progeny, may perpetuate the blessings of thy reign to our posterity.

Dated in *London* the 12d of the third month call'd *May*, 1745.

D *The above Address was signed by 266 persons.*

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this Address of congratulation. The just concern you have shewn therein for me, and my family, is very agreeable to me; and you may always depend upon my protection.

E *The humble ADDRESS of the Merchants, Traders, and others of the City of London.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants, traders, and others, of your city of *London*, with hearts warmed with the sincerest joy, beg leave to approach your sacred throne, and amidst the general satisfaction of a truly grateful people, to present our particular congratulations upon the late happy success of your majesty's arms, in the suppressing a most wicked and unnatural rebellion.

G The fatal blow thereby attempted to be given to the trade and publick credit of this nation, gave us the greatest concern; and it is with equal pleasure we find that blow averted, and trade and public credit (which has so long flourished under your majesty's auspicious government) again restored and secured to us.

H We are highly sensible of the glorious consequences which will redound to this kingdom from this great event; and when we consider the heroic part his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* has acted in it, we promise ourselves, that latest posterity will enjoy the fruits of this signal victory, and a lasting happiness

be entailed upon your people, by a long succession of your royal progeny.

May your majesty's invaluable life be long preserved—May your councils be prospered, to the full detection of the traiterous designs of your enemies, and the strengthening of our common security—And may the crown flourish in your majesty's royal house till time shall be no more.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for the repeated marks of your zeal and affection for my person and government. Your congratulations on the success of my arms, under the command of my son the duke, against the rebels, are very agreeable to me; and you may be assured, I shall always have at heart the welfare and prosperity of the trade of my kingdoms.

From the Westminster Journal, June 7.

CAPE BRETON tenable against the Power of France.

EVERY man, who hath seen the many advantages of our acquisition of *Cape Breton* set forth. (See p. 123-128.) must acknowledge that we ought not by any means to part with it, if the keeping possession of it be in our power: But the doubt seems to be, whether we have this in our power or no. (See p. 296.) That we have is undeniable, if we may venture to run all hazards to preserve this power; and the utmost of these hazards, I think, is the being left alone in a war against *France*. So that if we need not be terrified even at the apprehension of this, there can be no inducement left to make us give up *Cape Breton* as the price of a peace, or for any pretended equivalent whatsoever, since it is manifest there can be no real equivalent.

The mighty power of *France* is indeed an over-match for any other power in *Europe*, but that of *Great Britain*, or for *Great Britain*, with such alliances as must draw her into a war upon the continent: But alone we are able to deal with this *Behemoth*, who, though he pretends to be amphibious, loses more than half his strength if we take him off the land to engage upon water.——He knows this, though we have not attended to it; and dreads nothing so much as that we should make the experiment.

But the king of *Prussia*, we are told, will turn his arms against that power that will not subscribe to the preliminaries he thinks reasonable; and among these preliminaries, is an

article for the restitution of *Cape Breton*.

The king of *Prussia* has a large army, and is to be dreaded upon the continent. But where are his fleets? How could his resentment affect us? Could his troops come over on the wings of the wind, any more than those of *France*? If not, what has *England* to fear in persisting not to part with *Cape Breton*? All the powers of the continent, that are not maritime, are nothing to *Britain*, while she considers herself only as a maritime power.

I am aware that here comes in the grand objection of all. '*Britain*, 'tis true, has for herself nothing to apprehend.——But *H——r*! would not that be in danger? Must not *Britain* protect this dear sister? And would not all the resentment, which could not reach over the ocean, be in this case directed against her.'

Aye, there's the rub, says *Hamlet*.

Better, however, must every *Englishman* say, that there was no *H——r*, or that *H——r* had no connexion with *Great Britain*. Such a restraint of our own strength, not to endanger her, would be a plain confession that we are become dependent.

It cannot be denied that our way of making war with *France* was very different in former times from what we have seen it within sixty years past. Our victorious *EDWARDS* and *HENRYS* did not use to spend seven years in *Flanders*, or any other inland frontier country, in order to waste their strength between this powerful enemy and some weak ally: Their manner was with a numerous fleet to land a good body of men in *France* itself, and advance with all the expedition they were able towards the capital. Their superiority at sea usually gave them the advantage in these expeditions, as it must have done to their successors, if they had made war in the same manner.

Before the reign of *LEWIS XIV.* *France* never set up for a maritime power, nor was she at any time to be dreaded by *England*. Even their great *HENRY IV.* had no fleet: *VOLTAIRE* tells us, in his introduction to the history of the age of *LEWIS the Great*, that there was not one royal ship of war in the kingdom, when the son and successor of that monarch came to the throne.

It was under *COLBERT*, that great and dangerous *French* minister, that the

bad policy of CHARLES II. suffered *France* to become a real object of our jealousy. And after the revolution, when it was to be expected the *English* should have turned back to a true sense of their interest. the great fleet of *France*, then near a match for ours, was the enemy to be destroyed. This was in so great a measure done by admiral RUSSEL, in the sea-fight off *La Hogue*, that the damage has never been entirely repaired: And had our politicks stop'd here; the strength of *Britain* had never been exhausted, nor her riches been wasted, as we have seen them since that period. But having conquer'd by sea, nothing would suffice us but conquest by land likewise; though we fail'd of the design, after all our vast expence during the whole reign of K. WILLIAM.

The D. of *Marlborough*, in the reign of Q. ANNE, was indeed more successful: He won us glory in abundance. But were we to estimate what it cost, and what real profit attended it, we should find ourselves to be greatly losers. We did not, at a peace, so much as keep the * title to *Cape Breton*, tho' then a desolate uninhabited place, but gave it up to our vanquish'd enemies, tho' it was foreseen what use they would make of it. But having again possession of this island, with all the improvements of thirty years, would it not be madness to part with it, to procure something for our allies at a general peace?

But it is not *France* alone that we are at war with: The *Spaniards* were first our enemies, and will scarcely become our friends again but in conjunction with *France*.

Tho' a separate peace between *England* and *Spain*, exclusive of *France*, would be for the benefit of both the contracting parties; yet as we have not much reason to expect it, we will suppose that we are alone to have on our hands the power of both *France* and *Spain*: I will still venture to maintain, that in this manner of making war we are a match for the fleets of both those crowns, even if the gallies of his most potent majesty the king of the *Two Sicilies* be added to them.

Had we not the fleets of both *France* and *Spain* to deal with before war was declared between us and the former of those powers? Did we not from the first cry out to have open enemies of both, tho' the hands of *France* were then disengag'd on the continent? Do we not ascribe it to something else than want of

ability, that the fleets of both those powers were not long ago ruin'd? To what purpose else have been our long enquiries and trials?

A REMARKS on our Right to CAPE BRETON.

IN most of the Addresses lately presented to his majesty on the success of his majesty's arms in the north, *Cape Breton* has been made a special article; which shews that island to be so establish'd in the heart of every *Englishman*, as not easily to be eradicated; or one would wonder what connection it has with the duke's fighting in *Scotland*: but there are some favourite points which are made to connect with every thing, tho' never so distant. The reason of this is very obvious, when the affair comes to be rightly stated; which is so far from having yet been done, that the writers on the subject have rather puzzled and perplex'd, than cleared up and explain'd it; and would lead the reader to imagine that we had some interest or right in that island independent of the late conquest.

As to our previous interest therein, the plain state of the case is: The *French* got knowledge of this country by means of *Cabot's* discovery, in the reign of our *Henry VII.* The *English* began their settlements southerly in *Virginia*, and so gradually deviated towards the north, as far as *Acadia*, leaving the *French* no other parts than *Canada*, or farther northward, to settle in: which likewise we claim'd as ours, by *Cabot's* discovery, tho' not settled by us, on a like kind of reasoning, as the *Spaniards* claim'd to the southward of the gulph of *Florida*, tho' they could not settle a tenth part. Cardinal *Richlieu*, who flourish'd in the reign of *Louis XIII.* of *France*, had a head turn'd to improve the navigation and commerce of that kingdom, and apply'd himself, amongst other things, to settle *Canada*, and to encourage a fishery on that coast, which he wanted not opportunity to effect during the indolent reign of *James*. Soon after *Charles I* came to the throne, a war was set on foot against *France*, in favour of the protestants of that kingdom; and in 1628 a treaty was enter'd into with the *Rochellers* for that purpose; but our aid not proving effectual, a treaty of peace was enter'd into with *France* at *Susa*, April 24, 1629. In this treaty nothing is mention'd concerning *Canada* or *Cape Breton*. How these countries came into the possession of the *English*

* See the following Remarks.

soon after, our histories do not sufficiently clear up; but that they were in possession of all the tract from *New England* northwards, where the *French* had settled, is very evident from the following treaty dated *March 29, 1632*; by the 3d article whereof, *New France*, *Acadia* and *Canada*, which especially included *Port Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis*, *Quebec* and *Cape Breton*, were agreed to be restored to the *French*, with all their forts, &c.

In the last war *Acadia* was taken from the *French*, and *Canada* attempted in vain. *Cape Breton*, at this time, was only settled transitorily by the *French* fishermen.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht, 1713*, *Acadia*, with the city of *Port Royal*, or *Annapolis*, is, by the 12th article, ceded to *Great Britain*, as is *Newfoundland* by the 13th, excepting a right of fishery on the coast, as is therein limited, without right to fortify any part. In this same article, *Cape Breton*, and all other islands in the mouth of the river of *St. Laurence*, and in the gulph of the same name, are allow'd to be fortify'd by the *French*.

It appears from hence, that our right to *Cape Breton* was an original discovery, but no settlement of the *English*; that we gave up that right in 1632; and, from ought that appears, never had any in it afterwards. By the treaty of *Utrecht*, that right became confirm'd to the *French*, which confirmation was useless, because they had been in possession 80 years, by an unexceptionable right; so that all looking back into treaties, or references thereto, are as idle as the mention of it in the treaty of *Utrecht*; since we might as well, at the same time, have given the *French* leave to have fortify'd *Paris* or *Orleans*, for any thing the article signify'd; except as dictators, to say what they might or might not do.

Thus we see that treaties are against us, and our true right is that of conquest now, and a better we have no occasion for; and from hence may be seen how silly are any observations these writers make, who reflect that we did not at the peace of *Utrecht* so much as keep up a title to it, which we never had since 1632. † See p. 308 D.

Why the people of *England* have so strong a passion for the keeping it now, is very obvious, because they propose thereby to command the whole fishery: which may be of more importance to *Britain* than all our trade besides, as
(JUNE 1746.)

fish are always a marketable commodity; and may command ready money at all places; as it will considerably increase the number of our seamen, and lessen those of the *French*; and, to compleat the whole, be the taking of 500,000*l.* a year out of their pockets, and putting it into our own; which makes it worth to us, at 4 per cent. 12,500,000*l.* and by our gain, and their loss, just double the sum; and the acquisition thereof of equal consequence to the whole expence of the war; besides its being a frontier garrison to our northern colonies, and the basis of the ruin of all the *French* colonies; and, consequently, the demolishing of their *pelletrie* [fur and skin] trade, and rendering *Great Britain* the monopolisers of that likewise; a consideration, in some respects, of equal importance to the fishery. After this, I believe, it need not be wonder'd at, that the whole nation are unanimous in preserving this important acquisition; and tho' we did not make it ours when we beat the *French* every where, we can shew them, that in the worst of times, under an honest ministry, the Vulture war, which they are so fond of, must feed at last upon their own bowels.

From the *Craftsman*, June 14.

Proposals for manning and victualling our NAVY, after the Manner of the Dutch.

WHEN the *Dutch* want to man a fleet, or a single ship, it is left to every particular captain to procure his complement of men, which he must enlist into his service; he therefore beats his drum for volunteers; and that commander, who is not able to man his ship, is not permitted to set sail; but his ship is taken from him, and given to one who is able to man her and victual her; for every captain likewise victuals his own ship.

This is the short and easy manner of raising men in *Holland* for the sea service; and whoever will maturely consider the many advantages arising from it, must necessarily wish that the same method was establish'd by all the maritime powers for the good of the sailors, who are the most laborious, as well as useful set of men, in all maritime countries: they are hereby left to their own free choice whether they will enlist or not; and, if they are inclined to enlist, they are indulged with a freedom of choice in a commander under whom they

R r

they shall think fit to serve: this surely is a liberty that, if due to any, should be the natural and indisputable charter of such a brave and beneficial set of men. Every captain is, by these means, under an absolute necessity of behaving well, of behaving in such a manner, in every voyage and action, as shall render him beloved by his sailors; for, if he should behave ill, when he next beats his drum it will be like ringing his own knell; it will be a public declaration of his own disgrace, and consequently the burial of his reputation; for all his prospect of success must vanish, when he finds that not a man is forward to enlist under him.

In that one article of every captain victualling his own ship, many and great advantages arise to the state in general and to the seamen in particular. The quantity and quality of the provisions are what ought carefully to be look'd after; if they are not, the sailors will refuse to enlist; for they will not chuse to mess in a ship commanded by a captain who made bad provisions for them before. There is another benefit arising to the state from commanders victualling their own ship, which is well worth the consideration of every maritime power: by these means the state is free from the great charges, and male practices, which might attend a victualling office.

From this method of raising men one great good would certainly arise, which would give pleasure to all benevolent minds, that is, an entire abolition of that illegal and inhuman practice of pressing men, which has too much prevailed in *England*.

From the General Evening Post, June 21.

The SPIRIT and PRINCIPLES of REBELLION.

THE same principles, the same spirit, the same views, that begun and carried on the rebellion of 1715, begun and carried on the rebellion of 1745, namely, the principles of popery, and an absolute, indefeasible, hereditary right; a wicked persevering spirit, to overthrow our present happy settlement, confirmed and established by laws righteously executed for more than half a century; and to give us protestants, in exchange for that blessing, an abjured popish pretender, the tool of foreign powers, longing for and aiming at the destruction of our constitution and trade.

When the rebellion of 1715 was extinguished, the lenity of the then government was such (perhaps to calm the violence of party, which had raged tempestuously for some time) that only three of the nobility, its fautors, were intended as examples of punishment; yet two only suffered death, for one, ordered for execution, escaped in disguise the night before. The two who suffered, *viz.* the Earl of *Derwentwater* and Lord *Kenmure*, in their answers to the articles of impeachment against them for high treason, pleaded guilty, and professed the most sincere remorse for their offence. I will quote part of their answers, and subjoin part of the Earl's speech at the time of his execution, (a time when, from the solemnity of the tragedy, we may suppose he spoke from the heart without disguise) and part of a letter of *Ld Kenmure's*, and then leave the reader to judge on which side they were sincere, and which side they aimed to deceive. I hope, from this instance, and many such instances of insincerity I could produce, that when the laws come to take effect on the yet-unpunished offenders of the present rebellion, we protestants, as loyal subjects, shall with one voice agree, that a due execution of the laws is but an equitable recompence for the blood shed by the rebels, not only in the rage of battle, but also out of cruel wantonness on persons not able to resist their fury, whose manes cry aloud, Justice! Justice! Justice!—Our millions expended and lost by the suspension of our manufactures, to which add the ravage of our northern banditti, ought not to go unatoned for: a strict execution of the laws is the physic of government, to preserve the body politic in due temperature.

The Earl, in his answer to the articles of impeachment, says, 'That to a charge of so high and heinous a nature, he cannot answer without the deepest concern and affliction—He assures himself, however, that grand assembly doth not engage in the prosecution of an offence so open to conviction in the ordinary course of law, with design to intercept that mercy which he, from the report of his majesty's natural goodness, had reason to expect—He confesses he is guilty of the offence wherewith he is charged in the said articles—He begs leave to inform their lordships, that his temper and inclination disposed him to live peaceably under his majesty's

ky's government—He never had the least prejudice or malice against his person, nor was he ever heretofore concerned in, or privy to, any design or contrivance to subvert or disturb the established government, the law or religion of this kingdom.

In the Earl's speech, immediately before his execution, he says, 'Being in a few minutes to appear before the tribunal of God, where, tho' most unworthy, he hopes to find mercy, which he has not found from men now in power,—He asks pardon of those whom he might have scandalized, by pleading guilty at his trial. —He is sensible, that in this he made bold with his loyalty, having never owned any other but king James the third for his rightful and lawful sovereign—Him he had an inclination to serve from his infancy, and was moved thereto by a natural love to his person.' He proceeds, and calls God to witness that he speaks truth.—

Lord Kenmure pleaded guilty,—and when called on by the lord high steward,—'What have you to say for yourself, why judgment should not pass upon you according to law?'—answered, 'My lords, I am truly sensible of my crime, and want words to express my repentance.—God knows, I never had any personal prejudice against his majesty, nor was I ever accessory to any previous design against him.'—After his execution, a letter was found which he wrote to the pretender, by the stile of King James, in which he declared, 'That he died for his faithful services to his majesty, but hoped the cause he died for would flourish after his death.'

Can there be greater prevarication than in their answers before their peers, and in their dying words?—So will the present offenders shift, so confess in their dying words.

From these premises I conclude, that those who have rebelled against the present government, and those who entertain their principles and spirit, will always be rebels to any government not founded on those very principles by which they have been deluded.

I must add, that with indignation I have seen the memorial of M. D'Argenson, address'd to his t—l M. Van Hoey, and transmitted, with mynheer's recommendation, to the duke of Newcastle: the answer sent by the said duke to M. Van Hoey gives me sensible pleasure, as it is an answer suitable to the

great station his grace has long and deservedly sustained under his august master, our most excellent sovereign.

I am, Yours, &c.

A From the Westminster Journal, June 21.

Mynheer Van Hoey's Letter, including (See p. 304.) M. D'Argenson's, paraphras'd into plain English.

My LORD,

I Have the meanness to make myself an agent between you and the French minister, who has the insolence to take upon him to be an apologist for an out-law'd public disturber, and his rebellious adherents, as you will see by what follows.

S I R,

THE king has ordered me to treat your excellency to lend him your hand in this time of difficulty and danger, and hazard the burning your own fingers to pluck his dear friends out of the fire. All Europe knows what ties of interest subsist between the king and the instruments of his ambition: And this young tool is endow'd with all the wild and desperate rashness that is necessary to qualify him for employment under his majesty. The king of England, we hope, will esteem and value this as true merit, because it has enabled an implacable enemy to be for a short time the more formidable. The character of the British nation in general is such, that after hazarding their lives and fortunes in witness of their loyalty, and defence of their liberty, I trust they will be such dupes as to admire the man who has put them to all this trouble and expence, as has the insolence to call himself their countryman, tho' born an alien in a land of slavery.

All these reasons ought to have due weight, when urged by the most christian king, who hopes the king of England has so much politeness and complaisance for his enemy, that he will not deprive him of the future use of those persons who alone can carry on another rebellion in Britain: For tho' the folly of attempting this has at present been made appear by the Duke of Cumberland, the time may come when the clemency now ask'd for may give more success to a like enterprize, and the criminals spared (at least we hope so) may gratefully dethrone their preserver, or some of his posterity.

It is very true that such a revolution at-

attempted in *France* would not have been treated with common resentment; utter extirpation by the sword, without form of trial, had been the consequence of such daring presumption.— But the *French* king thinks proper to let the King of *England* know, that tho' himself is above controul, he expects the severity of the *English* laws shall in this instance be restrained according to his most christian pleasure.

'Tis with this view to our own cause, Sir, that the king has ordered me to desire your excellency to write to the *British* ministry, and to represent to it, in the strongest manner, the inconveniencies that must infallibly result to us if they do justice to their own country. The right of dictating, which his majesty has long assumed, and the particular interest we have in keeping the *English* nation disunited by a pretender of spirit, are motives that should surely make some impressions on a *British* court. It would be generous indeed in the King of *England*, and the *English* nation, if, having it in their power to fix their future security, they rather chuse to leave future exercise for their patience and valour. This is what we hope, that we may again divert ourselves at pleasure with their easy good nature.

But if, contrary to our expectations, any prudential steps should be taken in *England*, which may deprive us of all future opportunities of distracting her people, it is easy to foresee with what a spirit of animosity, fury, and envy, we shall be affected at the dreadful disappointment. To prevent this fatal consequence, let us conjure up before them all the frightful images that may divert them from attending to the dictates of cool and sound policy: Let us terrify them with apprehensions of future violence, lest they should secure themselves from the future insults of the violent.

You, Sir, who have so often alarm'd and sooth'd your own masters as we directed, who have the true *French* varnish, pretence of equity and love of peace, are the fittest man living to do our business with the credulous and good-natur'd *English*.

Your excellency must be sensible, that the sooner you begin, the more important may be your service: For if you delay a moment, probably the laws of *England* may hang some of our best friends, for no other reason

but because they were rebels to their king and country. I hope you will do me the favour to let me know how far your art has the desired effect, that I may acquaint the king, and he may take such advantages of the *British* lenity as will best contribute to the advancement of his own cause. He sincerely wishes the King of *England* would give him none but examples of compliance and gentleness, which his most christian majesty will always avail himself of, but is determin'd never to imitate.

Sign'd,

D'ARGENSON.

My long and supple compliance with the will of a *French* ministry has procured me this hopeful office, and your grace will see that I am to make high pretensions to peace and equity, in order to impose upon your reason under the mask of humanity.

Being thus gloriously employed, how do I wish for the eloquence of a *Tully* to work upon your tender passions, and procure success to my commission! To do as we would be done by, my Lord, is the great golden rule: And had it been the misfortune of the present king of *England* to have fallen into the condition of this young gentleman, with leave from his most christian majesty, I would have said as much in his behalf, to the victorious party, as I now urge to your grace in behalf of the vanquished. Here, my Lord, let me raise your mind to reflections on providence, your own high station, your superior talents, the honey of your lips, the woefulness of discord, the horror of manslaughter, or any thing else that may divert your thoughts from their present object, the punishment of rebels and traitors. The amiableness of clemency, and the cruelty of vengeance, are eternal pleas in the mouths of the guilty.

To let you know, my Lord, that I understand some *Latin*, I must observe that the word *virtue* in that language sometimes stands for *courage* only. That this young man is *courageous* all his friends maintain: Why then should you not treat him as *virtuous*? And as moderation and clemency are usually reckon'd attendant qualities on true *courage*, please to inform his *British* majesty, that if he grants our request, we will allow both him and the Duke of *Cumberland* to be men of *courage* also.

That

That I am an indiscreet, busy, impertinent meddler in other mens matters, for presuming to give my opinion, or use my intercession in this affair, cannot be denied. But what care I for that? If I can but shew my eloquence, and prevail upon you to be the dupe of it, I am not solicitous about what you may call me afterwards.

When we write concerning kings, or with a view to obtain some favour by artful insinuation, it is necessary to conclude with a few high-strain'd compliments, by way of prayer or petition. I have here strung together, my Lord, half a dozen of them, which I applaud myself in the happy choice of, intrusting you to read them to his majesty with all the energy whereof you are master. No matter for the orator's intention, if the effect be but produced upon the hearer: And I think we can scarcely here fail, considering that I have bestowed the title of *great* upon the king your master, as well as upon his most christian majesty, whom I serve and adore.—I have the honour to be, &c. Sign'd,

A. V. H.

From the Craftsman, June 21.

ON CURSING and SWEARING.

IN the golden verses, commonly ascribed to *Pythagoras*, we see the due observance of an oath made one of the chief duties of man. The antient *Greeks* and *Romans* bound those persons by an oath to whom they left the execution of their last wills; which custom is alluded to in many passages of the antients. *Juvenal*, than whom nobody more detested, or more severely scourged vice, among the blessings of the golden age mentions swearing not being practised then,

—*Nondum Græcis jurare paratis*; &c.
Sat. 6.

The veneration, in which an oath ought to be held by *Englishmen*, appears from the long practice of our courts of law; where an oath is administer'd as the test of the veracity of the person swearing; and if he is proved perjured, a shameful and painful penalty is inflicted on him.

The custom of cursing and swearing, which has long prevail'd among almost all sorts of people in *England*, is not only indecent and unpolite, but wicked, as it takes away the reverence and awe which are due to a legal oath; and I

doubt not but many persons in a length of years have forsworn themselves thro' the little value which they placed on an oath. When men are countenanced by each other in using the most shocking execrations on the slightest occasions, and in swearing by the deity without any occasion, the solemnity and religious sense which ought to attend the act of legal swearing vanishes; and such persons as are not habituated to religious or philosophical speculations, treat the form of administering an oath with as much indifference as they would any common and familiar act.

It was time, therefore, for the legislature to endeavour to put a stop to this scandalous and profane custom*: every man's property, and life, might be affected by it; for when the bond of conscience is once broke, the security of society is in a great measure impaired; for tho' our penal laws are the barriers erected for us against evil doers, yet thousands of the innocent may be ruin'd by perjury, without the perjured persons being detected: and that indifference with which the vulgar, and I am afraid persons of higher rank, may be brought to treat a legal oath by a long habit of cursing and swearing, may perhaps be the occasion of perjury sitting very light on their consciences.

* By the act newly pass'd a person convicted, after June 4, 1746, of cursing or swearing, if a day labourer, common sailor, soldier or seaman, is to pay one shilling; every person, under the degree of a gentleman, two shillings; and every other person of or above the degree of a gentleman five shillings; for the second offence to pay double, and for every subsequent offence treble the sum first inflicted. Offenders not paying the penalty, to be committed to the house of correction, and kept to hard labour for 10 days. Any common soldier, sailor, or seaman on conviction to pay the penalty and cost, or, in default thereof, instead of being committed to the house of correction, to be set in the stocks for one hour, and for any number of offences two hours. The cost to be ascertained by the justice, &c. The offender, if not able to pay the penalty, may give satisfactory security. Any justice, mayor, &c. wilfully omitting to execute this act, to forfeit five pounds, one moiety to the informer, the other to the poor of the parish. Any constable, petty constable, &c. omitting the performance of his duty, to forfeit forty shillings, to be committed to the house of correction, and kept to hard labour for one month. Conviction, before a justice, mayor, &c. to be final. Prosecutions to be commenced within 8 days. The acts 21. James I. and 6th and 7th William III. repealed.

I should

I should not wonder if it could be demonstrated that perjury is more frequent in popish than in protestant countries, where such oaths are in the mouths of all men as are astonishing to the considerate, on account of the folly and profaneness of them: among their oaths in common use are the following: by *God's bones*, by *God's flesh*, by *the blood of God*; many more of which sort may be seen in the old *English* comedies, wrote in popish times.

Our old and great *English* dramatic poet has, in his play call'd *As you like it*, represented man in one of his stages of life as

Full of strange Oaths.——

Shakespeare has indeed drawn a common swearer like a savage in what follows,

*—bearded like a pard,
Sudden and quick in quarrel.*

I cannot without surprize hear men, whose birth, education, and stations in life, should raise their minds above the vulgar, utter such oaths and curses as would even disgrace the lowest class of men, on a notion that this makes them appear manly and terrible, while, on the contrary, it renders them unmanly and contemptible.

Broughton's amphitheatre, and the boxing stages, are the schools in which cursing and swearing have been taught and practised with great success: in these I have seen the *British* bruisers, numerous as the *Athenian* youths in the groves of *Academus*, throng round the champions: peers, poets, painters, players, and pickpockets, have joined in the loud applause, and confirm'd their approbation with a volley of oaths. Had *Milton* lived to our times he might have been said to have taken his description of the realms of *chaos* and old night from these places: there loud uproar, hubbubs wild, and ten-fold confusion, surround the throne of *Anarchy*. I have heard some of the ingenious frequenters of such places say that our heroic youth thence receive their first impressions of courage, and by the scenes presented there they are fired to acts of glory. All men who are apt to indulge reflection will allow, that, if the manners of *barbarians* are proper for the imitation of a civilized people, those are the schools of honour: but we know that heroic virtue cannot be the growth of such inglorious and ignoble soils. *Hockley in the hole* is now no more; and what shall be the fate of the other

school of defence those must determine who have so laudably exerted their power against profane cursing and swearing.

A I would recommend to all persons of high rank, and to others who have children and servants, one method which will facilitate the reformation proposed: let them resolve never to swear a rash oath, or utter a curse, and to turn every servant away that shall do either, and the emulation in lower men of imitating their superiors, in cursing and swearing will cease.

C I have in some families heard a young girl utter expressions which border on cursing: I was surprized to hear such words from the lips of Innocence; for I believe she said nothing from any bitterness of heart; but my wonder ceased when I heard her mamma use the same words, and her father curse and swear without reserve: for a good wife is always forward to imitate a fond husband: and a dutiful child thinks she can do nothing better than follow the example of a kind father and mother. Dr *Young* has drawn a character of a young lady who was above the reserve in her conversation which is peculiar to her sex.

*Thalestris triumphs in a manly mien,
Loud is her accent, and her phrase obscene.
—In fair and open dealing where's the
shame?* [name:]

E *What Nature dares to give she dares to
And now and then, to grace her eloquence,
An oath supplies the vacancies of sense.*

Such as see the deformity of a character like this, will strive to merit a more amiable and beautiful one.

F ACCOUNTS of the PROGRESS of the KING'S FORCES in Scotland, from the London Gazette. (Continued from p. 274.)

From the London Gazette, June 7.
Whitehall, Y Esterday an express arrived
June 4. Y from his R. H. the duke of Cumberland, with the following intelligence.

G Fort Augustus, May 27. We arrived here the 24th, with 11 battalions of foot, and the duke of Kingston's horse. His royal highness proposes next Thursday to send Houghton's battalion half way to Fort William, to take post and secure the road, and to go thither himself the same day, and to return the next; and on Saturday that battalion is to go into Fort William, to relieve the remains of Guise's. Lord Loudoun was with his royal highness yesterday, by whom we learn, that having marched with the Highlanders under his command, and some regular troops commanded by Lieut. Col. Hay-
are

and major Lockart, against the Camerons and M'Donalds, who were assembled to the number of 300, for the security of Lockiel and Burrisdale, they immediately dispersed on the appearance of his advanced parties, Lockiel ordering every one to shift for himself: upon their dispersion, the Camerons sent a person to desire they might be admitted to bring in their arms, and submit themselves to the king's mercy. Lord Loudoun is now gone into Badenoch for two or three days, to disarm the rebels there; and it is thought they will immediately submit, as the M'Phersons have already, in great measure, done, to brigadier general Mordaunt, in his passage thro' their country to Perth. As the rebels are at present in a manner dispersed, his royal highness does not propose to stay here above a week longer, except any thing extraordinary should happen, but will march south by the king's road to Grief.

The following advices were also received upon the 3d Inst. from Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, May 20. We do not hear at present that there is any considerable body of rebels together any where, the generality having submitted to the king's mercy. Colonel Campbell came to Fort William upon the 24th, and upon the 25th joined general Campbell at Appin. Upon the 27th they were to embark at Dunstaffnage, in order to take possession of Stronban, where it is reported that some few of the rebels still continue in arms. The transports from Newcastle arrived at Leith on Wednesday, as did the transports from Inverness the night before. As provisions and forage for the whole came by those from Newcastle, they are making the proper distribution, and taking in water, &c. and will be ready to sail with the Hessians in 8 or 10 days.

From the London Gazette, June 14. Whitehall, THIS day an express arrived June 11. from his R. H. the duke of Cumberland, with the following advices.

Fort Augustus, June 5. Lord George Sackville and major Wilson are marched to the barrack of Bernera with 500 foot, from whence they are to proceed southward along the coast, till they come towards the head of Loch Arke, where Lieut. Col. Cornwallis is with another body of 300 men. From thence the two corps are to proceed thro' the countries of the M'Donalds of Moidart and Knoidart, whilst Capt. Scott, with the old garrison of Fort William, which was relieved two days ago by Brig. Gen. Houghton's regiment, will advance from the south to meet them; and Maj. Gen. Campbell, or the officer commanding the Argyllshire militia in his absence, is to scour the country about Mingary castle. It is to be hoped this force will disperse the small remains of the rebels, if any of them should be got together. His royal highness proposes to wait here the return of this detachment, and that will prevent his marching from hence so soon as he otherwise would have done. By this time all the rebel prisoners are sailed for Newcastle. His royal highness has authentic intelligence, that the pretender's son embarked in a small

boat, three or four days after the action of Cul-loden, for Long-Island, from whence he was dodging backwards and forwards in a small vessel even some time after the French ships were off the coast. There are also confirmed accounts received from several parts, that the rebels are now totally dispersed, and that there are not, in any part, 50 of them together.

At the same time the following advices were received by express from Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, June 8. The embarkation of the Hessian troops will be finished this night, so that they will be ready to sail to-morrow. By letters from Inverary we are informed, that on the 27th of last month Gen. Campbell sailed with 1000 choice Argyllshire men from Dunstaffnage, and that night anchored in Tabermory bay in Mull, and next day arrived at Stronban, the heart of Lockiel's clan, where Mr Cameron of Dungallon brought in his men and arms to Maj. Gen. Campbell, and with them surrendered to the king's mercy. The inhabitants of Morvern and Ardnamurchan are doing the same. Lockiel, with his uncle Ludorwick, Murray the secretary, and some others, are on the north side of Lockiel with no great attendance, and must soon quit their quarters.

From the London Gazette, June 17. Whitehall, Letters from Edinburgh bring June 17. advice, that the transports with the Hessian forces on board were all under sail with a favourable wind on Tuesday the 10th instant.

(See the other Gazettes Hist. Chron.)

An Account of several methods to preserve CORN well by VENTILATION.

S I R,

AS mankind are more and more convinced of the usefulness of ventilators in many respects, when tryals of them have been made; as in hospitals, goals, * ships, and in cleaning and preserving corn: And as many may be at a loss how to apply the different sizes and forms of them to different quantities of corn, either in large graineries, or in lesser parcels; I believe it will be of service to communicate to the publick, in your magazine, a short account of the cheapest and best methods, that have hitherto been thought of, for preserving corn sweet, and free from heating; either in very large graineries, or in smaller quantities of only a few loads of corn,

But in order, the better to explain these things, it will be requisite to give a copper cut of the two different kinds of ventilators: A more particular description of which may be seen in my book on ventilators. Fig. I. is the larger double ventilator, made of fir wood, which is divided in the middle by a thick board into two boxes. At one end of each of these boxes are large valves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, which move on hinges of tanned leather. There is a midriff, or horizontal moveable partition in each of them; which at the valve end, are fixed between the valves, by a moving axle-tree. The other end of the midriff is

* See Vol. XIII. p. 503.

moved

moved up and down, about 15 inches by means of the iron rods R Z, R Z. which are fixed by pins to the lever F G, which moves on its fixed centre O. The sizes of these midribs and boxes are very different, as to length and breadth, according to the different purposes for which they are intended, *viz.* from ten to four or five feet long, and from five to three feet wide each. And as the midribs are to come as near as possible to the sides of the ventilators without touching; so the inconvenience that might arise, by the swelling or shrinking of the midribs side ways, may in a good measure be prevented, by making the shoulders of the tenons, of the short cross rails, of the pannel-work of the midrib, not to shut close to the mortices of the long side rails, by near a quarter of an inch, nor to pin the tenons, but to fasten them firmly to each other, by means of long, broad, iron laps, folded round the long rails, and fixed by wooden screws to the short cross rails, with one screw also at the outer edge of the long rails; by which means, it is found by experience that the swelling and shrinking of the long rails, will not be outward but inward; and in the pannels will shrink and swell in grooves made deep enough for that purpose. The moveable end of each midrib is kept steady, from swerving so as not to touch on either side, by means of a circular iron fixed in the middle of the circular end of the ventilator.

Fig. II. is a box or nose fixed over the four innermost valves 2, 4, 5, 7 thereby to receive the air from them, or to convey it to them, thro' the holes L or P. And like boxes are also fixed over the outer valves 1, 3, 6, 8 to receive and convey the air either to or from them, according as it is requisite, to convey the air in or out at either of them, which is done by fixing the valves so as to work either inward or outward.

The lesser single ventilator *Fig. III.* has only one midrib, moved up and down by the handle M, fixed to the iron rod R Z. The air being thereby drawn in at the valves 1, 2, and blown out at corresponding valves into the nose X B; whence it rushes out, into square trunks fixed at the hole X, made on either side of the nose, as shall be found requisite. A like nose box is sometimes fixed over the valves 1, 2, when needful to convey fresh air from some distance, into the ventilators. The midribs of these ventilators may be of different sizes, from 3 to 6 feet long, and from 16 to 24 inches broad.

False bottoms may be made to graineries, by laying wooden bars on the floor, and nailing strong laths across them, with a hair-cloth lay'd on them, as is done in malt and hop kilns. This may also be done in a cheaper manner, laying long poles, at due distances on the floor, and covering them with hurdles. It may also be done, by covering the floor of such graineries, as are not very large, with faggot sticks unbound, laying first the larger sticks single, at proper distances across the floor; then others across them, with several such layers across and across, laying the smallest brush wood uppermost: And leaving

an air channel next one of the walls in small graineries: But in large graineries, the air channel must pass through the middle of the grainery.

And whereas in large graineries it will be A requisite to ventilate but one part of them at a time, not only on account of their largeness, but also for this farther reason, *viz.* that it will frequently happen that in large graineries, they will neither be filled nor emptied all at once; in which cases the air from the ventilators, would fly off in waste, thro' those parts of the hair cloth, which were not covered with corn. To prevent which inconvenience, B it will be requisite to use the following method, *viz.* To have the air channel 16 inches wide, and 18 inches deep: Which depth they will have, if the great ends of the poles (which ought always to be towards the air channel) are four inches thick; and the boards 14 inches broad, which being set edgways on the ends of the poles, form the sides of the channels.

C These air channels are made thus wide, because they must be divided in halves, through their whole length, by a partition of boards set edgewise, and reaching from the floor to the upper part of the channel; which may be covered with short pieces of boards nailed across, for greater strength to bear the weight of the corn. The joints of the partitions must be made airtight, as also the seams of the floor, by pasting brown paper over them, and that on both sides where it can be done.

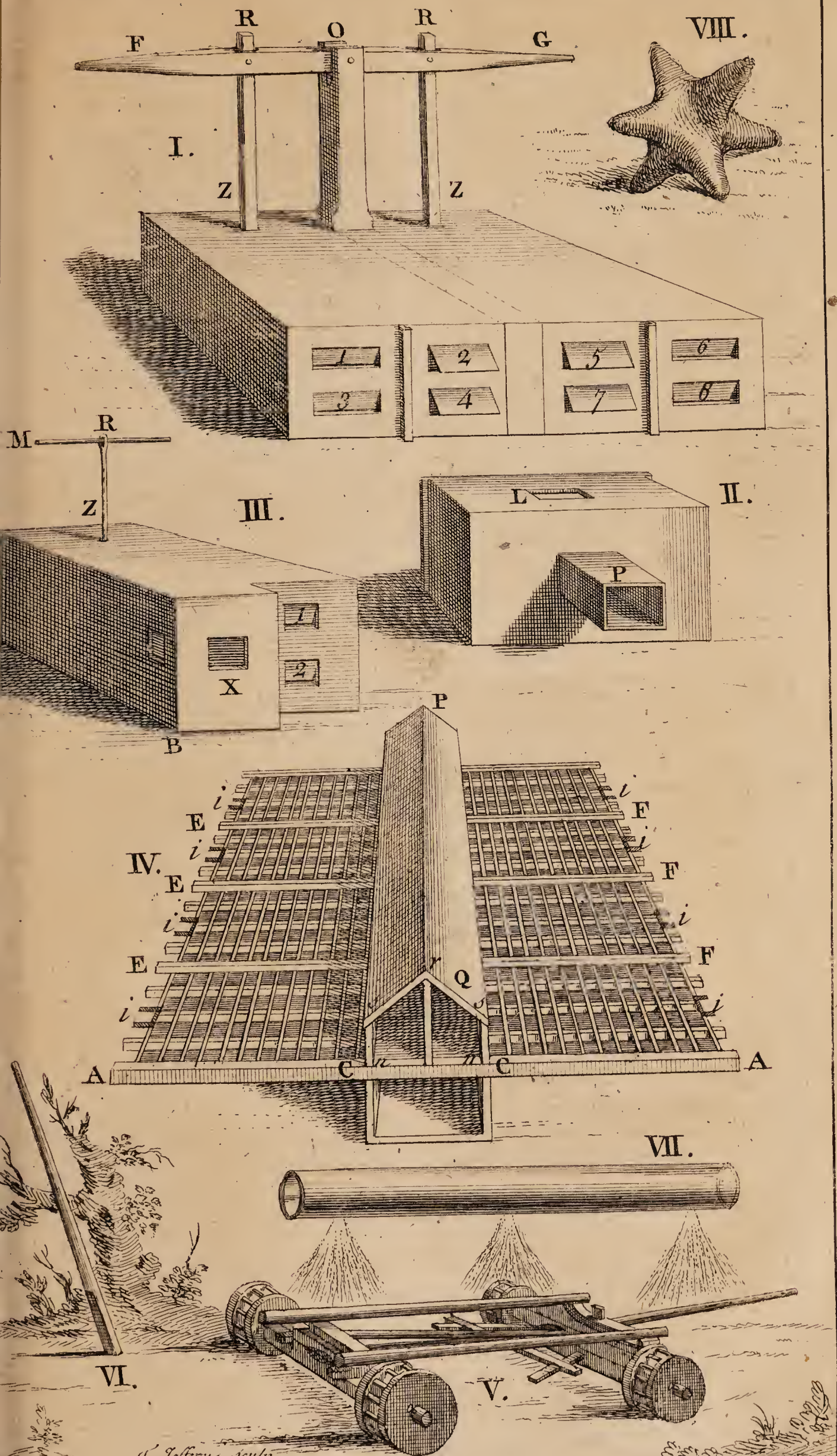
At whichever part or end of this double channel, ventilators are fixed, there the middle partition must fall short about a foot, that the air may freely pass on both sides. And also that, there, it may be stopped, from passing on either side, as shall be required, by sliding shutters.

In graineries which are already built, with several floors, one over the other, the corn in them all may be ventilated, with one pair of ventilators, whence air may be conveyed, by a trunk running up through all the floors, and there communicating air to each in their turns.

F In graineries full of large bins, they may be ventilated, either by applying the small moveable ventilators, *Fig. III.* to each bin; or by one pair of large double ventilators *Fig. I.* so placed as to blow air through an air trunk, fixed in the front of the bins, whence air may be conveyed to any one, or several of the bins at once, thro' side holes communicating with the air channels of each bin, which holes are to be opened or shut, as occasion requires. The small moveable ventilators will be sufficient to keep corn from heating; but the larger double ones will be more extensively useful to dry cold damp corn, or smutty corn that has been washed; also to sweeten musty corn.

G But when graineries are wanted purposely to lay up great stores of corn, in a comparatively, much less quantity of building, than is done in common graineries, it may be done commodiously in the following manner, *viz.* If graineries stand on stone saddles, or have their lowest floor about three feet above the ground; H

there



then they may be joyned together in one building, whereby three outer walls in eight will be saved.

Thus suppose four graineries to be each forty feet long from A to C, *Fig. 4.* and each twenty feet broad from A to E. The entrance into each of these graineries may be at either end, or rather at both ends, with little inward porches *iiii*, boarded up as high as the corn is to lay; but yet to have the front boards to run in grooves, so as easily to be put up or taken down, in proportion to the height of the corn; and for the greater convenience in filling and emptying the graineries.

The ventilators to be fixed at P or Q close up to, and under the floor; and that so as to be worked by the lever F G, *Fig. I.* which may easily be done by fixing poles as long as the ventilators, about 18 inches below them, and parallel to their midribs; to which poles the iron rods Z R *Fig. I.* are to be fixed. And the poles reaching beyond the outside wall of the grainery, suppose at P. *Fig. IV.* the ventilators may thereby be worked by means of the lever F G, *Fig. I.* fixed to the wall at its centre O, and to short upright pieces which are fixed to the lever at R R, at their upper end, and to the ends of the poles at their lower end. The ventilators are to be such as are described *Fig. I.* with their midribs each four feet wide, and eight feet long.

The air is to be drawn into these ventilators, thro' the outer valves 1, 3, 6, 8. in *Fig. I.* and blown out by the middle valves 2, 4, 5, 7. thro' the hole P. *Fig. II.* along the trunk P Q *Fig. IV.* which must be full a foot square in the clear within. This trunk is to have wide openings 18 inches long, at the middle of each grainery, on each side of the partition of the above described air-channel P Q. *Fig. IV.* with sliding shutters to close or open as occasion shall require.

When cold, damp or musty corn, is at first lay'd in, it will be best not to lay it very thick, till it is well cured by ventilation, in a dry state of the air. And in general, the more compleatly dry it is by ventilation or otherwise, so much the thicker it may be lay'd to any degree required.

But if the lowest floor of four such graineries is on the ground; as the sliding shutters, in the air trunk P Q, cannot then be come at, it will be requisite to place the graineries in a quadrangle, or like form, with the ventilators in the middle of the court, thence to convey air by trunks to the four graineries.

Now these four graineries, being each forty feet long, and twenty broad, will contain 3200 quarters of corn, at the rate of ten cubic feet to each quarter, if it lay ten feet deep: but if it lay 15 feet deep, then they will contain 4800 quarters, or 4000 quarters, allowing 300 quarters for the bulk, which the air channels, and the inner porches take up, at the end of each grainery.

Supposing wheat to lie ten feet deep in one of these graineries, then, one half of that quantity will be equal to 4000 cubic feet, the seventh part of which, *viz.* 571 cubic feet,

(JUNE 1746.)

will be equal to the quantity of air in the interstices among the wheat; then supposing the ventilators, with midribs 8 feet long, and 4 feet wide, to blow out 26 cubic feet at each stroke, which, at the rate of sixty strokes in a minute, will amount to 1560 cubic feet in a minute; which is more than double the quantity of air among the corn, that being no more than 571 cubic feet; this shews how very easy it is to prevent the heating of corn, by a little ventilation now and then. And it may be known whether, and in what proportion air ascends up thro' all parts of the corn, by turning a wash tub or cask bottom upwards on the corn; and by holding a lighted candle at the top or bung-hole, the motion of the flame will shew whether air pass up thro' the corn.

A grainery thus filled up will keep corn sweet and dry, and consequently free from weevils, with very little expence of ventilation; and that chiefly at the first laying the corn in. It will probably be best to ventilate when it first begins to sweat a little, because the moisture being then afloat in the air among the corn, and also on the surface of the grains, it will be carried off with the less ventilation. And when it has been thus repeated a few times, the corn will effectually be freed from the greatest part of the moisture, which would endanger the spoiling of it, or the breeding of weevils. And when it is by this means become compleatly dry, very little ventilation will afterwards be required, especially if in this dry state, the windows and all inlets of air be kept close shut, in order to prevent the entrance of air in a damp state. But in a very dry state of the air, it may be well to open them sometimes, in the middle of the day, for a fresh dry air is better than a long-confined dry air.

And in order to judge when the air is in a damp or dry state, it may be well to have a whip-cord fix'd in a proper manner, by the lengthening and shortening of which, the state of the air may be pretty well known. Great care must be taken not to ventilate dry corn in a damp state of the air. But in the case of corn that is so damp that it will heat and spoil without ventilation, it must, if need, be ventilated in a damp state of the air.

All kinds of corn, feeds, or whole oat-meal, may thus be kept sweet by ventilation. And probably also coarse-ground oatmeal; for I have found the air pass upwards, thro' about six inches depth, of fine-ground oatmeal, and that in a small degree when it was press'd down: but I know not whether it will go thro' a great depth of fine-ground oatmeal, when it will be press'd down by its great quantity. For oatmeal, something finer than a hair cloth must be used to lay it on. The air will not pass thro' wheat meal, but will thro' ground malt.

Small parcels of a few loads of corn may easily be kept sweet in the following manner, *viz.* by laying two rows of faggot sticks a-cross and a cross each other, leaving an air-channel about a foot wide, but 10, 15 or 20 feet in length, and covering the channel with a sufficient quantity of faggot sticks laid a-cross over it.

it: then laying a hair cloth over all, on which corn may be heaped up as high as it can lie, taking care that all the faggots be covered therewith, both at the sides and at each end. A square trunk of boards, about five inches wide within, and three or four feet long, must be put at one end of the heap of corn, thro' which air is to be blown by the moveable ventilators Fig. 3. the size of which must be proportioned to the quantity of corn intended to be thus ventilated.—But in large graineries, as suppose a malt-house, it may be well to have two, three or more of these separate heaps of corn, to be ventilated in their turns separately. The faggots may be laid either in a long or round form, as shall best suit the shape or size of the grainery.—The windows should be open during this ventilation, to carry off the damp air as it rises from the corn.—Such heaps of corn, as also small graineries and bins full of corn, may be ventilated with a trunk full of passages for air on its sides, covered with hair cloth or facking; this trunk may have branches to it, according to the size or shape of the grainery. These trunks may be made in several parts, to be taken off and put on at pleasure, or with sliding shutters to stop them at any desired length. I am, Yours, &c.

STEPHEN HALES.

See Vol. XV. p. 355 B.

DESCRIPTION of the MACHINE Fig. V. for the commodious moving of heavy Artillery in Arsenals, or Platforms, great Stones for building, &c.

THE inventor of this machine was the ingenious German mathematician Hartman, who made use of it at *Gotha* for carrying a very heavy statue, and removed it to the desired place, with great facility, by 4 men, tho' without such a contrivance it would have been very difficult to have effected it even with a great number of horses.

A model of this machine was made by a mathematical society at *Breslau*, and by it two bulky men were easily moved by a child, also above a ton weight by 4 boys; from whence they concluded that four tons might have been moved by as many men. This machine may be adapted to any particular use for which it is designed, the effect consisting only in the wheels, each of which is formed by a pair of trucks joined together at the rims by cross staves, no farther distant than just to receive the lever: when the load is very heavy each wheel requires one man, and a fifth to guide and turn the machine. 'Tis moved with much more facility than is possible by horses, of which a great number would be necessary, as they cannot be made to draw equally; besides, they require more room than can be had in crooked narrow ways; and tho' this method of moving the machine is more tedious than by horses, and cannot be used to advantage in clayey bottoms and deep roads, yet in hilly, crooked, and other impassable places, it will be of singular service, and may be improved and assisted several ways, particularly by a moveable windlass on truck wheels, to be fixed by scotching or staking down.

Of FIG. VIII. PLATE IV.

S I R,

I Lately spent an evening with an ingenious company, where some curiosities were shewn, which occasioned a gentleman to entertain us with the following phenomenon.—He moulded a piece of new bread, of about an inch square, into a figure with six taper points (like the enclosed * draught) which acquired so surprising a degree of elasticity in the working, that it did not flick, break, or in the least alter its figure, tho' it was thrown by all the company successively with their whole strength against the wall, the floor, and even a marble hearth. As none present had ever seen this whimsical experiment before, and seem'd no less surpris'd with it than they had been with some electrical performances, I thought it might amuse many of your readers, especially if you'd represent the * figure of the bread in a corner of the next copper plate, with which you embellish your most useful and entertaining collection. I am, &c.

* See FIG. VIII. PLATE IV.

MEMORIAL presented by the British Minister to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords!

THE annexed copy of the answer, written by the duke of *Newcastle*, by the express order of the king, will inform your High Mightinesses of the step which your ambassador has ventured to take towards my court, and of the king's just displeasure thereat.

His majesty is astonished to the highest degree, to see an ambassador from your High Mightinesses forget his character, and belye the professions of his masters, so as to assist, at the request of a power at open war with *Great Britain*, by his ministry, to transmit to his majesty a request, as unjustifiable as unheard of; and even dare to support this request, by his own intercession in favour of the head of the rebels, and his accomplices.

His majesty has commanded me to lay before your High Mightinesses, in the most serious terms, his complaints against a proceeding no less injurious to his sovereignty, than derogatory to the engagements that subsist between his crown and your High Mightinesses; and (as the king persuades himself) no less contrary to the invariable maxims of this state. His majesty commands me, at the same time, to demand of your High Mightinesses such a distinguished satisfaction as may be some way proportionable to the scandal which this proceeding has given to every true friend to the honour, liberty, and religion of the two powers.

A

As to the choice of this satisfaction, the king thinks he runs no risque in leaving it to the friendship and zeal of a free protestant state, and his ally, who besides owes this justice to herself, and to her own sentiments on the occasion.

Done at the Hague, June 18, 1746.

ROBERT TREVOR.

EXTRACT of the Register of the States General, on the foregoing Memorial.

THE deputies for foreign affairs, to whom the Memorial, &c. was referred, made their report. Upon which it was judged proper to send a copy of it to M. Van Hoey, and acquaint him, that their High Mightinesses having inspected the papers relating to this affair, not only disapproved of, but were extremely offended by his conduct on this occasion:—That he ought to have known and considered that, as an ambassador of their High Mightinesses, it did not become him to concern himself in an affair so very critical, and at the same time so odious, as the rebellion in the dominions of his *Britannic* majesty, with whom, as M. Van Hoey well knew, their High Mightinesses are so strictly allied, as well as so nearly interested to preserve his majesty's lawful and established government, and maintain the religion, liberty and tranquillity of his kingdoms. That any enterprize against either of these must afflict them in the most sensible manner; that their abhorrence of such undertakings does not permit them to suffer any person, who is invested with the character of their ambassador, to take the liberty of interceding, or supporting the intercessions of others, in favour of rebels, without the least knowledge of the states. That moreover, M. Van Hoey ought to have considered that the intercession of the court of *France*, in the case in question, must naturally be more prejudicial than advantageous, since his *Britannic* majesty, supposing him inclined to mercy, would undoubtedly chuse to exert it of his free motion, and not by the intercession of a power with which his majesty is engaged in open war, and which, for that reason, has supported that rebellion. For these reasons M. Van Hoey might legally, and indeed ought to, have excused himself from taking charge of M. D'Argenson's letter. But having done the contrary, their High Mightinesses disavow it, and disapprove his inconsiderate conduct in the highest degree. And, in order to

remove the offence, which his conduct in such an affair has so justly given to the court of *Great Britain*, command him to write to the duke of *Newcastle* a decent and polite letter, to acknowledge his imprudence, confess the fault he has committed, and beg pardon, promising to behave himself more prudently for the future. Their High Mightinesses expect that this letter shall be conceived in such terms, and wrote in so prudent a manner, as to give entire satisfaction; and that he transmit the same, with a copy, to their High Mightinesses, that they may see how far it answers their intention. As to what remains, he must take diligent care, for the future, not to give any just cause of scandal or offence to the allies of the state, or embarrass their High Mightinesses, who, being very much displeased at his ill conduct on this occasion, as they have often been at his inconsiderate proceedings, of which displeasure he has had notice by many resolutions, will no more treat him with the same indulgence, if, contrary to their reasonable expectation, he continues to pursue the same measures. For the first false step he shall take, they will have recourse to means which shall make him truly sensible of the effects of their displeasure. He must also remit an extract of this resolution to M. Trevor, as an answer to his memorial, in hope and expectation that it may prove satisfactory.

Substance of the OATH in the BILL for regulating Elections to Parliament, in such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves.

THAT deponent has a freehold estate, (specifying the nature of it, and if lands, &c. in whose occupation they are, if rent, the names of the owner of the lands, &c. out of which it is payable) of the yearly value of 40s. clear; and that, if purchas'd, he has been in possession of, or legally intitled to the same twelve months at least; and that such estate has not been granted him purely to gratify him to vote, and that his place of abode is at that deponent is 21 years of age he believes, and has not been before polled at that election: Every person who shall commit wilful perjury, and vote contrary to the intent of this act, besides being subject to the punishments already inflicted by the laws now in force, shall forfeit 40l. to any candidate, for whom such vote shall not have been given, who shall first sue for the same, and at the tryal the proof shall lie on the defendant, except in that he has polled but once; but if the plaintiff suffers a nonsuit, the defendant shall have treble costs.

A bill of the like tenor was passed with respect to counties in the year 1745.

BRUTA LOQUUNTUR.

Cantab. In comitiis posterioribus.

JAm dudum muliebris amor sine fine loquendi,
Nosque obtundendi proprio clamore, *Sophistas*,
Crediderim, fatis incendit; qui muta creari
Elatrent pecora et volucres; ac semper honestis
Zelotypi imponant non vera vocabula brutis.—
At vos non solum, sed enim—sed cætera turba
Bruta loquuntur: vanum O! cohibete tumorem,
Rivalemque *Asinum*, fratresque agnoscite *Picos*.

Cui non *Χαίρε* tuum repetitum est, *Pfittace*,
nobis

Mane saluator? quis *Turdam* dicere possit
Elinguem, qui, sæpe immiscens utile dulci,
Quæ sonet hora, canendo, ut musica machina,
narrat?

Non ullum lateat *Cornix*; non *Graculus* ullum,
Armigeris pariter metuendus et *Aldermannis*;
Raucam e vimineo satiram dum tegmine fundit,
Et stultos vocitat, non futilis augur, euntes.

Quinetiam inter se brutis, commercia linguæ
Esse liquet quam clara, quibus vel mutua fidæ
Pignora amicitiae alternant; vel commoda vitæ
Gnaviter expediunt, vigilisque negotia sylvæ.

Amiffas mæret nidos *Philomela* beatæ
Rura per *Italiae*; et late loca questibus implet.
“Hei mihi! quo fugitis nati; qua sorte maligna
“Abrepti fugitis; dum frustra immitia pergo
“Fata queri, flendoque morantes condere lunas?
“Vos autem, miseri, clausistis lumina longa
“Nocte: nec *Orpheus* revocandi voce peritis.”
Assidet interea mæstus, partemque doloris
Sponsus avis propriam sibi vendicat, atque ita
flentem

Vocibus alternis demulcet blandus amicam.

“Hinc abeamus, ait, suavissima sponsa, doloris
“Immemores; læto damnum reparemus amore.
“Hinc abeamus, ait, suavissima sponsa, recessus
“Propter odoratos, ubi magnam laurus in um-
bram

“Sylvescit, spatio indulgens, divesque comarum
“Alnus arundineo late superincubat amni,
“Atque imitatrici sese admiratur in unda.”

Vox ista, immenso quam tu fortitus es emptam,
Nec tam dulce canit, nec tam rationis abundat,
Monticelle; licet sedeat plaudatque senator
Plurimus, harmoniamque inhians miretur inanem.
At quem, quam, quod te memorem! nec enim
tua monstrat [certe

Barba virum; nec vox hominem sonat, improbe,
Hinc fugias, pecus ignavum! cui ferrea fata
Adfuerint, vacuum venere, et sine nomine corpus!
Hinc fugias, juvenis quondam, nunc femina,
Cæneus,

Sed nullo in veterem fato vertenda figuram.

At longum nimis exemplo ne vos morer uno:
Est etiam sua vox, *Corvis* bene cognita, *Corvo*,
Quem dulci quoties exangue cadaver odore
Provocat, hortaturque nigros arcessere fratres
Ad putres triarii mensas prædamque repertam.—
Per nemus antiquum, vetula sublimis in ulmo,
Clarifonus præco turbam sic convocat, “O grex
“Chare, caro, cariola caro est sub carice; crudi,
“Dum spirant *Cauri*, *Cauros* comitantur odores.”

Tum vero quibus ulla gulæ fit cura, citati
Advolitant, liquidique secant viridaria cæli.
Jamque adeo ductor cum carnivoro comitatu
Allatus, prædæ insistit; saturæque cœthori
Postquam exempta fames; sic est affatus equinas

Reliquias. “Longum valeas, fortissime quondam
“Mannorum, te jam non *Almæ Matris* alumni
“Laudent, te non jam visentes grata *Sophistæ*
“Ludicra *Londini*, aut fugientes bella scholarum,
“Scandant ingementque heu! non ita creditæ
tergo

“Flagra tuo, atque cavis calcaria, non sua, costis.
“Debita sed tandem solvis convivia turbæ
“Corvinæ, vivoque jaces, miserande, sepulchro.”
Haud aliter, quando lumen vitale reliquit
Devictus medico et morbo miser *Appius*, omnes
Adducti studio parili simul ostia pullant
Emuncti vespillones. et odora virum vis:
Jam pullata domus luget, jam cuncta parantur
Mœstitiæ simulacra! humanis præda futurus
Vulturibus, servisque cupressiferæ *Libitinæ*.
Dumque sepulchrali se alternant intervallo
Longorum mora tarda sonorum, et musica mortis;
Jam primum invitus templum petis; undique
pompa

Funerea via lata nigret: quin fluminis instar
Conducti pretio fletus funduntur, et hæres
Pone subit cura sælix, lætusque dolorum;
Et sumpto lachrymas imitantur lumina porro.

At nec aves solæ verbis et voce fruuntur:
Namque et quadrupedes propria distinguere lingua
Accingor novus *Æsopus*; nec vanus aniles
Garrio fabellas; sed, turba scholastica, vestris
Naturæ verique oculis postscenia pando.

Simius, *Hesperii* dum mimicus errat in oris,
Ridiculas *Gallorum* effundit ab ore loquelas.
Sed placet ante omnes generoso lingua *Leoni*
Angligenum nervosa; astutis sermo *Batavus*
Vulpibus arridet; Tauro *Germanus*; at almæ
Wallica verba Sui de ventre et gutture promit
Castanea reclinis in umbra Porcus amator.

Sed quid lasciva memoro tam ludicra vena?
Me tandem ecce vocant asinina ad pascua musæ,
Auritæque mihi manifestant seria gentis
Consilia, Hispanaque pigros gravitate sonores.
Jamque, ego dum perquiro, quid hic velit undi-
que fratrum

Concurfus reverendorum, suspendit adunco
Me quidam naso accedens; salibusque catervam
Antevenit criticam mordacibus; atque ita fatur:
“Macte esto, bone vir, salve celeberrime frater;
“Vicisti sine lite: manus dant, ecce! *Sophistæ*
“Devicti; gratesque tibi grex omnis habemus.
“Omnibus (ipse rei es simul auctor et argumen-
tum) [dum est]
“Non modo bruta loqui, sed scribere posse faten-

CÆLIA'S RESOLUTION.

By a young LADY.

LET foes envenom'd arrows fling,
I care not, lovely *Cælia* said.
Not envy's self can dart a sting,
That can disturb a harmless maid.

Contented with my little store,
I envy none their gaudy pride;
And of kind heav'n I ask no more,
Than just my wants to be supply'd.

No gold, no jewels charm my eye,
No sop shall ever gain my heart:
For grandeur I will never sigh,
Nor ever from fair virtue part.

Extracts of a POEM entitled the MODERN FINE LADY, By Mr C. B——R.

A counterpart of the modern fine Gentleman.

*Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll,
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.*

POPE.

AT Hackney, or at Chelsea bred,
To dance, lisp French, and tofs the head,
To romp, coquet, untruths to tell,
And scribble, tho' she cannot spell,
The fair, (for that's their gen'ral name)
Burns with the thirst of publick fame ;—
—For this survey her in the morning,
With care and cost herself adorning,
Learn in the glass how to behave her,
And spoil the face that nature gave her :
Improve in patching, practise airs,
And in the hurry miss her prayers ;
Then stuft in chariot roll away,
To hear the whisper of the day,—
—Or else perhaps the city haunt,
And cheapen what she does not want :
Refuse to pay her mercer's bill,
To save her honour at quadrille.——

—Thus smit with ev'ry vice in fashion,
And careless of her reputation,—
—Enamour'd with the thirst of rule,
She weds a fashionable fool :
Secur'd, by jointure, from the cares
That wait on family affairs,
Nor home, nor husband, she regards,
But flights 'em both, and sticks to cards :
—But years quick-rolling hold their pace,
And spoil the beauties of her face ;—
—Her spouse, who hitherto had been
Slave to her shape, and eyes, and skin,
And with the glare of beauty smit,
Had thought that all she said was wit :
The fair unmask'd, has chang'd his song,
And swears that ev'ry word is wrong :
Hence distant carriage, sep'rate coaches,
Cold complaisance, and warm reproaches ;
Ill-nature, fretfulness, debate
And silence testify their hate,
While jealousy improves the smart,
And aids the quarrel, till they part.—

—Now left at large, and void of shame,
She fearless owns her guilty flame,
To some young spendthrift falls a prey,
Who flatters less for love, than pay :
Proud of her conquest, she repairs,
With art, the ruins of her years,
Intent on mischief, helps the want
Of beauty, with the use of paint,
Till old, neglected, and forlorn,
She finds herself the gen'ral scorn :
Too full of pride and spleen for thinking,
As her last comfort, takes to drinking,
This lulls the vapours as they rise,
And keeps her stupid till she dies.——
—Yet still remains a noble theme,
On which to build immortal fame :
Still Britain boasts a lovely throng,
To grace the land, and poet's song,
Who 'midst the conquests of their eyes,
Attract the virtuous, and the wise ;
Charin'd by their conduct and their wit,
The world applauds, the brave submit.

*The following poem was design'd to have been
spoken to his excellency the Earl of Chesterfield,
at the church of Celbridge.*

Welcome, my lord ! from all that grandeur
shares
Of publick gratitude and publick cares !
From each blest act, which crowns the ruler's
And the best praises of a faithful land ! [hand !
Welcome ! as when from sickness freed and pain
The sun first visits the reviving swain !

You, like that sun, the joy of human kind,
Adorn'd with glory, and with light refin'd,
To various nations, in their turns divide
The heat, which cheers them ; and the beams,
which guide :

Yet, ere you gild some happier realm with day,
Give us to view and bless the parting ray.

These walls, my lord ! to heav'n long since
confin'd

Point out their useful influence o'er the mind ;
To raise it far above the tricks of art ;
With manly raptures to enflame the heart :
To scorn the frauds, which superstition tries ;
Feign'd vows ; and groans unfelt ; and list'd eyes.
Sincere, our transports from conviction flow :
They rise from reason, and with that they grow.
Kind charity calls forth the pow'r of love
Each want to succour ; and each mind improve :
And ev'ry object, which salutes your eye,
Tells how to live, by teaching how to die.

These generous toils, this care for human race,
Your favour will protect, your zeal embrace :
Such a religion STANHOPE must approve ;
Such aims, the friend of human nature love,
Blest with your smiles ; by your examples cheer'd ;
Inspir'd by wisdom ; and by wit endear'd ;
Religion soon shall ev'ry breast refine ;
And arts and learning crowd the sacred shrine ;
Stripp'd of the plumes, which dress'd her out so
The charms of vice shall hasten to decay ; [gay,
True social piety o'er earth extend ;
And ev'ry muse be ev'ry virtue's friend.

AN EPIGRAM.

SEE Natta's coach along the village runs,
Drawn by four scrubs, pursued by thrice
four duns :

Landskips and arms adorn the gay machine,
Without all vanity, all vice within.
The mob the gaudy pageant strikes, they gaze,
And, *B—ll, thy wond'rous art profusely praise :
In diff'rent views thy merit I explore ;
Thy works surprize me, but thy faith much more.

* The maker's name.

To Mr URBAN; occasion'd by his giving the
Duke of CUMBERLAND's Picture.

WHile faintly here exhibited I see
THE † MAN, to whom I owe that I
am free,
I praise thy gen'rous zeal so well express'd,
Yet springs this thought spontaneous in my breast :
“ Needless the labour of aspiring Art, †
“ Since Love his image stamps on ev'ry heart.

† Alluding to the motto ECCE HOMO.

‡ Virtus est nescia pingi.

The S M A R T, Or,

HIGH TASTE in HIGH LIFE:

IF so early to sin, while a boy, you began,
That you look like a wench, and will ne'er
be a man,

Let the barber and taylor contribute their part,
Talk bawdy, and swear, and you'll pass for a *smart*.
A smart in these times is the pattern of life
To the man, and the wish of maid, widow and wife.
But the taste of this age that the future may know,
The smart I'll exhibit—And, first, he's a beau,
A coward at heart, and a bully in air;
His days dozing, drinking, and blasphemy share:
And at night, when his prating and dozing is o'er,
By turns he's a pimp, fornicator and whore.
The gallows his due, yet, escaping the stocks,
He rots, and he stinks, while alive, with the pox;
To himself a rank nuisance in sight of perfume,
And damn'd by his vices on this side the tomb;
A compound of nastiness, folly and evil,
His body's a cage that's befoul'd by a devil!

VERSES written by a LADY.

I Trust no swain, whom Love has made so bold
In open vows his passion to unfold;
Babes, void of care, in loudest cries complain,
And tears quick-trickling prove an *half-felt* pain!
In *well-told* love how often *falsehood* lies!
I pity him who silent bleeds—and dies.

ANSWER'D. By a Gentleman.

OH! trust the swain who *well* his suff'rings
tells,
For love compassionate with torture dwells,
And torture never yet was silent found,
Complaints like blood must follow ev'ry wound.
Oh! trust the faithful voice that still complains;
Pain gives e'en fools to move in skilful strains.
Small then the pain, and languid the desire,
That can no eloquent complaint inspire.
Ne'er think the swain who silent sinks to death,
A martyr dies, and yields to Love his breath.
The youth more wretched let your pity save,
From whom in malice nature hides the grave.

The LOUNGER; address'd to that
tribe in the University of Oxford.

WHilst *Phœbus* rising with the morning ray
Peeps o'er the eastern hills, and gives the
When early shepherds breathe salubrious air, [day;
As from the fold they lead their fleecy care,
And lab'ring students knotty *Locke* peruse,
Or lov'd and loving court the willing muse;
In bed th' infatuate Lounger lies supine,
Sick, pale and restless, with the fumes of wine;
His stomach heaves, he spews the injur'd juice
Ordain'd by nature for a nobler use.
At ten just wak'd the wretch attempts to rise,
Yawns, scrubs his pate, and opes his gummy eyes.
His bed with strong reluctance he forsakes,
And, ling'ring breakfast past, an author takes,
From those like shameless *Rocheſter* who write;
All else to him are barren of delight.
Yet whilst he reads, he restless pants for noon,
And thinks the moments long that fly too soon;
Marks on his watch the waning of the day.
Thoughtless, the life he wastes thus steals away:

Life that when longest can but just supply,
Tho' well improv'd, the knowledge how to die.
The noon so wish'd arrives, he dines at last;
But how shall tedious time till night be past?
In doubt he saunters at the college-gate,
And marks the Passing with censorious prate.
Then in a lengthen'd walk some hours he spends,
And twice at least up *Heddington* * ascends.
But if *Sol's* fervent beam too fiercely burns,
To taste the breeze at *Christ-church*-walk he turns;
There lolls at ease beneath the pleasing shade,
With those whom idleness his friends has made.
Where coffee feeds the spleen, in elbow-chair
Frequent he sits before the news comes there;
It comes, blest moment! with impatient speed,
Behold him snatch the novelty and read
This done, he throws the tasteless trifle down,
Nods where he sits, or rambles thro' the town.
Now with loud mirth, a wild disorder'd band
Rush to the river, and relieve the land. [wings
With these, the bark which spreads no canvas
He rows; and the plough'd stream around her sings,
Godſlow† they reach; where landing all regale
Their leader senses with somniferous ale.
Here undisturb'd they genial viands share,
And lose at once their reason and their care:
His toast each noddily o'er a bumper names,
And on each pane the di'mond scrawls their flames;
Thence reeling home to snore the night away,
The glorious ev'ning crowns th' important day.
Ye thoughtless triflers! yet in time be wise,
New mercies court you as new mornings rise;
Let future days the wasted past redeem,
For life's realities exchange the dream;
By morn's first ray turn useful pages o'er,
And less than men till now—henceforth be more.
Exon. Oxon, June 11. A. M.

* A pleasant hill nigh Oxford.

† A place where a noted ale-house is kept.

A THOUGHT from MARCUS ANTONINUS.

WHat! shall the causeless curse of fools
controll
Thy wav'ring virtue and debase thy soul?
Reproach'd or censur'd as an useless thing,
Still pure and constant flows the healing spring,
Still pours its bounty with a sweet excess,
Th' invidious tongue with cooling draughts to bless;
Should thankless hands with clay pollute the tide,
Will the stain'd waters stagnant cease to glide?
No still they flow, by flowing still refine,
Diffuse new blessings, with new lustre shine.
Taught by the spring, then bounteous be thy mind,
By thanks unpaid, be generously kind.
The streams of charity no taint can know
Till stopp'd, refining ever as they flow.

An EPIGRAM.

STANHOPE each purpose of his breast
To gen'rous views consign'd;
And chose his method to be blest
By blessing all mankind.
Stanhope! tho' high thy transports glow,
To one false step descend!
Or you'll incur the dang'rous woe
Of him, whom all commend!

The A D V I C E.

To Miss M—R—N—LE.

LOvely mover of a passion,
Modest, noble and sincere,
Let for once, since 'tis the fashion,
Humble verse approach your ear ;

Let an honest swain advise you
To disdain all arts to charm ;
Then the worthy man will prize you,
Him alone your breast should warm.

Be your soul the seat of science,
Empress there let reason reign ;
Keep with virtue strict alliance,
Nor humility disdain.

Soft and moving as each feature
Let your words unstudy'd flow ;
Mild and gentle as your nature,
Be your well-tim'd wisdom too.

Why should I advise in dressing ?
Modesty would be your guide ;
She can render you so pleasing,
As would shame the phantom Pride.

Leave *Dorinda* would you give me,
I could whisper to your mind ;
"Keep my rules and then believe me,
"You'll excell all womankind."

London, Jan. 25, 1745.

To Mr CHARLES SMITH, on his
History of the antient and present State of the
County of WATERFORD, publishing by sub-
scription in Dublin.

By JOHN MARESHALL,
Assistant Secretary to the Physico-Historical So-
ciety.

From Faulkner's Dublin Journal.

Fælix qui rerum potuit cognoscere causas. Ovid.

WHile you the seat of nature's pow'rs explore,
Or the long fame of ages past, restore ;
Whether you trace the silver-volum'd stream,
Or search, for *Newton's* laws, the morning
beam ;

Whether you seek where mines imbosom'd glow,
Or catch philosophy in falling snow ;
Or dream where cloud-rob'd rocks the heart
appal,

Or where uxorious ivy clasps the wall ;
Hunt for inscriptions in the sullen shade,
Where o'er his twinkling lamp the hermit pray'd ;
Let the free Muse her friendly tribute bring,
Who scorns a prostitute for praise to sing.
How blest the task ! to nature when confin'd,
You shew the benefactor of mankind,
From the gay plume, that wings the *May-born*
fly, [sky ;

To the bright beam, that glads the noon-day
To all his works, our thanks, our wonder raise,
Bind us to love, and make description praise.
Fond of instruction, as I read thee o'er,
Fancy revisits scenes, long lost before ;
And, eager still to try the poet's flame,
While you describe, I moralize the theme.

The bow, sun-pencil'd from ætherial dyes,
And every fleeting meteor of the skies,
Presents the courtier's fluctuating state,
And makes me bless the humbler gifts of Fate ;
That lot, which gives all nature to the eye, [joy.
While half mankind scarce know what they en-
By *Stanhope's* * influence then thy task pursue,
Till pleas'd *Ierne* learn her blifs from you,
Nor scorn the Muse, who thus thy toil approves,
The man who seeks his country's good, she loves.

* The history of the county of Waterford is in-
scribed to his excellency the Earl of Chesterfield,
president of the Physico-historical society, which
is composed of the lords spiritual and temporal
and most gentlemen of figure in Ireland.

August 30, 1745.

J. R. Coquo suo S.

DI E diem hunc sequente,
Deorsum sole decurrente,
Amicum nostrum hic adfore,
* Mellifluo amicum ore,
Spero, mihi perjucundum
Secum fieri rubicundum.
Tu quoque, † *Coque*, rumpe moras,
Detrusis, veni, pueris foras,
Tyranni vultum trucem pone,
Haud congruentem combiboni :
Mœroris omnia ficco plena ;
Madenti, invicem serena
Quid paret vaser *Gallus*, potus
Nil quæres, aut rebellis *Scotus*.
‡ Medendi gnarum, si sit otium,
Adsciscas velim tibi socium :
Si hæc, quæ a te peto facias,
Inibis magnas mecum gratias.

VALE.

* Mr W. rector of W——t.

† Mr Cook, schoolmaster of H——y.

‡ Dr C——g of H——y.

Boughton-green-fair, near Northampton, June 4.

HAVING amus'd myself with the diversions of
this gay and busy spot, I retired to view the
ruins of a church near it in an open field, a soli-
tary scene remote from any house. Here I found
a Grave stone, which spoke to me in a pleasing
tho' solemn manner ; if it pleases you as much, let
it speak to the world.

TIME WAS, I STOOD WHERE THOU DOST NOW,
AND VIEW'D THE DEAD, AS THOU DOST ME,
ERE LONG THOU'LT LIE AS LOW AS I,
AND OTHERS STAND, AND LOOK ON THEE.

S I R,

A Gentleman declaring in company of some ladies, that
Pope's thirst after praise was so remarkable, he was e-
ven ambitious of admiration, from women and fools ; one of
the ladies to explain the reason for his making the terms
synonymous, wrote the following lines ; if you allow 'em
a place in your magazine it will infinitely oblige,

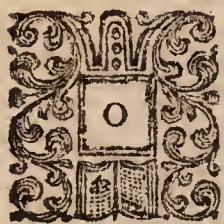
Sir, Yours, &c. MARCELLA.

To Mr P—— of D——h——re.

SAYS the surgeon, who's wit is as keen as
his tools, [fools :
Pope's ambitious of praise ev'n from women and
Why he joins 'em together the reason is clear,
For his wife has endow'd him with hundreds a year.

Historical Chronicle, June 1746.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, May 26.



ON the 30th of *April* last there assembled a prodigious number of carpenters, sailors, &c. and with uncommon fury enter'd the catholick chapel, set it on fire, and burnt four houses adjoining, with all their furniture, and every paper, bond, or other things of value; even birds, fowls, and a monkey. —Not content there, on *Tuesday* the 20th of *May* they again assembled with their former fury, attacked the house of a widow lady, in which was a private chapel; and altho' the mayor and town-clerk both appear'd in order to read the riot act, they drove them both away, and set fire to the house (carrying off all the valuable effects) which, after burning some time, was happily extinguish'd by some gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who rais'd a force, and drove these villains from their possession; which timely assistance prevented the destruction of several other houses protestants. —These bauditti do still give daily notice of further attempts, insomuch that many very peaceable catholicks are selling off their effects and quitting the town. As the *Romans* in general behav'd themselves very dutifully throughout the county, even when the pretender was there; and as all these abuses are committed without the mobs assigning any cause but their religion, it is hoped the legislative power will take their extraordinary sufferings into consideration, and not suffer these plunderers to abuse their authority, and enrich themselves by such riotous unlawful methods.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Army, dated at Fort Augustus, June 5.

AFTER the battle of *Culloden*, his royal highness began with the rebels in a gentle, paternal way, with soft admonitions, and a gracious promise of pardon and protection to all the common people, who would bring in their arms, and submit to mercy. Some took this opportunity, and were dismiss'd in peace with protections to their habitations: But great numbers, especially the *Camerons*, *Macdonalds*, *Grants* and *Frasers*, were perfidious, often promised to surrender, appointing their own time, and as often broke their words; which has oblig'd his royal highness to lay the rod more heavy on them, by carrying fire and sword thro' their country, and driving off their cattle, which we bring to our camp in great quantities, sometimes 2000 in a drove. — They are greatly surpris'd to find our soldiers climb over their rocks and mountains full as nimble as they can themselves, and to bring cattle from places which they deem'd inaccessible to us. In short, we have detachments at present in all parts of the highlands; and the people are deservedly in a most deplorable way, and must perish either by sword or famine. —A just reward for traitors.

MONDAY 2.

His serene highness the prince of *Hesse*, who the evening before arriv'd at *Somerfet* house from *Scotland*, waited on the king at *Kensington*; when his majesty was pleased to make him a present of a sword of curious workmanship, set with diamonds of a very great value.

TUESDAY 3.

The court martial at *Deptford* for the tryal of Mr *Lestock*, consisting of Admiral *Mayne*, president, Admiral *Bynge*, and fourteen other members, after long debating on the evidence, gave their sentence, which was read by the deputy judge advocate, by which it appeared the court were of opinion that the information the charge was founded upon was not true; and that the evidence in support of the charge was not sufficient to make it good; and that many witnesses in support of the charge, as likewise those in his defence had refuted the whole; therefore the court unanimously acquitted him of the whole and every part of the charge. (See Vol. XV. p. 173, 176, 181, 232, &c. Vol. XIV. the Index.)

WEDNESDAY 4.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills

An act for settling an additional revenue of 25,000 l. per annum upon his royal highness *William* duke of *Cumberland*, and his heirs male of his body, for the signal services done by his royal highness to his country. (The Preamble to which see p. 292.)

—For calling any suspected person or persons, whose estates or principal residence are in *Scotland*, to appear at *Edinburgh*, or where else it shall be judged expedient, to find bail for their good behaviour.

—For the more effectual securing the duties now payable on foreign made sail cloth, imported into this kingdom; and for charging foreign made sail cloth with a duty; and for explaining a doubt concerning ships being obliged at their first setting out, to be furnished with one compleat set of sails made of British sail cloth.

—To attain *Alexander* earl of *Kellie*, *William* viscount of *Stratballan*, *Alexander* lord *Pitligoe*, and divers others (see p. 271.) therein mentioned, of high treason, if they shall not surrender themselves to one of his majesty's justices of the peace, on or before the 12th of *July* in the year of our lord 1746, and submit to justice.

—To continue two acts of parliament, one for encouraging the growth of coffee in his majesty's plantations in *America*; and the other for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in *America*.

—For the better regulation of elections of members to serve in parliament for such cities and towns in that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, as are counties of themselves.

—For

—For the better preservation of havens, roads, channels, and navigable rivers, within that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.

—To indemnify such persons as have acted in defence of his majesty's person and government, and for the preservation of the public peace of this kingdom, during the time of the present unnatural rebellion, and sheriffs and others, who have suffered escapes, occasioned thereby, from vexatious suits and prosecutions.

—More effectually to prevent prophane cursing and swearing. (See p. 313.)

—For the better encouragement of the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in *America*. And to several private bills.

General *Guest*, who commanded in the castle of *Edinburgh*, when besieged by the rebels, and defended it in a gallant manner, came to his lodgings in *Brook-street*, in a horse-litter, being 86 years of age, and very infirm. It is said this gentleman was offer'd 200,000*l.* by the pretender, to have surrender'd the castle, there being computed about a million and half of riches in it.—He soon after waited on the king, who received him very graciously, and talked much to him.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* having wrote a very elegant letter, all with his own hand, to the *Ld* mayor of *London*, acquainting him that he had received the 5000*l.* sent by the committee of the guildhall subscription, (See p. 43. and Vol. XV. p. 666.) for the use of the soldiers who had distinguish'd themselves most in the field of action; and that he intended to dispose of it in the following manner, *viz.* 4000*l.* to the common men, and the other 1000*l.* to the non-commission'd officers, such as corporals, &c. if agreeable to his lordship and the committee; his lordship call'd a council, and laid the letter before them; and they immediately came to a resolution to return his royal highness thanks for the honour he had done them, and to desire him to dispose of the 5000*l.* as they first intended, and they would immediately raise another 1000*l.* for the non-commission'd officers.

Edinburgh, June 3. The court of Session sat down to the great satisfaction of the whole nation, as there was a surcease of justice for ten months on occasion of the rebellion.—*June 4.* Fourteen colours taken from the rebels at the battle of *Culloden*, were brought in procession under a detachment of *Col. Lee's* regiment, the pretender's own standard carry'd by the hangman, and each of the

(JUNE 1746.)

others by chimney-sweepers, from the castle to the cross, where a large fire was lighted for the purpose. The pretender's son's own colours were burnt first, with 3 flourishes of the trumpets, amidst loud huzzas; and then the rest of the colours separately, the heralds proclaiming the names of the traitors to whom they belonged, and the ceremony concluded with burning *Ld Lovat's* camp colours.

FRIDAY 6.

B Major *Grant*, deputy governor of fort *George* at *Inverness*, was try'd by a court martial for abandoning the same to the rebels, and adjudg'd to be dismiss'd his majesty's service, and render'd incapable of ever holding any military office or employment under his majesty.

C His majesty was pleased to give 500 guineas to *Capt. Cook* of the *Ambuscade* privateer, for taking a *Spanish* ship laden with warlike stores, from *Ferrol* for *Scotland* for the use of the rebels.—Also 500 guineas, and a gold medal worth 200*l.* to *Capt. Philips*, who cut the *Solebay* out of *St Martin's* harbour on the coast of *France*. (See p. 212)

SATURDAY 7.

The judges issued a precept to the high sheriff of *Surrey*, to summon a jury for the tryal of the rebels, at the court-house on *St Margarets Hill*.

WEDNESDAY 11.

E Was observed as the anniversary of the king's inauguration, beginning the 20th year of his reign. The bishop of *Bangor* preach'd before the lords, and *Dr Hayter*, archdeacon of *York*, before the house of commons.

THURSDAY 12.

F The town-clerk, and others of *Manchester*, were brought to the house of *Mr Price*, state messenger, in *Rider-street*, in order to be try'd for treasonable practices.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Augustus, June 17.

G Yesterday I had the pleasure of seeing that old rebel, lord *Lovat*, with his two aid de camps, and about sixty of his clan, brought in here prisoners; he is 78 years of age, has a fine comely head to grace *Temple-bar*, and his body is so large, that I imagine the doors of the *Tower* must be altered to get him in. He can neither walk nor ride, and was brought in here in a horse-litter, or rather a cage, as hardened as ever.*—

*When this lord was taken, 'tis said he was endeavouring to get on board a ship for *France*, that he had with him 6000*l.* in gold and silver, and that he told the officer with much assurance

Tr

he had best use him well, for, if he did not, he should answer for it before a set of gentlemen, the very sight of whom would make him tremble. — In the year 1692 he had the title of captain *Frazer* in Lord *Tullibardine's* regiment; but resign'd, to prosecute his claim to be chief of the *Frasers*, and in order to it laid a scheme to get the heiress of *Lovat*, who in 94 being about to marry *Ld Salton's* son, he by his armed clan seized him and his company, and erecting a gibbet, induced father and son to relinquish the contract. But not being able to come at the young lady, in 95 he seized lady dowager *Lovat*, in her house, caused a person to marry them against her consent, and cutting her stays open with his dirk, his highland lads tore off her cloaths, put her to bed, and were witnesses to the consummation. Soon after he was, tho' absent, try'd and condemn'd for a rape on this lady, and for treason in opposing the laws with an armed force, and out-law'd. But tho' this latter *K. W.* was prevailed on to pardon, he thought proper to fly to *France* for the former; where ingratiating himself with *K. James*, and turning papist, he got a commission; and in 1702, some money from the *French* king to raise a party in *Scotland*. But not having credit to do it, having had a meeting with a minister of state in *London*, on his return to *France*, he was put in the bastille. There he lay several years, and to get out took priest's orders; he acted afterwards as a jesuit priest at *St Omers*, till about 1715, when coming over and taking a contrary part, he assisted in seizing *Inverness* from the rebels, and at last got the title *Lovat*, a highland company; and many great favours conferr'd on him. See *Ld President's* letter to him, in Feb. magazine, and his answer.

WEDNESDAY 18.

The Pr. of *Hesse* with the *Hessian* troops, and 3 *English* regiments, landed at *Williamstadt* in *Holland*, in order to join the ally'd army.

SATURDAY 21.

Several ships with rebel prisoners on board came up the river, and the *Marquis of Tullibardine*, *Mr Murray*, and another person were committed to the *Tower*, two of the chiefs to *Newgate*, the officers to the *Marshalsea*, and about 600 common men to the *New Goal, Southwark*. About 200 were left at *Tilbury* fort.

MONDAY 23.

Eighteen rebel prisoners were brought to town in a waggon from *Chester*, under a guard of dragoons. — *John Betts* one of the rebels made his escape out of *New Prison* in his irons.

Eight of the judges went in procession from *Serjeants Inn*; *Fleet-street*, to the town hall on *St Margaret's Hill, Southwark*, and open'd the special commission for the trial of the rebel prisoners. The grand jury, after hearing the charge, withdrew, and in an hour and half returned into court, having found

a true bill against the Earls of *Cromar* and *Kilmarnock*, and the lord *Balmerino*, for high treason in levying war against his majesty.

LIST of the GRAND JURY.

Sir Wm Richardson of *Bermondsey*, Knt.
Sir Abraham Shard of *Kennington*, Knt.
Sir Thomas Hankey of *Clapham*, Knt.
Sir Peter Thompson of *Bermondsey*, Knt.
Josias Wordsworth of *Adicomb*, Esq;
Samuel Atkinson of *Croydon*, Esq;
Percival Lewis of *Putney*, Esq;
John Copeland of *Camberwell*, Esq;
Charles Hoskins of *Croydon*, Esq;
Joseph Creswick of *Streatham*, Esq;
William Clark of *Southwark*, Esq;
Joseph Willoughby of *Croydon*, Esq;
Thomas Bevois of *Bermondsey*, Esq;
Elias Bird of *Rotherhith*, Esq;
Thomas Tarrant of *Southwark*, Esq;
Edward Stevens of ditto, Esq;
Henry Robinson of *Wandsworth*, Esq;
John Heathfield of *Croydon*, Esq;
Nathaniel Green of *Southwark*, Esq;
Isaac Eeles of *Lambeth*, Esq;
John Smith of ditto, Esq;
Hermet Richardson of *Bermondsey*, Esq;
Samuel Nicholson of *Croydon*, Esq;

who on the 25th and 26th found bills of indictment against 37 rebel prisoners brought from *Carlisle* (See p. 23, 24.) *Sam. Maddock*, there mentioned, is become an evidence.

TUESDAY 24.

Happen'd a violent storm of wind, with thunder and rain, which did much damage. The *Berkeley* galley, *Capt. Steward*, bound for *Cape Breton*, with several families going to settle there, was overset between *Fairlee* and *Beech*, on the *Kentish* coast, and all but three perished. — Letter from *Tunbridge* relates that the tempest blew down several elms, and the lightning rived into splinters 4 oaks, and that for 15 minutes there was a continued thunder without intermission of strokes, and a continual storm of hail, rain and flame. — Several sheep were killed, and one man and two horses were struck dead near *Boughton-green* fair, (See p. 323.) The man had his fingers and his toe nails, and the skin of his legs stript off, whence issued a sulphureous scent.

Kenelm Fawkenner, Esq; citizen and mercer, and *Jonathan Forward*, Esq; citizen and weaver, were elected at *Guildhall*, by hands, sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*: but a poll was demanded for *Tho. Winterbottom*, Esq; alderman and clothworker, and *Rob. Alfop*, Esq; alderman and ironmonger; they had a majority on the poll. — *John Knapp* and *Dudley*

Dudley Foley, Esq; nominated by the Lord Mayor paid their fines.

DUBLIN.

A commission of lunacy granted about ten years ago against the Rev. Mr *John Kerr*, has been discharged. This gentleman's case is very singular. By a fall from his horse his brain was disorder'd, and continued so till last *April*, when he fell into an heavy lethargy, that continued 7 weeks, not differing from sleep, after which he awoke, and his former understanding appeared to be perfectly restored.

WEDNESDAY 25.

A party of soldiers went from the *Tower* to keep guard upon the multitude of the rebel prisoners in the *New Goal, Southwark*.—Twenty one prisoners, in custody of two messengers, were carry'd under a strong guard of soldiers to the court at *St Margaret's hill*, to give evidence against several other rebels.—Eleven coaches full of rebels arrived in town from the North, and were committed to the custody of messengers.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly beg leave to approach your majesty's presence, to offer our sincerest and warmest congratulations for the happy suppression of that impious and unnatural rebellion, which hath been excited and carried on by ungrateful and perjured men, in favour of an out-law'd, abjured, and popish pretender.

How just were our fears at the unexpected progress of this wicked attempt; and to what substantial miseries must we have been reduced, had God, for our sins, permitted it finally to prosper! Your majesty's just and equitable government, and in this every dear and valuable interest belonging to us as men, christians, and protestants, were the sacred objects immediately struck at, and the sacrifices intended to be made to the ambition and perfidy of *France*; the superstition and cruelty of *Rome*, and the presumptuous claims of the desperate and worthless invader of your majesty's dominions.

The seasonable and entire victory with which God hath blessed your majesty's arms, is attended with so many happy consequences, not only to these kingdoms, but to the protestant religion and the liberties of *Europe*, as will never be forgotten, whilst we know how to value the inestimable blessings it hath secured; and well deserves all the most grateful and public acknowledgments to Almighty God, that a people doomed to ruin, and saved by him from destruction, is capable of returning.

The choice of his Royal highness the duke

of *Cumberland*, to be at the head of your majesty's forces on this important occasion, is the noblest demonstration of your majesty's high regard for the national welfare, and that in your royal breast the private affection of a father is taught to give way to the public good; and will transmit the remembrance of your majesty to all future ages, under the most honourable character that a king can bear, the friend, the father of your people. And how distinguished is your majesty's happiness, that the freeing these kingdoms from outrage, sedition, and rebellion, was by providence reserved for this illustrious royal youth, early treading the paths of glory, and formed under your great example, to be a scourge to your majesty's and his country's enemies, and a general blessing to these favour'd kingdoms.

That your majesty may long live, beloved and honour'd by all your subjects, fear'd and submitted to by all your enemies, and be, under God, continued the guardian of liberty, and the protector of true religion: that all your majesty's blessings may be hereditary, your honours descend to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, and the succession to your imperial crown never fail in your august family: These, Sir, are our fervent prayers, and of all who wish well to themselves, or have any just concern for the safety and happiness of their posterity.

D To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for your congratulations on the success of my arms, under the command of my son, the duke, against the rebels. I am truly sensible of the zeal which you have shew'd, upon all occasions, for the support of my government: and you may depend upon the continuance of my protection.

THURSDAY 26.

Two of the rebel prisoners, *Peter Moss* and *Charles Holker*, both of *Manchester*, escaped out of *Newgate*.

FRIDAY 27.

The house of lords received the report from the committee appointed to search precedents for trial of criminal peers, with the several resolutions. Ordered, That an address be presented to his majesty to desire that he will be pleased to appoint a lord high steward to continue during the tryals of the Earls of *Kilmarnock*, *Cromartie* and Lord *Balmerino*, and that a place may be prepared in *Westminster-hall* for the said tryals; That the said lords have notice to prepare for their tryals upon the 28th of *July* next; That the lord chancellor do send circular letters (giving 20 days notice) to all the peers in town and country to attend in their robes, and that none be excused their attendance, unless prevented by sickness or other bodily infirmities.—They trials are to be in *Westminster Hall*, because the house of peers

peers would have been too close in this hot season. As the proceedings are by indictment, and not impeachment; no scaffolding was ordered for the commons.

MONDAY 30.

Among the witnesses against the rebels are the following, who were examin'd before the parliament, *Charles Campbell, J. Hickson, (See Vol. xv. p. 528) John Vere, Wm Hasty, John Grey, Jam. Berkeley, Hugh Douglas, James Logie, Angus M'Kinnon, Geo. Hay, Patrick Goldie, and John Read.*

The rebels have burnt the large fir-wood of *Abernethy*, belonging to the laird of *Grant*, which besides the private damage of several thousand pounds, is a national loss, as it contain'd masts for ships of the largest burthen.

The homeward-bound *French* fleet from *Cape Francois* being 70 sail, is block'd up there by part of admiral *Davers's* squadron.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Adamson, from Greenland, now at Yarmouth.

WE are safe arriv'd here with 4 whales. On the 19th ult. we met with a violent storm of wind in the ice, which lasted 48 hours, in which 30 *Dutch* vessels, and 3 *English*, viz: the *Volunteer*, Capt. *Alcock*, the *Hurst* galley, Capt. *Guy*, jun. and the , Capt. *Nicholson* were lost. My ship is almost tore to pieces; the Capts *Alcock* and *Guy*, jun. with 130 men are on board us, but the Capts *Guy*, sen. and *Nicholson*, jun. it's fear'd are lost. The above *English* vessels had on board 2 and 3 whales each; which the *Dutch* found means to save, though they refused to take any men on board, except 83, who had saved themselves in some *Greenland* yawls, and forced their way into one of them, and were afterwards taken on board our ship. The *Dutch* ships caught 406 whales, including 23 that were lost in the ships cast away.

Extract of a Letter from Bergen in Norway, May 16. A ship has landed *Ld Ogilvie*, and 13 others at this place, but orders having been given by the King of *Denmark*, to inspect, with the utmost exactness, all *British* vessels, and to confine all passengers that had not sufficient passports, the governor of *Bergen* immediately secured them in an adjacent fort. Besides *Lord Ogilvie*, there are *Fletcher* of *Benschie*, Hunter of *Burntside*, *David Fotheringham*, governor of *Dundee* for the rebels, *David Graham*, merchant in *Dundee*, *Alexander Graham*, son to ditto, *Henry Patullo*, *Sandilands* the younger, merchant in *Bourdeaux*, *David Graham* of *Duntroon*, styled *Lord Dundee*, *Thomas Blair* merchant in *Dundee*.

The embarkation (See p. 271 B.) for *Cape Breton* is laid aside.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

JUNE 6. *Robert Price*, Esq; only son and heir of *Uvedale Price* of *Foxley*, *Herefordshire*, marry'd to *Hon. Miss Barrington*, sister to *Ld Visc. Barrington*.

A 6. *Peter Cracroft* of *Louth*, *Lincolnshire*, Esq;—to *Miss Waldegrave*.

7. *Mr Gataker*, surgeon in *Park Place*—to a daughter of the late *Tbo. Hill*, of *Court Hill*, *Shropshire*, Esq;

Rob. Bristow, member last parliament for *Winchelsea*, Esq;—to the only daughter of *John Phillipson*, Esq; surveyor of the king's woods, and member for *Harwich*.

B 18. *James Grimston*, eldest son of *Ld Visc. Grimston*,—to *Miss Bucknall* of *Hertfordshire*.

19. *Edw. Wilson*, Esq; eldest son of *Daniel Wilson*, member for *Westmoreland*,—to *Miss Fleming*, eldest daughter of *Sir Wm Fleming*, late of *Rydell*, in the same county, Bart.

C A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

May . *Col. Rich*. He had his arms shot off at the battle of *Culloden*.

JUNE 1. Relict of *Sir Rob. Westley*, late *Ld mayor* of *London*.

12. Lady of *Sir John Rawdon*, Bart, daughter to the *Earl of Egmont*.

D 17. *Mr Richard Atkinson*, a gardener, in *Southwark*, aged 90, a bachelor, worth 3000*l.*

19. *Hon. John Spencer*, Esq; brother to the *D. of Marlborough*, member for *Woodstock*, and ranger of the great and little park at *Windsor*. He marry'd the second daughter of the *Earl of Granville*, by whom he left issue one son. *Marlborough* house descends to the *Marquis of Blandford*, eldest son of the *D. of Marlborough*, pursuant to the will of the late duchess.

E 22. *Anthony Symonds Ashton*, Esq; of *Northamptonshire*.

Miss Eliz. Tufton, 2d daughter to the *Hon. Sackville Tufton*, Esq;

Rich. Lyddel of *Wakehurst*, *Suffex*, Esq; member for *Bossiney*, *Cornwall*, and secretary to the *E. of Chesterfield*, *Ld Lieut.* of *Ireland*.

F 21. *Hon. Jn Chichester*, brother to the *E. of Donegal*.

23. *Stephen Daubuz*, Esq; who formerly fin'd for not serving the office of sheriff of *London*.

The countess dowager of *Rochford*, mother to the present *Earl*, to whom 4000*l.* per *Ann.* devolves, and 10,000*l.* to his brother.

G 25. *Mr Sadler* of *Walton upon Thames*; after gaining a cause at *Westminster hall*, he went to sup with his witnesses, but before he eat, dropt down dead. (See p. 284 B.)

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, IN pursuance of his majesty's pleasure, the Right

H Hon. the lords commissioners of the *Admiralty*, have appointed *Rich. Lestock*, Esq; admiral of the blue.

Whitehall, June 10. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Edw. Falk-*
king-

kingham, Esq; one of the commissioners in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy.

—*James Compton*, Esq; a commissioner in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy, particularly for the affairs of the yards at *Deptford* and *Woolwich*.

Whitehall, June 14. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *John E. of Stair*, field marshal of his majesty's troops, to be general over all and singular the marine forces. employ'd or to be employ'd in his majesty's service.

—*Sir James Ackworth*, Knt, and *Joseph Allen*, Esq; to be jointly and severally surveyors of his majesty's navy and ships.

—To grant unto *John Eyre*, Esq; the office of prothonotary, and clerk of the crown of the counties of *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock* and *Radnor*.

Whitehall, June 4. The king has been pleased to appoint *Henry Legge*, and *John Campbell*, Esqrs, to be two of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer. (*Fox* and *Arundel* other posts.)

—*Wm Ponsonby*, Esq; commonly called *Ld Visc. Duncannon*, to be one of the commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of the kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. (*Mr Legge* promoted.)

His majesty has been pleased, upon the surrender of the right honourable *Wm E. of Jersey*, to grant unto the Rt Hon. *Geo. Dunk*, E. of *Halifax*, the places and offices of warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre, of all his majesty's forests, chaces, parks and wardens, on this side *Trent*.

The king has been pleased to grant unto *Rich. Arundel*, Esq; the office of treasurer of his majesty's chamber, in room of *Sir John Hynde Cotton*.

Whitehall, June 28. The king has been pleased to appoint *Sir John Ligonier*, knight of the Bath, to be general and commander in chief of all his majesty's *British* forces, and of those in his majesty's pay in the *Austrian Netherlands*.

From other Papers.

HIS royal highness, *Wm Duke of Cumberland*,—appointed ranger of *Windsor* great and little park, in room of the Hon. *John Spencer*, Esq; dec.

Wm Bristow, Esq;—secretary to the E. of *Chesham*, Ld Lieut. of *Ireland*, in room of *Rich. Lyddel*, Esq; dec.

Mr James Draper,—searcher of the customs at *Hull*, a place of considerable profit.

Mr Serjeant Birch,—a judge of the Common Pleas, in room of *Sir John Fortescue A-land*,—created a peer of *Ireland*.

Counsellor *Hafswell*, chosen judge of the sheriff's court, in room of

John Stracey, Esq;—recorder of *London*.

Mr John Grant, elected bridge-master, in room of *Mr Mingay*, dec.

Mr Deputy John Clark, stationer, *Mr Wm Arnold*, grocer, *Mr Deputy John Wallington*, and *Mr James Hodges*, stationer, —auditors of the chamberlain's and bridge-house accounts.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to June 24. grant unto *Arthur Young*, doctor of laws, the place and dignity of a canon or prebendary of the metropolitical church of *Canterbury*, void by the resignation of *Spencer Cowper*, clerk.

From other Papers.

REV. Mr *Wm Back*, presented vicar of *Kyneton*, in the diocese of *Hereford*.

Augustine Meadows of *Queen's college Cambridge*,—to the living of *St Augustine*, at *Maddington*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Hon. and Rev. Mr *Edw. Stanley*,—rector of *Moreton cum Illing*, *Lincolnshire*, 300l. p. An.

Tho. Freake,—of *Little Hempston*, *Devonsh.*

Rob. Johnson, a senior fellow of *Trinity college*, *Camb.*—rector of *Dickleborough*, *Norfolk*.

John Bowman,—of *Dynington*, *Yorkshire*.

John Woodbank,—of *Potton*, *Bedfordshire*.

Andrew Perrot,—of *Stone*, *Staffordshire*.

John Jeffreys,—of *St Nicholas Coleabbey*.

Dr Taylor, nominated prebendary of *Westminster*, in room of *Dr Broderick*, who res.

Joseph Brown, D. D. presented prebendary of *Hereford*.

Step. Sleech, B. D. instituted provost of *Eaton*.

Osborne Atterbury, presented to the living of *Oxbill*, *Warwickshire*; 200l. per Ann.

Mr Bedford,—rector of *St John's* in *Bedford*.

William Cray Say,—rector of *Hatley*, *St George*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Tho. Surges of *Ditton*, *Cambridgeshire*,—fellow of *Eaton college*, in room of the present provost.

Rev. Mr *Roswell* of *St Giles's*, *Cripplegate*,—ordinary of *Newgate*, in room of *Mr Gutbrie*, a place worth 100 l. per Ann.

Rev. Mr *Yonge*, fellow of *Trinity college*, *Cambridge*, elected publick orator of that university, in room of the Rev. *Dr Tunstall*, chaplain to the archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Stephen Duck, the poet, enter'd into priest's orders.

B—K—S from the Gazette.

Benj. Leasingby of *West Smithfield*, *Lond.* carpenter.

Isaac Correa, al as *Francisco Miranda* of *Lond.* merch.

Emanuel Harvey of *Credition*, *Devonshire*, tanner.

John Holdman of *Norwich*, grocer.

Tho. Edwards of *Cambridge*, grocer.

Tho. Paddon jun. of *Credition*, *Devonshire*, sergemaker.

Jeffery Kimble of *Rotherhith*, *Surry*, inc. chant.

George Gibbs, of *Islington*, vintner.

Patrick Cald r. of *Hull*, Merchant.

Geo. Gillingham, of *Bentinch-st.* *St. James's Westminster*, Builder.

Rob. Lewis of the *Devizes*, *Wiltshire*, Glover.

Elizabeth Wright, of *Islington*, *Middlesex*, Glasse-feller.

Tho. Embery, of *Artillery-lane*, *London*, Hotpreffer.

Elias Image, of *Bolingbroke*, *Lincolnshire*, Chapman.

Thomas Richards, of *St Martins* in the fields, Carrier.

John Berry, of *Fenchurchstreet*, Chinaman.

Ambrose Sewall, of *Waltham Holy Cross*, *Essex*.

John Lhuiller, of *St Anne*, *Westm.* Snuff-Merchant.

John Small of *Halling*, *Kent*, Chapman.

N.B. The letter concerning the *Dream* is received, we should be glad to know where to send an answer.

R U S S I A.

A New treaty is still affirm'd to be on the point of conclusion between the courts of *Petersburg* and *Vienna*, in which that of *Dresden* is to be included, and that 20 or 30,000 of the troops assembled in *Livonia* are speedily to march into

G E R M A N Y.

On the other hand the king of *Prussia*, whose designs none can penetrate, keeps his numerous forces complete, and has a camp of 40,000 men about *Schweidnitz* in *Silesia*, to provide well for which he has erected such magazines as have drain'd the country as far as *Vienna*, where was a tumult on account of the price of bread, which only the presence of the empress could appease. Duke *Charles*, as he is now called, is set out towards the *Rhine*, to conduct a considerable body of imperialists, into the Low Countries, where he is to take upon himself the command of the allied army. The houses of *Austria* and *Bavaria* are still further united by a new treaty of alliance concluded at *Munich* the 17th instant. By one article it is said, a body of *Bavarians* is to be taken into the pay of the maritime powers. The Remarks on the memorial of the marquis *de Castellane*, by the imperial minister at *Ratisbon*, (see p. 287) are very well adapted to open the eyes of the *Germanic* states, and expose *French* perfidy.

I T A L Y.

Marshal *Maillebois* having joined the *Spaniards* at *Placentia*, with 10,000 *French*, the combined army under count *de Gages* attacked the *Germans* before that place on the 15th inst. N. S. at 11 at night; the battle lasted with a continual fire till between 9 and 10 the next morning, when the empress's forces, under the prince *de Lichtenstein*, repulsed the enemy, and obtained a signal victory. The number of the slain on the part of the enemy is not yet known, but the *Austrians* took above 3000 prisoners, most of them wounded, 10 pieces of cannon, and 60 colours and standards. The *Spaniards* and their allies now find themselves inclosed under the walls of *Placentia*; the king of *Sardinia*, who has taken *Novi* and *Ovado*, in the territories of the *Genoese*, being advanced within a league of them, and general *Roth* lies encamped on the other side of the *Po*, and is to be reinforced with 10,000 fresh troops from *Mantua*.

F R A N C E.

The *French W. India* merchants have made fresh representations of the distressed state of their affairs to the count

de Maurepas, intendant of the marine, who told them, 'twas impossible for any prince to have a deeper sense of the horrors of war, or more concern for the misfortunes it brought upon his subjects than the king; but he desired to be excused from receiving any more such memorials; yet added that he was ready to confer with them at any time, and faithfully to report their grievances, if communicated by word of mouth.

Rochelle, June 22. A lady in a masque, accompanied with several well-dressed people, came this morning to our gate, she entered into a shallop, decorated with a pavilion, which was shut in an instant, and tow'd on board one of the ships in the fleet, in which every thing was prepared for her reception; and directly after all the fleet set sail, consisting of the following ships.—Th's lady is called by others a prince.

List of the Squadron under the Duke d'Anville, Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's Naval Forces.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.
Northumberland,	Duke d'Anville,	66	600
Le Trident,	V. Ad. M. d'Estournelle,	64	590
L'Ardent,	Perier,	64	590
Le Mars,	Colombe,	64	590
L'Alcide,	Crenay,	64	590
Le Carillon,	de Noailles,	60	590
Le Diamant,	De Marquetac,	50	490
Le Boree,	De Blenac,	50	490
Le Tigre,	Du Quesne,	66	590
Le Leopard,	De Serignee,	60	590
La Renommee.	De l'Allure,	60	490
La Megere,	Kysan,	30	290
L'Argonaute,	De Questain,	26	290
La Parfaite,*	De Belisse Pepin	8	190
La Perle,*	Des Roches,	8	190
La Palme,	De la Chaille,	10	190
Le Petit Mercure,	Treiroudat,	10	190
Le Mercure,	Du Tilly,	10	190
Le Girous,		16	190
Le Pr. d'Orange,	Fongert,	26	290
Another of	* Fireships,	24	190

Besides 20 other frigates and privateers from 10 to 24 guns, and several transport ships, having on board 3150 land forces commanded by M. *Pommerit*, brigadier general, viz.

The regiment of *Ponthieus*, 2 battalions 1350
The battalion militia of *Saumur* 600
The battalion militia of *Fontenay le Comte* 600
The battalion of marines 600

The *Dutch* ships which were at *Rochfort*, *Rochelle*, and other places, had been detained till days after the departure of this fleet.

L O W - C O U N T R I E S.

The trenches were open'd before *Mons*, the capital of *Hainault*, one of the provinces of the *Austrian* Netherlands, on the 17th instant, but the siege goes on but slowly, since the *French* have not taken any of the outworks on the 17th, and it is hoped the allies, after the reinforcement of 25000 imperialists which are expected to arrive by the 4th of next month, will be enabled to quit their strong camp at *Terhyde* near *Breda*, and offer battle to the enemy, which may be a means of saving at least *Charleroy* and *Namur*, the only strong places except *Luxemburg*, remaining to the *Austrians* in the Netherlands.

S. Sea Stock No Pr.

—Annu. 97 $\frac{7}{8}$

New Annu. No Pr.

3 per C. An. 83 $\frac{3}{4}$

Bank Stock 127 $\frac{1}{4}$

—Cir. 7 l. 5 s. Pr.

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Lon. ditto 10 $\frac{1}{8}$

Eng. Cop. 5 l. os. od.

Wells ditto, No Pr.

Lott. Tick. 5 s. od. Pr.

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July 27.

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Annu. till July 21.

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Christned { Males 524 } 1014
 { Femal. 490 }

Buried { Males 888 } 1824
 { Femal. 936 }

Died under 2 Years old--- 611

Between 2 and 5 --- 204

Between 5 and 10 --- 108

Between 10 and 20 --- 58

Between 20 and 30 --- 170

Between 30 and 40 --- 147

Between 40 and 50 --- 166

Between 50 and 60 --- 128

Between 60 and 70 --- 101

Between 70 and 80 --- 79

Between 80 and 90 --- 44

Between 90 and 100 --- 7

Between 100 and 101 --- 1

(Hay 36 s. Load.) 1824

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 { In Mid. and Surry 860

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

QUOD FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT REIPUBLICAE LITERARIAE.

THERE is lately begun to be published a work intituled, *OPUS SACRA IN BIBLIA ELABORATUM*, which will be continued in single numbers, of 6 sheets each in folio, as frequently as the author's other affairs will permit, and the encouragement he receives from the public will enable him to prosecute it.

This work is intended to contain a *faithful translation* of all the books of the Old Testament from the *original Hebrew*, with copious notes and explications. It is printed on a good paper, and in a large beautiful character, and the whole will make about 60 numbers. Besides the *philological* and *critical* observations dispersed throughout the work, he has put the *scripture chronology* on a different foot from other writers, for which he has given plain and obvious reasons. He has introduced a variety of *collateral history* of other nations, and pointed out what they have borrow'd from the *Mosaic account*, with regard to facts of the remotest antiquity; he has illustrated many obscure passages from the best ancient and modern writers of the affairs of the *East*, and interspers'd his remarks with many beautiful maxims of morality, and piety, taken from the most *wise* and *learned* amongst the *Rabbinical authors*.

As *curiosity* reigns very much in this learned and inquisitive age, many doubtless will be desirous to know something of this author's *character* and *abilities*. Therefore, as I have had a considerable share of intimacy with him, I shall mention some particulars, as I had them from his own mouth, leaving it to himself to discover his *name* when he sees proper, and I know no other reason for his concealing it any longer, but a kind of invincible modesty.

A strong desire (he says) after the knowledge of *truth*, and a solicitude that he might not be misled in the most important articles of *faith* and *practice*, first form'd in him a fixed resolution of making himself acquainted with the *holy scriptures*, in those which are esteemed the *original languages*. To the little stock of *Latin* he had acquired in his youth, at a grammar school, he first added a course thro' the *Latin Classics*; and then, with the same assiduity, made himself master of *Greek*, and after that began with *Hebrew*. At intervals, he dipped into the *mathematics*, and by degrees became a proficient in the most material and useful parts thereof; this he found occasion for in settling his *chronology*, and adjusting the *ratios* of weights, and measures, mentioned in the sacred records.

When he had made the *original Hebrew*, and *Rabbinical writers*, familiar, he found the knowledge of *Syriac* and *Chaldee* would be of great advantage to him; these he attain'd, and added thereto a compleat understanding of the *Arabic*. As to his *personal character*, he is a man of great simplicity of manners, regular conduct, and a modest reserve; he is steadily attentive to truth, hates falsehood, and has an unconquerable aversion to vice; and, to crown this portrait, he is not only greatly benevolent to mankind, but has a lively sense of the *divine attributes*, and a profound reverence of, and submission to the *supreme being*.

This is the idea I have form'd of the man, in which it's possible that *friendship* may have made me a little too partial; but if I am so, it's thro' mistake, and not design; for it would be but a poor compliment to my friend to attempt to raise the merit of his work, at the expence of *truth*, and put it in the power of all his contributors thereto to detect the *falsehood*. All that I shall add is, that my friend knows neither directly nor indirectly of what I have here said; of himself and his performance; how justly of the latter, let who will read it, and then judge.

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C O N T E N T S.

P roceedings of the trials of <i>Francis Townly</i> , col. of the <i>Manchester</i> regiment, and of several officers	
The lord high steward inveited	338
Of the late king of <i>Spain</i>	340, 341
Letter concerning <i>M. Voltaire's</i> admission into the Royal Academy at <i>Paris</i>	342
—Of his long persecution, and sudden advancement	<i>ib.</i>
Extract from his oration, containing critical observations on the <i>Fr.</i> lang.	343
Remark on these orations	345
Why none of the classic poets have been translated into <i>French</i> verse	343
Observations on the writings of <i>Marot</i> , <i>Malherbe</i> , and <i>Despreaux</i>	344
Why superior genius's are now rare	345
Account of what may be expected from <i>M. Voltaire's</i> history of the present war	346
History of the living, what	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Reboulet's</i> and <i>Despreaux's</i> opposed	<i>ib.</i>
List of ships taken on both sides	347, 348
Whether <i>Papists</i> are reasonable evidences in case of treason	349
Col. <i>Titus's</i> speech on moderation	<i>ib.</i>
Lord <i>Lovat's</i> letter to the duke	350
Van Hoey's Letters of excuse to the D. of Newcastle	350, 351
Manner of trying peers	351
An <i>Exmoor</i> scolding	352 to 355
Observations on the electrical experiments of <i>Boyle</i> , <i>Gray</i> , <i>Haussen</i> , <i>Bose</i> , and <i>Watson</i>	356
Of the <i>Roman Wall</i> near <i>Carlisle</i>	357
Lord <i>Cotoper's</i> speech on sentencing the rebel lords in 1716	358 to 361
Essay on light	362
Of a man revived from suffocation	362
Quære by J. L. if lawful to marry his father's sister's granddaughter	362
Answer to Mr. <i>Budge</i> , in the magazine for last month, p. 289, a like Quære answered	
Degeneracy of the <i>English</i>	363
On Drums, Routs, and Hurricanes	364
Cure for bloody and other fluxes	<i>ib.</i>
To make bread without harm	<i>ib.</i>
To preserve a stock of harm	365
Good resulting from the late troubles	<i>ib.</i>
Pity conformable to justice	366
King's troops charged with cruelty	<i>ib.</i>
Proposal to restrain popery	367
Calculation of a lunar eclipse	368

Account of a lady, consumed by a fire kindled in her own body, and the same philosophically accounted for	369
Two other similar instances, and of flame sparkling from the hair and apparel of several persons	370, 371
A surprizing canine appetite	371
Electrical apparatus of <i>M. Monnierè</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Surprizing phenomena produced by it	371 to 373
Letter from an officer, shewing how he made his own bread in <i>Scotland</i>	374
Extract from <i>Craftsman</i> and <i>Westminster Journals</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Articles concerning the rebels	375
Extract of a bill for disarming the <i>Highlanders</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Proclamation of Lord Loudoun	<i>ib.</i>

P O E T R Y.

To the Subscribers to the infirmary at <i>Bristol</i> .—A young gent. on the expiration of his apprenticeship.—Thoughts on death.—To <i>James Mirabell</i> .—Love is deaf.—Epigram on the duke	376
On tobacco in imitation of <i>Prior</i> .—To Dr <i>T</i> .—The female complaint.	377
Conclusion of the poem intituled the battle of the giants.—On a butterfly.—On Mr <i>Pope</i> .—To <i>Florèlla</i> .—On the death of Mr <i>Southern</i> .—A riddle	378
Poetæ Rusticantis, imitated to miss <i>Sn</i> .— <i>d</i> .—On <i>Felix</i> being married to a cook.—Epigrams by <i>Sackette</i> .—Epitaph on a litigious <i>Scotchman</i> .— <i>Hamlet</i> solus.—Answer to a query concerning bum-brushing	379
A song set to music	380
Plea of the <i>Manchester</i> rebels in arrest of judgment	338
Condemnation and execution of them	383
A point of law pleaded by lord <i>Balmorino</i>	384
Counsel assigned to his lordship to argue it	16
Proposal for printing <i>Welsh</i> bibles	387
Situation and strength of the <i>French</i> and allied armies in the <i>Netherlands</i>	385
Inscription for bishop <i>Hough's</i> monument	340
Historical chronicle	381-2-3

* * A gentleman of university Education, skill'd also in the modern languages, especially French, is desirous to attend any nobleman or gentleman as tutor, or amanuensis; he can have inubitable recommendation from the university, and several gentlemen in Town; and will wait upon gentlemen on receiving a line directed to P. F. to be left at Mr. Cave's, St. John's Gate.



THE *Baker* Gentleman's Magazine,

For JULY, 1746.

A short Account of the TRIALS of the Manchester rebels, &c.



ILLS of indictment for high treason, being found against the rebel prisoners (See p. 326.) on the 3d inst. A they were brought to the bar, and arraign'd on the said indict-

ments before the right hon. the lord ch. just. Lee, the right hon. the lord ch. just. Willes, Mr justice Wright, Mr baron Reynolds, Mr baron Clarke, and Mr baron B Clive.

* Alexander Abernethy, a surgeon, and * James Gadd, a printer, captains in Perth's regiment, and * Thomas Furnivall, (of Cheshire, Manchester warehouseman,) lieut. in the Manchester regiment, pleaded guilty, and beg'd of the judges to recommend them to his majesty's mercy.—And accordingly together with the rest whose names are marked thus * they were on the 29th reprieved for three weeks.—All the others pleaded not guilty, and presented petitions, praying that they might have time to prepare for their tryals, some of them alleging that their witnesses were at 100 miles distance, affidavits of which being read, the court deferred the tryals of the English prisoners to the 15th, and of the Scotch to the 25th inst.

On the 15th the court met again (except Mr baron Clarke) in whose place were added the justices Dennison, Forster and Abney, and proceeded to the tryal of Francis Townley, gent. col. of the Manchester regiment, and governor of Carlisle. The counsel for the king were Mr Attorney General, Sir John Strange, Mr Solicitor General, Sir Richard Lloyd, and the hon. Mr York; and for the prisoner, Mr serj. Wynne, and Mr Clayton.

The indictment was read, setting

forth that the prisoner levied war, and appear'd in arms against the king in several places, and particularly that on the 10th of November last he appeared arrayed in an hostile manner at Carlisle in the county of Cumberland, with upwards of 3000 persons, and in a rebellious manner, with guns, swords, and other weapons, drums beating, and colours flying, took possession of the city and citadel of Carlisle aforesaid, being the city and citadel of our lord the king, and the same, by means of a cruel slaughter of his majesty's subjects, did keep and defend.—The prisoner adhering to his former plea, the king's counsel called the following witnesses :

Roger Macdonald (an Irishman) deposed that he saw the prisoner at Derby, also between Lancaster and Preston; that he had a white cockade in his hat, a brace of pistols, and a plad sash, and marched as col. at the head of the Manchester regiment, with colours flying, on one side of which was written Liberty and Property, and on the other Church and King; and that he was obeyed by officers and soldiers as colonel.

Samuel Maddox (an apothecary's apprentice in Manchester, who left his master's service, joined the rebels, and was by them made an ensign) confirmed Macdonald's evidence, and added that he was certain the prisoner was esteem'd as colonel of the Manchester regiment, because part of it mounted guard every day at his quarters; that while they were at Derby, they beat up for volunteers for the Manchester regiment, commanded by the hon. col. Francis Townley, and that the same was done by the prisoner's especial directions; that the prisoner received another commission to raise a regiment of horse, and was made governor of Carlisle; in consequence

[of

of which he ordered the guns to be mounted, chevaux de frize to be made, and an house to be burnt, from which the king's forces fired; that he passionately blamed col. *Hamilton* for surrendering the citadel, declaring it was better to die by the sword, than fall into the hands of those damned *Hanoverians*.

This witness being asked by the prisoner's counsel, if he was promised a pardon, answered that he was not; but that his friends advised him to be a witness, and if he should receive mercy he should be very thankful.

Austin Coleman confirmed the preceding evidence, and added, that when the soldiers wanted arms, they applied to, and were furnished by the prisoner, and all other officers in the *Manchester* regiment took their orders from him.

Capt. *Carey* of the foot guards proved the capitulation to be as follows:—All the terms his royal highness will or can grant to the rebel garrison of *Carlisle*, are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but reserved for the king's pleasure, no offers of mercy being made; and that he took the prisoner into custody, as colonel of the *Manchester* regiment, and governor of *Carlisle*, the same appearing also by the papers, which this witness seized and examined, belonging to the prisoner.

Capt. *Vere* (who was made a prisoner by the rebels) and Mr *Davidson*, a grocer of *Carlisle*, confirmed the above, and the matter was here rested by the king's counsel.

The prisoner's counsel, in his defence, alleged, that, about the year 1728, he was, by some family misfortunes, obliged to retire to *France*, and that, being taken notice of at the *French* court, and recommended to the king, he gave him a commission, in consequence of which he served at the siege of *Philipsbourg* under the D. of *Berwick*; that he continued in the K. of *France's* pay and service till within a few years, when he returned to *England*, where he lived privately till the breaking out of the late troubles, at which time he received a colonel's commission from his old master the *French* king, in whose service he appears to have continued 16 years, and therefore it was insisted that the prisoner ought to be esteemed a *French* officer, and had a right to the benefit of the cartel between the two crowns. These facts were supported by Capt. *Carpentiere*; and *John Hayward* and *Tho. Dickenson* were brought in to invalidate *Maddox's* evidence, who

proved that his character, as an apprentice, was very bad, and that, having wrong'd his master, they would not credit him on his oath.

To the first part of this defence it was reply'd, that Mr *Townley*, being a natural-born subject, all proof of his entering into the service of *France* made against him. And to the second, that *Maddox's* being a bad apprentice, was not a sufficient reason to disbelieve him on his oath.

My lord chief justice *Lee* then impartially summed up the evidence to the jury, who consulted together in court, but, not agreeing, withdrew, and, in about 10 minutes, brought the prisoner in guilty.

On the next day, the 16th, the court met, according to adjournment, for the trial of *Geo. Fletcher*, *Tho. Chadwick*, and **Wm Bretab*, officers in the *Manchester* regiment.

The indictment being read, purporting that the prisoners levy'd war against his majesty, and adhered to his enemies, &c.—and the prisoners standing to their former plea,

Ormsby M'Cormack (an *Irish* weaver, but lately got his living by hay-making, till he joined the rebels as a common soldier) was sworn; who deposed, that the prisoner, *Fletcher*, commanded as an officer in the *Manchester* regiment, having a white cockade, an *Highland* plaid, sash, and all military accoutrements.

Maddox, a former witness, deposed that the prisoner, *Fletcher*, hearing at *Blackersley*, that this witness had thoughts of returning to *Manchester*, told him it would be scandalous to make so dishonourable a retreat, and pulling an handful of gold out of his pocket, said he should never want whilst that lasted.

Austin Coleman, *Thomas Craig*, Capt. *Neevet*, also proved the prisoner to have acted as captain in the rebel army.

In his defence he called *Anne Aston*, who lived in his family 27 years; she deposed that the prisoner and his mother lived together: that when they had great numbers of the rebels quartered at their house, the mother retired; that Capt. *Robinson*, who commanded that party, came and enquired for the prisoner, who went out to him, and was immediately seized by six soldiers, who swore they would have him, and accordingly dragged him away with tears in his eyes, and the witness never saw him afterwards.

This witness prevaricated on her cross examination.

Charles Worrall and *John Howard* deposed that the prisoner bore a good private character.

Maddox deposed that *Chadwick* was a lieutenant, and *Bretab* an ensign in the Manchester regiment, the latter carrying the flag, on which was written *Liberty, &c.* That at *Lancaster*, *Chadwick* went into the church, and entertained several of the rebel officers with playing *The king shall enjoy his own again* upon the organ.

Tho. Craig and *Austin Coleman* confirmed the above, and *Capt. Nevet* proved that the prisoners answered to their names, *Chadwick* as a lieutenant, and *Bretab* as an ensign, when he called over the list of prisoners.

These prisoners having nothing to offer in their defence, and the evidence against them and *Fletcher* being severally summed up, the jury found them respectively guilty, without going out of court.

On the 17th the court met again by adjournment, when **Christopher Taylor* retracted his former plea, and pleaded guilty.

Tho. Deacon, *John Barwick*, and *Ja. Dawson*, captains in the Manchester regiment, after hearing their indictments read as above, put themselves on their country.

Maddox deposed that the prisoner, *Deacon*, sat at a table at the bull-head at *Manchester*, and took down the names of such as enlisted in the pretender's service, for each of which he received one shilling, and that when he was not writing, he employ'd himself in making blue and white ribbons into favours, which he gave to the men who enlisted: that he marched armed with a broadsword and pistols from *Winslow* to *Derby* as a guide, and mounted guard at the town-hall of *Carlisle* during the siege.

Thomas Bradbury, servant to a printer at *Manchester*, deposed that the prisoner *Deacon*, and others, forced him, in the absence of his master, to print several treasonable papers, entitled *Manifestos*, *Advertisements*, &c.

Tho. Craig, *Capt. Nevet*, and *Capt Carey* confirmed *Maddox's* evidence.

The said *Maddox*, *Mr Bouker*, the *Manchester* constable, the captains *Nebet* and *Carey* proved that *Barwick* acted as an officer of the rebels at *Carlisle*, and was armed and habited as such.

The said *Maddox*, *Tho. Joy*, *James Warren*, and the captains *Nebet* and *Carey*, proved the same also against *Dawson*. And the prisoners, making no defence, were severally found guilty by the jury.

John Hunter, ensign in the Manchester regiment, was tried also this day: but no evidence deposing that they saw him in arms, and *Capt. Vere*, and others, giving an account that he had run away 11 miles, in order to escape from the rebels, but was overtaken, and made to return, on pain of death; and that himself and the prisoner were tied together with a rope to a horse's tail, and obliged to run many miles without shoes in great torment; he was acquitted, his irons taken off, and discharged.

On the 18th, the court met again by adjournment, when *Andrew Blood* retracted his former plea, and pleaded guilty.

The indictments against **John Saunderson*, captain, *Tho. Syddall*, first an ensign, then an adjutant, **James Wilding*, **Charles Deacon*, ensign in the said Manchester regiment, and *David Morgan*, Esq; counsellor at law, to the same purport as above, being read, the king's counsel supported the charge contained therein by calling

John Davidson, a gentleman of *Cumberland*, *Allan Stewart*, *James Warren*, *Tho. Bradbury*, *Tho. Craigg*, *Tho. Joy*, who proved the prisoners acted as officers in the rebel army, and particularly that *Mr Morgan*, being at dinner with *Ld Elcho*, asked what number of men they had, to which his lordship answered 4 or 5000, and 17 pieces of cannon; that he then asked what religion the young pretender was of, and lord *Elcho* reply'd, shaking his head, that his religion was to seek.—He also advised to beat up for volunteers.

Morgan complained of being tried the last, because, he said, some of the prisoners, who had been convicted before him, would have been evidences for him. He excepted to many of the jury, and made a long harangue to set forth his innocence; but five of the witnesses not being concerned in the rebellion, so fully satisfy'd the jury, that they brought him in guilty with the rest, who made no defence, without going out of court.

TUESDAY 22.

The lord chief justice *Lee*, *Sir Martin Wright*, *Sir Michael Foster*, *Sir Thomas Reynolds*, *Sir Thomas Abney*, and bar-

ron *Clive*, went to the court house on *St. Margaret's, Hill* when the convict prisoners were brought before them, to receive sentence. Two points were moved by their counsel in arrest of judgment. First, that the test of the commission was not set out in the caption of the indictment. Second, that it was not set out in the indictment, that the prisoners were in actual custody, on or before the 1st of *January*, 1746, pursuant to the late statute. But the court being unanimously of opinion, that these exceptions were not good in law, overruled them; and the lord chief justice of the king's bench pronounced sentence against them, to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, as in case of high treason, they all desired to be recommended to the king's mercy. (see p. 183.)

PROCESSION of the Lord High Steward
to try the rebel lords.

AT 8 in the morning, *July 28*, the judges in their robes, with garter king of arms, the usher of the black rod, and the serjeant at arms, waited on the lord high steward, at his house in *Ormond-street*; garter in his coat of the king's arms, black rod having the white staff, and the serjeant at arms his mace: the three last waited in an apartment, while the judges went to the lord high steward to pay their compliments to his grace.

After a short stay, his grace came to his coach in the following order:

His grace's 20 gentlemen, two and two uncovered.

His serjeant at arms and seal-bearer both uncovered, one with his mace, and the other with the purse.

The black rod, with the lord high steward's staff, and garter king of arms on his right hand, in his coat of arms, both uncovered.

His grace the lord high steward, in his rich gown, his train bore, followed by the chief justices and judges.

His grace seated himself on the hinder seat of the coach singly, garter and the seal-bearer on the other seat over-against his grace uncovered, the black rod in the right hand side boot, with his grace's white staff, and his grace's serjeant at arms in the left boot with his mace; his grace's gentlemen in the 5 leading coaches, and the judges follow'd his grace in their own coaches.

His grace thus attended, passed thro' *Red-Lion-Square*, cross *Holborn*, down little and great *Queen-street*, *Long-Acre*, *St Martin's-lane*, and *King-street*, with the judges, &c. to the *Old Palace*

* *Yard*, and so up the stairs to the house of peers, thro' the painted chamber.

The peers in their robes, and the mace deposited upon the uppermost woolpack, his grace passed on to the lord chancellor's room; the staff was not brought within the house of peers.

His grace having stay'd there a while, came into the house again, and prayers began. Then the peers were called over, garter or his deputy being allowed to come to the clerks table to make a list at the same time of the peers present; which done, and the black rod being sent to see that the court in *Westminster-Hall*, and the passages to it were clear, and giving an account to the house that they were so, they proceeded towards *Westminster-Hall*, thus:

His grace the lord high steward's gentlemen attendants two and two.—4 clerks of the house 2 and 2.—The two clerks of the crown, bearing the commission of the lord high steward.—Masters in chancery, two and two.—Attorney general.—Judges.—Peers eldest sons.—Peers minors.—Four serjeants at arms with their maces, two and two.—The yeoman usher of the house of peers.—The peers according to their degrees and precedence, two and two, (the youngest barons first) all covered.—Four serjeants at arms more, with their maces, two and two.—His grace's seal-bearer and serjeant at arms.—The black rod and garter.—The lord high steward alone, covered, his train borne.

The lords being seated on their benches, and the judges and masters in chancery below on their seats; the lord high steward making a reverence to the state, and saluting the peers, seated himself on the woolpacks as speaker of the house of lords.

The two clerks of the crown being ready at the clerks table, and the clerk of the crown in chancery, having the king's commission to his grace in his hand, both made three reverences to him, and at the third, coming before the woolpack, kneeled down, and the clerk of the crown in chancery on his knee, presents the commission to his grace, who delivers it to the clerk of the crown in the king's-bench; and they making three reverences, returned to the clerks table: the clerk of the crown in the king's-bench open'd the commission and read it, having first directed his grace's serjeant at arms to make proclamation

* The soldiers there rested their muskets, and the drums beat as to the royal family.

clamation for silence, which he did with his mace upon his shoulder.

While the commission was reading, his grace and the lords stood up, all uncovered; after which his grace making obeysance, reseated himself, and then garter and the black rod, with three reverences, jointly presented the white staff on their knees to his grace; and being fully invested in his office, he, with the white staff in his hand, removed from the woofsack to the chair placed for him, on an ascent before the throne, and sat down. (*See p. 383.*)

CHARACTER of Lord LOVAT.

From the memoirs of his life.

LORD Lovat makes an odd figure, being generally more loaded with cloaths than a *Dutchman* with his ten pair of breeches; he is tall, walks very upright, considering his great age, and is tolerably well shaped; he has a large mouth and short nose, with eyes very much contracted and down looking, a very small forehead, almost all covered with a large periwig; this gives him a grim aspect, but upon addressing any one, he puts on a smiling countenance; he is near-sighted, and affects to be much more so than he really is; he was naturally of a robust constitution, and a strong body, hardened by fatigue, injured to hunger and thirst, heat and cold, and improved by exercise; but his long confinement in the *Bastile* had greatly impaired him; however he still preserves a degree of health and vigour very uncommon at so advanced an age. He is a man of some learning, great parts and abilities: His great experience and attention to political matters has made him acquainted with men as well as books; he is polite, affable and agreeable in conversation, and so great a master in flattery and dissimulation, that he generally gains the good will, if not the esteem, of those he converses with, however prejudiced they might have been against him: His knowledge of the history and genealogy of the great families in *Scotland* contributes not a little to this; for there is no person in that country, but he will make out to be a relation or ally of some noble or ancient family; in this traditional history he pays little regard to truth, provided he can give his story the air of probability; he seems to entertain his guests with the utmost cheerfulness and hospitality, but being fordidly avaricious, he grumbles privately at the least expence, and tho' to their faces he caresses them, yet no sooner do they turn their backs,

than he curses them for the trouble and charge they put him to: He is ambitious and proud, but when it serves his turn, mean and fawning. He is subtle, but at times unguarded in his speeches and actions, and that even in matters of great concern; by this means he has frequently involved himself in dangers and difficulties; but he is very fertile in expedients, and has almost always extricated himself out of such scrapes: His restless and active disposition draws him into snares, but a ready invention, and a bold and speedy execution helps him out of them: He is much addicted to enthusiasm and superstitious notions, by which he is greatly governed in many cases: In business he is unconscionable, and avows that his own profit or pleasure has always been the rule of his actions; this has led him to violence, rapes, cruelty, revenge, treachery, and every infamous practice when it suited his purpose; this has made him put himself into all shapes and appearances, and therefore rendered him detested and despised by all good men, dreaded by some, and scorned and derided by others. He is naturally brave and resolute, and tho', as to invisible powers, he is fearful, and, as to his health and the lesser accidents of life, scrupulous to pusillanimity, yet in imminent danger he is undaunted: He is amorous, but for many years past, he has been very cautious in respect of women of rank, being sensible that intrigues of that sort are often attended with disagreeable consequences; he therefore made his addresses to the lowest and meanest of the female sex, and by that means tasted all the sweets of love without any alloy; besides his absolute sway over them saved him the trouble of a long courtship. In short, he is a cruel master, an imperious husband, a tyrannical parent, a treacherous friend, and an arbitrary chief.

N. B. *The Examiner of these Memoirs* (a pamphlet, pr. 1s.) endeavours to vindicate the character of this lord, and observes that the enmity of several great families obliged him to act in a politic manner, to improve all opportunities to recover his right; and admits that his lordship is not without his faults; but then he adds, it is quite inconsistent in his life-writer to represent him a tyrannical father, and an arbitrary chief, while he tells us that his son, the master of Lovat, and his tenants entered into the rebellion with his secret approbation; for surely they would not have obliged him in a dangerous and illegal act, if he had been so inhumane an oppressor.

The INSCRIPTION on a MONUMENT to be erected in the Cathedral Church of WORCESTER, to the Memory of Dr. JOHN HOUGH, the late worthy Bishop of that Diocese.

SACRED TO POSTERITY

Be the Virtues of the most excellent Prelate

Dr. JOHN HOUGH,

The ever memorable President of Magdalen College, Oxon.

In the Reign of King James the II^d.

Called forth to this dangerous and important Station

For his Learning, Prudence, Piety;

He maintained it in the Day of Trial,

With Ability, Integrity, Dignity.

Firm in the Defence of the invaded Rights of his College,

How providentially for this Church and Nation

He opposed the Rage of Popish Superstition and Tyranny,

Let the Annals of England testify.

In happier Times

He was advanced to be a Guardian of the Religion and Liberties of his Country,

In honourable Testimony of his eminent Services to both:

Was made Bp. of Oxford 1690, Litchfield and Coventry 1699, of Worcester 1717.

In his faithful Administration of the Pastoral Office,

By prudent Government, by impartial Affection, by persuasive Example,

He was honoured and beloved,

And left to each Successor a well regulated Diocese

In every Condition and Relation.

From the Influence of a lively Faith,

From the Overflowings of a benevolent Heart,

It was the Business and Pleasure of his Life

To serve God and to do Good.

His Benefactions to Magdalen College and to his Episcopal Houses

Are illustrious and lasting Monuments of his Munificence:

Yet much were they excelled by the nobler Instances

Of his diffusive—unbounded Charity.

His courteous Affability and engaging Condescension were the Delight

Of the numerous Partakers of his generous Hospitality.

Grace was in his Address, and Dignity in his Deportment.

In Conversation—Propriety and Purity of Language,

In Writing—Exactness, Ease and Elegance of Style

Embellished

The Justness, the Delicacy, the Humanity, the Piety of his Sentiments.

Blest with uninterrupted Health and Tranquillity of Mind,

Happy in his Life and in his Death,

Full of Honour and full of Days,

In the 93^d Year of his Age, and the 53^d of his Consecration,

In the entire Possession of his Understanding,

In the Consciousness of a well-spent Life,

In sure and certain Hope of a joyful Resurrection,

He expired without a Groan.

[See two Letters written by the good Bishop not long before his Death, Vol. XV. p. 78, 150.]

A succinct Account of the Life and Reign of his late Catholick Majesty PHILIP V. of Spain, who died the 9th inst. N.S.

THIS prince was the second son of the dauphin Lewis of France, by Mary-Ann, daughter of Ferdinand elector of Bavaria, and grandson to Lewis the XIV. He was born Dec. 9, 1683. O. S. and had the title given him of duke of Anjou, which he bore till the year 1700, when he was call'd to the succession of the crown of Spain by the

will of Charles II. the last monarch of that kingdom of the Austrian line; which disposition of the crown Lewis XIV. having in breach of the second partition treaty, accepted on behalf of this his grandson Philip, occasion'd the last general war.

Several Spanish grandees of the French faction having invited the duke of Anjou to take upon him the sovereignty, in conformity to the will of their deceased sovereign, he set out for Madrid, after having

ving been solemnly acknowledged by his grandfather as king of *Spain*, and made his publick entry into *Madrid* Feb.

1701. The *October* following he was married to the princess *Mary Louisa Gabriella*, daughter to the late duke of *Savoy*, afterwards king of *Sardinia*, at which time king *Philip* was in possession of the whole dominions of the *Spanish* monarchy, and was acknowledged by all the powers in *Europe*, except the emperor; but the scene very soon changed; for the next year prince *Eugene* invaded his dominions in *Italy*; which obliged him to repair thither, where he was present in the battle of *Luzara*, and is there said to have given proofs of personal courage.

The late emperor having assumed the title of *Charles III.* of *Spain*, and preparing to sail thither on board an *English* fleet, king *Philip* found it necessary to return to *Spain*, where he found things strangely alter'd, a great part of his subjects ready to take up arms against him, and a potent alliance form'd to support his rival, whose cause was own'd by the king of *Portugal*, and even by his father-in-law the duke of *Savoy*. *Catalonia* was first in the revolt, which was soon after follow'd by *Aragon*, and such ill success had his armies in *Italy*, that by the advice of his grandfather, he entirely evacuated that country. In 1707, his affairs were in some measure restored, by two very remarkable events; the first was the gaining the battle of *Almanza* on the 14th of *April*, by the duke of *Berwick*; and the other, the birth of *Lewis* prince of *Asturias* on the 14th of *August* following. In 1709, the allies had so great success, that king *Philip* found himself shut up, as it were in *Castile*; and the year following, the loss of the battle of *Sarragossa* forced him to abandon *Madrid*, into which his competitor enter'd in triumph. It was not long however before he forced the allies to retire into the kingdom of *Aragon*.

The next year 1711, king *Charles* became emperor, which gave *Philip* a great advantage, so that he soon recover'd all that had revolted from him in *Spain*; and in the year following concluded a peace with *England* and *Portugal*, and quickly after with the rest of the allies, and at length with the emperor. In virtue of this peace, *Milan*, *Naples*, with the rest of the *Spanish* dominions in *Italy*, and the *Low Countries*, were yielded to the house of *Austria*, and *Sicily* given to the duke of *Savoy*, who

(JULY 1746.)

was afterwards forced to exchange it for *Sardinia*, by the quadruple alliance; *Philip* also solemnly renounced his right of succession to the crown of *France*, in favour of the house of *Orleans*.

A On the 3d of *Feb.* 1714, he lost his first consort queen *Mary*, by whom he had *Lewis*, prince of *Asturias*, before-mention'd, *Philip*, prince of *Castile*, born *May* 28, 1712, who died soon after, and *Ferdinand*, the present king of *Spain*, born *Sept.* 12, 1713. The king could no longer be without a wife, and therefore the very same year, viz. *Sept.* 5. he married *Elizabeth Farnese*, daughter of *Edward II.* duke of *Parma*, heiress to him, and also to the house of *Medicis*, born *Oct.* 14, 1692.

This marriage having been negociated by *Julius Alberoni*, a subject of the D. of *Parma*, and a priest, he obtained the cardinal's hat at the intercession of the Q. his mistress, and was soon after made prime minister. He entered into a bloody war, in order to have recovered *Naples* and *Sicily*, but his views being defeated by the contracting parties in the quadruple alliance, and the great blow given to the *Spanish* fleet, by Sir *George Byng*, he was obliged to resign his employments, and retire to *Italy*.

In 1720, king *Philip* acceded to the quadruple alliance, and thereby procur'd the eventual succession of the duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and of the grand duchy of *Tuscany*, for his eldest son, by his second wife. The next year his nephew, *Lewis XV.* the present king of *France*, was contracted to his daughter, the infanta *Maria*; and his son the prince of *Asturias*, married the daughter of the regent, as his brother don *Carlos* did another daughter of the same prince. In 1723, the reconciliation between the two courts of *France* and *Spain* was entirely finished, and towards the close of that year, the regent died, which put an end to that system, calculated rather for aggrandizing his own family, than for the welfare of either kingdom.

G In 1724, king *Philip* thought fit on the 5th of *Jan.* to abdicate his throne, to which his son *Lewis I.* succeeded, to the universal satisfaction of the *Spanish* nation, who were excessively desirous of seeing themselves governed by a native of their own country; but their joy was very short-lived, for that prince died on the 20th of *August* following, of the small pox. Upon this, king *Philip*, by the importunity of his Queen refused the crown, though many

of the greatest lawyers of *Spain* thought it ought to have descended to his present *Catholick* majesty. The duke of *Bourbon*, who succeeded the regent in the management of the affairs of *France*, sent back the infants, upon which the Q. dowager of *Spain*, and her sister, were also sent back to *France*; and their *Catholick* majesties were so angry, that of a sudden, they concluded the famous treaty of *Vienna*, which united them with the late emperor, and entirely divided them from *France*. But, by the interposition of *England*, things were compromised, and the old system restored in 1728, by the treaty of *Seville*.

In 1733, the war broke out on the score of the succession to the crown of *Poland*, by which the *Spaniards* had an opportunity of attacking the imperialists in *Italy*, which ended in the acquisition of the kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, for don *Carlos*, in exchange for *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Tuscany*, which were given to the house of *Austria*, and the duke of *Lorrain*; after which those differences began, which at length, when palliatives had been long tried in vain, obliged *Great Britain* to declare war against *Spain*, Oct. 23, 1737, and soon after followed the general war, which still continues.

See a Character of this King and his Queen, Vol. xi. p. 360. and their Issue ib. p. 432.

LETTER concerning M. VOLTAIRE's Admission into the Royal Academy at Paris.

S I R,

THE many important events to which every day is giving birth, are perpetually supplying the busy and political world, with the most interesting news; but no circumstance has happened which so much excites the curiosity, and attracts the regard, of the republic of letters, as the justice which the *French* academy has lately done to a man, whom envy at length has ceased to persecute, whose first step in the carrière of learning marked the period when his misfortunes began. Born with an elevated genius, and burning with the divine fire of poetry, M. *Voltaire* (for it is of him that I am speaking) commenced author by two * masterly pieces, which are, and will ever be the

* The tragedy of *Oedipus*, and the *Henriade*, an epic poem, both compos'd when he was very young, and the latter, which is esteem'd his master-piece, in the bastille, while he was a prisoner there.

admiration of all who read them; but as many admirers as these pieces gained him, so many, and even more, they inspired with envy. The court, clergy, and *Parnassus*, all animated by different and personal motives, yet all forced into the same admiration, barbarously combined against him. A persecution, carried on for near 30 years, was all the recompence which his merit gained him from his native country; sometimes confined in an obscure prison, sometimes wandering a deserted fugitive, and compell'd to seek for safety in a foreign kingdom, which has ever been the asylum of persecuted merit; obliged to lie hid for years, to screen himself from the resentment of a minister, who hated and, persecuted him without a cause, and after the example of *Apollo*, to lead an obscure and rural life in a petty village, to escape the anger of *Jupiter*.

It was in the midst of all these disappointments and misfortunes, which were sufficient to shake, and even overturn the most resolute mind, that we have seen swarming from the pen of *Voltaire*, that multitude of literary productions of all kinds, which have made him regarded as an universal genius: but it seems as if, by a singular fatality, he was caressed in foreign courts, to open the eyes of that of *France* to the merit of this illustrious writer. Those of *London*, *Berlin*, *Petersburgh*, and, which is almost incredible, even of *Rome* itself, by the honours which they conferred upon him, have at length compelled the enviers of his merit to do him justice, and place him in the rank which his talents have so long deserved. If an uninterrupted series of disgraces followed each other for almost 30 years, Fortune by way of retaliation may be said to have requited him, by heaping her favours on him in as close a succession; in less than two years he is become historiographer of *France*, poet laureat, and favourite of the ministry; and, which is yet more a prodigy, the friend of the *Jesuits*, altho' he has written, and said more against them, than he either has, or ever will against the *Jansenists*. Nothing more was wanting to complete his glory, than to be received into the academies of *Paris*, which was done in the last month, with all the pomp and ostentation usually shewn by the members of those societies on the like occasions.

M. *Voltaire*, on his part, made a suitable return for the honour done him by

by a speech, in which the few, who still regard him with malignity and envy, have not found the beauty and elegance which they profess to have expected from a pen like his.—As this piece is too long to be inserted in your work entire, I shall content myself with giving you an analysis of it.

The new academic, after an eulogium on the late president *Bouhier*, to whom he succeeded, suspends for some time his other panegyrics on the foundation of this society, to enter into a literary criticism on the *French* language; a dissertation on the little progress which it made for several ages, the embellishments which it has received from the members of the academy, and lastly its present decline. As this is the most curious part of M. *Voltaire's* speech, I shall give it in his own words:

“Why, says he, are *Homer*, *Theocritus*, *Lucretius*, *Virgil*, and *Horace*, happily translated by the *Italians* and *English*? Why have these nations none of the great poets of antiquity in prose, and why have we none of them in verse?—I shall now endeavour to discover the reason:—Nothing great can be accomplished without great pains; and there is no nation in the world where it is more difficult than with us, to give a true spirit to ancient poetry.”

“The first poets formed the genius of their language.—The *Greeks* and *Latins* from the beginning made use of poetry for painting all the sensible objects in nature.—*Homer* painted every thing that presents itself to the eye.—The *French*, who have never yet begun to polish any grand species of poetry but that of the theatre, neither could nor ought in that way to think of expressing any thing but what touches the soul.”

“We have insensibly interdicted ourselves, as to every object almost, which other nations have dared to paint.—There is nothing that *Dante*, after the example of the antients, does not represent.—He accustom'd the *Italians* to speak every thing; but as to us, how can we now imitate the author of the *Georgicks*, who, without metaphor, names all the instruments of agriculture? We scarce know them; and in the bosom of the idleness and luxury of our cities, our effeminate pride has unhappily attach'd a low idea to those rural employments, and to the terms of those useful arts, which the masters and lawgivers of the earth were wont to cultivate with their own victorious hands.”

“If our good poets had known how to express little things happily, our language had now added that merit, which is very great, to the advantage of being the first language in the world for the charms of conversation, and for expressing the passions.—It has been entirely engrossed by the language of the heart, and the stile of the theatre.—These have indeed embellished the *French* tongue; but they have confined its beauties within bounds a little too narrow.”

“When I assert, gentlemen, that it is the great poets who have fixed the genius of languages, I advance nothing but what is known to you.—The *Greeks* wrote no history till 400 years after *Homer*.—From this great painter of nature, the *Greek* language received that superiority, which it was allowed by all the people of *Asia* and *Europe*.—Among the *Romans*, *Terence* was the first who spoke always with an elegant purity.—It was *Petrarque*, who, after *Dante*, gave the *Italian* language that grace and delightfulness, which it has hitherto preserved.—It is to *Lopes de Vega* that the *Spanish* owes its nobleness and pomp.—It was *Shakespeare* who, as much barbarian as he was, engrafted in the *English* that force, and that energy, they have never since been able to improve, without overstraining, which of course weakens it.—From whence comes this great effect of poetry in forming, and at last fixing, the genius of a people and of their language?—The cause of it is very apparent.—The first good verses, even those which have but the appearance of poetry, imprint themselves by the help of harmony upon the mind.—Their natural and bold turns become familiar.—Mankind, who are all born imitators, insensibly assume their manner of expressing themselves, and even their manner of thinking, from those whose imagination has subjected that of others.—Will you not then agree with me, gentlemen, when I say, that the true merit and reputation of our language began with the author of *Cinna* and the *Cid*?”

“Before him, *Montagne* was the only book that drew the attention of the small number of foreigners who understood *French*; but *Montagne's* stile is neither so pure, correct, clear or noble.—No, he is emphatical and familiar, and treats great subjects in a plain manner: it is his simplicity that pleases; people love the character of the author; they are pleas-

ed with finding themselves in what he says of himself; and they love to converse, and to change the discourse and the opinion with him.—I have often heard *Montagne's* language regretted; it is his imagination which ought to be regretted; his imagination was strong and bold, but his language was very far from being so."

"*Marot*, from whom *Montagne* learned his manner of expressing himself, was scarcely ever known but in his own country. Among ourselves he has been well received, because of some tales naturally told, and because of some licentious epigrams, whose success always depends upon the subject; but this low kind of merit has for a long time debased our language. In this stile we wrote tragedies, poems, histories, and even books of morality."

"The judicious *Despreaux* has said,

Imitez de Marot l'elegant Badinage.

Imitate the elegant Waggishness of *Marot*.

I dare believe he would have said, *naïf, lively*, if that word, which is more just, had not rendered his verse less smooth. There are no productions truly good, but such as are received, read, and translated by foreigners. In what foreign language has *Marot* been ever translated?"

"Our language was for a long time after him nothing but a familiar jargon, in which we sometimes expressed a happy joke with success; but when we do nothing but joke, we are not admired by other nations."

*Enfin Malherbe vint, & le premier en France
Fit sentir dans les Vers, une juste Cadence,
D'un mot mis en sa Place enseigna le Pouvoir.*

—— At length *Malherbe* appears:

Verse, with just cadence, first in France he
grac'd,

And taught the energy of words well plac'd.

"If *Malherbe* was the first that shewed the power of that great art of putting our words in their proper place, he was then the first that was elegant.—But were a few harmonious stanzas sufficient for engaging foreigners to study our language?—They read those admirable poems *Jerusalem*, *Orlando*, *Pastor fido*, and the beautiful fragments of *Petrarque*.—Could they rank with these master-pieces a very small number of French Verses, well wrote indeed, but feeble, and almost void of imagination?"

"The French language would therefore have for ever remained in its mediocrity, but for one of those geniuses,

born to change and to elevate the mind of a whole nation.—This we owe to the greatest among those who were the first members of your society.—It was *Corneille* alone who began to make our language regarded by foreigners, precisely at the time that cardinal *Richlieu* began to make our crown respected.—Both the one and the other spread our glory throughout Europe.—After *Corneille*, came, I will not say, men of a greater genius, but men who were better writers.—A man (*Racine*) arose, who was at the same time more pathetic, and more correct; who had less variety, but was less unequal; sometimes as sublime, always noble without being turgid; never a declaimer, always speaking to the heart with more truth and elegance."

"One of their co-temporaries (*Despreaux*) was incapable perhaps of that sublime which elevates the soul, or of that sentiment which melts it into compassion, but made for instructing those on whom nature has bestowed both the one and the other.—He was laborious, accurate, distinct, pure, harmonious; and at last became the poet of reason;—He began unluckily with writing satire; but soon after he equalled, perhaps surpassed, *Horace* in morality and the art of poetry.—He gave precepts and examples; and he saw that in length of time, the art of instructing, when perfect, succeeds better than the art of lampooning; because satire dies with those that are its victims, but reason and virtue are immortal.—You had in all kinds a multitude of great men, whom nature brought forth, as in the ages of *Leo the tenth* and *Augustus*.—Then it was that other nations sought greedily in your authors lessons, instruction; and, thanks in part to the care of cardinal *Richlieu*, they have adopted your language with the same eagerness, wherewith they have endeavoured to deck themselves with the workmanship of our ingenious artists; for which last we owe thanks to the care of the great *Colbert*."

M. Voltaire, after having thus commended or criticised his deceased brethren in poetry, takes occasion to compliment his new brethren of the academy on the French language being spoken in almost all the courts, and the dramatic pieces of the French poets acted on all the stages of Europe. On these authors he bestows a panegyric, and proceeds thus:

"This honour, which is done by so many

many nations to our excellent authors, is a warning given to us by *Europe* not to degenerate.—I will not say that we are precipitately running into a shameful decline, as satirists often exclaim, who secretly expect to justify their own weakness by that which in public they impute to the age they live in.—I acknowledge that the glory of our arms is better supported than that of our learning; but the fire which animated us is not as yet extinct.”

“The theatre, says M. *Voltaire* some pages lower, I grant, is threatned with approaching ruin; but, at least, I see here the true tragical genius, [M. *de Crevillon*] who has always served me for a guide, when I made any attempt to tread the same path. I look upon him with the same melancholy pleasure, with which we view a hero upon the ruins of his native country, which he has bravely defended.—I can reckon among you, those who, after the great *Moliere*, have accomplished the design of rendering comedy a school of morality and decency; a school which, in *France*, deserved the consideration, that at *Athens* was shewn to a theatre not near so chaste.—If that celebrated gentleman, [M. *de Fontenelle*] who was the first that adorned philosophy with the graces of imagination, belongs to a time a little more remote, he is still the honour and the comfort of yours.”

“Great talents are always necessarily uncommon, especially after the taste and genius of a nation has been formed.—Improved minds are then in the same case with those forests, where the trees being close and tall, do not allow any one to raise its head above the rest.—When commerce is in few hands, we see some prodigious fortunes, and a great deal of misery; but when it comes into many hands, there is a general opulence, and but few immense fortunes.—This is precisely the case, gentlemen; as the men of wit and learning in *France* are numerous, we shall from henceforth find fewer of a superior genius.”

“But, notwithstanding this universal improvement of our nation, I will not deny but that our language, which is now become so polite, and ought to be fixt by so many good performances, may easily become corrupt.”

“Foreigners ought to be warn’d, that it already loses much of its purity in almost all the books written in that famous republick, so long our ally, [*Holland*] where the *French* is almost the chief language even among those factions

which are enemies to *France*.—But if in that country it degenerates by a mixture of idioms, among us it is at the point of being spoilt by a mixture of itiles.—Whatever depraves the taste, depraves also at last the language.—People often affect to render the most serious and instructive works facetious, by making use of the familiar expressions of conversation.—The *Marotick* stile is often introduced in subjects the most noble, which is like cloathing a prince in the habit of an *Harlequin*.—New unnecessary terms are made use of, which are needless and ought never to be ventured on, but when absolutely necessary.—There are other faults which affect me still more, because I have often fallen into them myself.”

A celebrated critic, speaking of the numerous collections which the *French* academy has given the public, of the harangues or compliments made by its members on the day of their admission, makes a remark which is no less true than judicious. “Whoever, says he, has read two or three of these pieces, may be said to have read all; for they all tell us, with very little variation of terms, that the member of the academy, to whom the haranguer succeeds, was a very great genius; which is as much, as to say, in plain terms, that he himself is little less, since the society has judged him worthy to fill the place of the deceased. The rest of the harangue is employed in celebrating the society, in general; from whence a transition is made to the praises of the founder, the protector, and the cardinal; which is comprised in about a dozen fine round periods, and amounts to no more than that the lord chancellor was a great man, cardinal *Richelieu* was yet a greater man than he, and *Lewis* the 14th was the greatest man of all.

However M. *Voltaire* cannot be reproached that his discourse turns only on these three points; the literary dissertation analysed above, is a proof of the contrary, but many are of opinion that in point of complement, he has much outdone his colleagues and predecessors, his panegyrics are not confined to the three great personages just mentioned; the courts of *Berlin*, *Stockholm*, *Petersbourg*, *Rome*, have each of them a short complement bestow’d on them, for speaking and cultivating the *French* language; and not content with this homage; besides throwing handfuls of incense at the head of that learned body which has received him to its bosom; he has libe-

liberally bestowed it on each of its members, which has produced any work great or small, good or bad, sublime or middling, celebrating all as genius's of the first rank.

Quantum mutatus ab illo est!

Many persons exclaim on comparing these panegyrics with other parts of the works of this new member of the academy, in which he speaks of these Gentlemen in a very different manner.

After this celebrated French poet had received back from M. le Abbe d'Olivet, part of the incense which he had so liberally diffused through the whole society, the session ended, by reading the preface designed to stand at the head of the history of the present war which Voltaire is writing by order of the court: those who have read or heard the encomiums which he has made on the prince and his chief courtiers, have already passed judgment on the whole work, not doubting but that the new historiographer of France will exactly imitate, and even surpass in this undertaking the celebrated Mezerai, to whom he succeeds; and that this work will at least be as excellent as the life and reign of Louis XIII. which that historian composed under the title of the mother and her son; or that which is found at the end of his history of France, which is in a stile, and taste very different from the rest of that grand and excellent work.

Such is the fate of all histories of the living, which are written under the eye, and by the order of princes. As truth is what of all other things in the world authors regard the least, in these pieces, it is no wonder that they perish even in the birth, or at most, linger on this side oblivion only, till the death of those who are the subjects of them. To treat of these matters with disinterestedness, and the liberty which becomes an historian, it is necessary that the writer should be placed by providence in such a situation, as to have nothing either to hope or fear from those who may be any way interested in the events which he relates. To be convinced of the truth of this observation, we need only cast our eyes upon a new work, intitled, An history of the reign of Lewis the XIV. surnamed the Great, by M. Reboulet. The first quality which the public expects in an historian is sincerity, and that he should let nothing escape him which may forfeit the confidence of his readers; Reboulet is very deficient in this

particular. That he is a notorious liar, appears from his *Histoire des Filles de la Congregation de l'Enfance*, a work which is a mere series of impostures and calumnies, and contains as many lies as lines: there is little more truth in his new history, especially where he treats of ecclesiastical affairs, in which this monarch often intermeddled more than became a prince; but, what is yet more extraordinary, this author, by a method intirely new in writing history, confesses honestly in his preface to this work, "that he has passed over in silence all those truths, which, according to him, not being essential to the basis of history, answer no end, but to gratify the spleen of malicious readers, by exposing the follies, vices, and notorious ill conduct of those who have born a part in the government, and who have left behind them persons who would be sharers in their dishonour." An author who proceeds on the like principles, ought never to publish a work, which strongly excites the curiosity of the world, especially with respect to matter of history, of which the first law, as Cicero has judiciously remarked, is, to advance no falsehood, and suppress no truth.

If M. Voltaire gives the least attention to this rule, and is willing in any degree to conform himself to it, he will find himself unspeakably embarrassed, when, in the character of a court historian, he shall endeavour to reconcile truth with flattery and particular interests; and in this case, the history of the present war will appear far from being easy to compose. The celebrated Despreaux, who was nominated by the late Lewis XIV. jointly with M. Racine, to write the history of his reign, was long since very sensible of this difficulty, and found the execution of that work impeded by an event, which may well arrest M. Voltaire at his first step, if he has the same love for truth with that truly great man. He, a sworn enemy to flatterers and flattery, ingenuously confessed, while he was labouring at the history of his king which had long employed him, but never appeared, that he knew not what reasons to allege for the justification of the war against Holland in 1672. M. Voltaire would be equally honest and sincere, he would ingenuously confess that he is yet more embarrassed than Despreaux, to find reasons sufficient to justify the present war declared by France and Spain against the house of Austria.

Utrecht, July 10.

A French privateer sloop, from Cape Francois, Capt. Ouideaux, 12 carriage guns, 52 men, and an English pilot, for the Havannah, taken off Cape Antonio, and the Endeavour schooner of Philadelphia, retaken by the Warren privateer snow of Philadelphia, Capt. Kuttan.

A Fr. ship, from Old France for Martinico, taken by the privateer sloop, Capt. Keel, of Bermuda, and carry'd into that island.

The Annunciation, M. Rapouillet, 140 tons, 28 men, from Marseilles for Cape Francois, taken by the Triton priv. Capt. Rosewell, and the Hector, Capt. Higgins, car. to Barbadoes.

A Fr. privateer, formerly the Q. of Hungary priv. of Bristol, taken by his majesty's ship the Eagle, and sent into Kinsale.

A French ship, 20 guns, 82 men from Port Louis to Leogane or Hispaniola, for convoy, with 500 hogsheds of sugar, 57 of indigo, and other valuable effects, taken by the Defiance priv. of Rhode Island, Capt. Dennis; two others made off, after seeing their companion, which was the largest, boarded and taken. Capt. Dennis had 15 men kill'd, among them M. Calder, his quarter-master, and as many wounded; the enemy had 20 men kill'd, and as many wounded.

A large Fr. ship, 26 guns, and 65 Men, with sugar, Coffee and Cotton, and a good quantity of Money, taken by his majesty's ship the Wager, capt. Forrest, and carry'd into Jamaica.

A Fr. Bark, with Resin, Prunes, &c. taken by the Warren Gally priv., and sent into Falmouth.

The St Francois from Martinico for the Havanna, taken by two N. American privateers, and carry'd into New York.

A Spanish register-ship, formerly the Prize Frigate of London, 400 tons, 18 guns, from the Havanna to Cadiz laden with cochineal, Indigo, Hides, Snuff, &c. and some gold and silver, with the governor of Guatimala in New Spain, taken by the Dublin privateer, to the westward of the Azores, and brought into Dublin. She is called N. S. de Begona, and valued at 50,000*l*.

A French privateer of much superior force taken by a privateer, capt. Hunter, with 25 hands, and carry'd into Providence.

A Spanish ship, with cotton, wool, tallow, &c. taken by the George privateer, Jones, carry'd into New England.

A Spanish brigantine, with provisions from Hispaniola, taken by two privateers of New York.

Two French sloops, laden with cocoa, indigo, wine and rum, taken off Martinico by a privateer of St Kitts, and carry'd into Montserrat.

A large Martinico privateer of great force taken by 3 American privateers; the French lost a great number of men.

A French sloop, with sugar, coffee, indigo, and some dollars, taken by a privateer of Bermuda.

A Spanish brigantine privateer, 16 carriage guns, capt. don Julian, taken by his majesty's ship the Aldborough, capt. Robertson, and sent into Charles Town.

A Yawl from Boulogne, with tea and brandy, brought into Dover by the Periwinkle privateer.

A French privateer, which with two others cruised eastward of Yarmouth, drove ashore by two of his majesty's sloops, and lost with all her crew.

A Spanish sloop with cocoa, taken by the Polly sloop privateer, capt. Helme and carry'd into Newport, Rhode Island.

A large Spanish privateer sloop, of 16 guns, called the Grand Diable, and a small sloop with provisions, taken by the Dragon and Greyhound privateers of New York.

A Spanish privateer (which had taken and sent to the Havanna an English sloop that had sail'd from Jamaica for the Havanna with proper credentials as a flag of truce, in order to redeem the mate of a ship left as hostage for its ransom) engaging his majesty's sloop the Drake, capt. Clark, under Port Morant Keys, and being superior in number, and taking advantage of the Drake's arm-chest being blown up on the quarter deck, boarded her, and possessed her a quarter of an hour, when the English captain and officers with a few marines made a sally and retook her, and soon after took the privateer, and brought her to Jamaica. Many were killed on both sides, the captain of the privateer was so wounded in his legs that they were obliged to cut them off, and his lieutenant dy'd of his wounds.

A Dutch brigantine with warlike stores from Curacao to St Domingo taken by the Hawkin brigantine privateer, after several hours engagement, in which the Dutch lost many men, and the privateer had but one kill'd.

The Nostra Signora de la Gua, of and from Bayonne for the Spanish army in Italy, sent into Plymouth, by the Dragon privateer of Bristol, Capt. Elworthy; a privateer and brigantine sent into Combe, by the same.

A small French priv. of 1 carriage, 4 swivel guns, and 16 men, brought into Dover by the Cholmondeley cutter, in the service of the customs.

The Hound, Sybrant Hungerope, a Dutch vessel, laden with wine, brandy and almonds, from Bourdeaux, taken going into Dunkirk, by the Carlisle priv. Capt. Owens.

A snow, 10 car. guns, and 18 men, laden with salt from Granville for Newfoundland, taken by the Squirrel priv. of Jersey, Capt. Le Cousteur.

A Fr. priv. of 6 guns and 30 men from Morlaix, taken by the Success priv. of Jersey.

A French ship, 80 tons, with wine, oil, &c. and an Irish snow, with 800 hogsheds of beef, and 200 barre's of butter, from Rochelle for Bourdeaux, taken by the Willing-mind priv. of Jersey.

A Fr. priy. of Dieppe, 5 carriage, 6 swivel guns, and 40 men, taken by his majesty's sloop of war the Weazle, Capt. Kerby.

The Hercules, a Fr. ship of 340 tons, 18 guns, and 36 men, with a considerable quantity of money,

money, and other goods to a great value, taken by his Maj. ship the Sheerness, Capt. Chaldham.

A Fr. sloop from Martinico for Canada, with 200 hogsheds of sugar, and some slaves, taken by a privateer, Capt. Denton, and sent to N. England.

Three French tartans from Smyrna, a vessel from Negropont, another from Damiette, taken by two English men of war, and a priv. and 3 other Fr. vessels drove on shore and set on fire.

SHIPS taken by the Spaniards and French. July. 1746.

THE Eltham, Elcinour, from North Carolina for Piscataqua, carried into the Havanna.

The Dolphin, Hosiack, from London to Jamaica, taken by a Fr. Privateer, and ransom'd.

The Norton, Israel, from Dublin to the Leeward Islands, carried into Nantz.

The Anne Galley, Brown, from Madeira for the W. Indies, carried into the Havanna.

The Theodosia, Hartwell, from the Baltic for Scotland, taken by a Spanish Privateer.

The Cruiser Privateer, taken by two Spanish Xebecs, and carried into the Havanna.

The Princess Carolina, Philipps from Montserrat to London, with 220 Hogsheds of Sugar and Rum, carried into Bologne.

The Agnes and Mary of Irvine, taken by a small French Sloop.

The Western Frigate, Blake, from Ireland for the West Indies, carried into St. Maloes.

The Swift, Blanchard, from Barbadoes to Gibraltar, carried into Old Gibraltar.

The Greyhound Privateer of Topsham, taken by the Nomine Privateer of St. Maloes, 20 Guns, and 300 Men, and carried into Morlaix.

The Francis, Salmon, from Appledore for Newfoundland, carried into Bourdeaux.

The John Galley, Fennel, from Jamaica for London, carried into Granville.

The Dispatch, Evans, from Jamaica for Bristol, carried into St. Maloes.

The James, Major, from Jamaica for Ireland, carried into St. Maloes.

The Friendship Sloop, Savage, from London to Cork; and the St. Anthony Brig. from Bristol for Cork, both taken by the French.

The Generous Betty, from Dantzick to Anstruther, taken off Stonehaven by a Privateer of Dunkirk (who two Days before took an Orkney Ship with Kelp for Newcastle.

The Hunter Hammond of Jamaica from Madeira to Antigua, carried into Guardaloupe.

Two Ships from the American Colonies for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Fanny, Haldwind, from Jamaica for Antigua, and the Nancy Brigantine, Lloyd, from St. Kitt's, both carried into Martinico.

A Snow Brig. from Waterford for Gibraltar, suppos'd the Elizabeth and Mary, taken in her Passage by a French Privateer.

The St. Francis, Cazey, from Lisbon for Dublin, taken by a Fr. Privateer coming out of Lisb.

The Friendship, Maitland, from Barbadoes for London, carried into Porto Rico.

The Delight, Morris, from St. Kitts for Carolina, taken by a Spanish Privateer of 20 Guns, and 120 Men, carried into Hispaniola.

The Charming Peggy, Ramage, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, taken 100 Leagues West of Cape Clear by the Spaniards, and carry'd into Bayonne.

The Lilly's Prize, of and from Glasgow, taken off the Bar of Charles Town South Carolina, after a stout resistance, by Don Julian's Confort, and carried into St. Augustine.

The Henry and Peter, Allison, from Newfoundland for Oporto, carried into Vigo.

Two Ships from one of the American colonies for Ireland, taken by a French Privateer of great force, and carried into Martinico.

The Horncastle, Broomridge, from Virginia for St. Kitts, carried into Porto Rico.

The William and Jane, Trenn, from Carolina for England, taken by the French.

The Samuel, from Lancaster to Antigua, taken by a French Privateer.

The Neptune, Johns, from Guernsey for Ireland, carried into Morlaix.

The Potomack, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

A Ship of Appledore from Madeira, carried into St. Maloes.

The Mediterranean, Pringle, from London to Jamaica, taken in the W. Indies by a Fr. privat.

The Nancy, Street, from Antigua to London, taken near Antigua by a French privateer.

Fourteen Eng. Vessels taken between Orkneys and Shetland, by a French privateer of 20 Guns, and all ransom'd at Sea. N. B. Four English men of war are in that station.

A large ship from London to Jamaica, and a Shallop from St. John's for Parham, names not known, taken by a French privateer near Antigua.

The Hestor, Rogers, from Carolina for London; the Leopard, Williams, from Liverpool for Rotterdam; and the Glasgow Packet, Larrimore, from Glasgow for Dantzic, taken by the French and carried into Bergen in Norway.

Forty sail of Vessels from N. America for the Leeward Islands, taken in a short space of time by Martinico privateers.

The Rochester, and the St. Anthony Coasters carried into St. Maloes.

The Jane, Mois, and Industry, Millerfon, both from Lancaster, carried into Martinico.

The Charming Molly, Gladman, from London to Montserrat, carried into Martinico.

The Kirkham Galley, Alicroft, from Rh de Island for Jamaica, taken by the French and carried into Leonan.

The King George Collingwood, from Rhode Island for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Jenny, Bugle, from Glasgow to Virginia, taken by the French.

An ENQUIRY if P A P I S T S are reasonable Evidence against the Crown on Accusations of High Treason.

THE property and liberty of the subject are the objects of the law in disputes of *meum et tuum*, between private persons.——The life and liberty of the subject are objects of the law in disputes between the crown (as perpetual guardian of the state) and the subject as a member of the state.

In matter of private property every evidence, on his being admitted as such, is to declare on oath, if he be required, that he is disinterested in the cause in issue.——In matter of life between the crown and the subject, on accusation of high treason (I confine this enquiry to two species of high treason only, namely, the compassing and imagining the death of the king, and the levying of war against the king within these realms) if papists are reasonable evidence, is the question.——I hold the negative, for the following reasons.

——He cannot be a reasonable evidence, who is interested in the cause in issue, and such I presume the papist to be, as he holds the pope to be supream head of the universal church, and denies our king to have that pre-eminence within these realms; else the papist would not scruple, as he does, to take the oath of supremacy: Therefore, when any person is arraigned for either of the above species of high treason, and he brings any evidence to contradict or entrap the evidence given on the side of the crown, if such evidence on the side of the accused refuse to take the oath of supremacy, he in reason is no evidence, as he acknowledges a supream power over the king, which supream power he has at heart to promote, therefore interested, and consequently no legal evidence.——The throwing off the papal supremacy was the first step to the reformation, the supremacy was by parliament annexed to the king's title, and a subsequent parliament made it high treason to deny any of the king's titles to the crown,——and Sir Thomas Moore suffered for denying that very title.

The producing of evidence to contradict and entrap positive evidence has, on all occasions in affairs of state since the reformation, been the constant practice of the papists.——In the popish plot of 1678 they brought their (JULY 1746.)

contradicting evidence from St Omers.

——In the late trial of *Dogan* the priest, they brought such evidence against the sameness of person, as almost staggered the jury.——Such has always been their practice, and such it always will be, if not prevented, not only to hinder the detection of their own wicked schemes, but also to hinder the detection of any machinations, by whomsoever carried on, for the support of popery, and our destruction.

——If any should plead on their behalf on this occasion for moderation

——I answer him as Col. *Titus*, on a like occasion, said in parliament.——“We

are advised, said the colonel, to be moderate, and I think we ought to

be so; but I do not take moderation

to be a prudent virtue in all cases

that may happen. If I were fight-

ing to save my life, and the lives of

my wife and children, should I do it

moderately? If I were riding on

a road to save my throat from mur-

derers, and I should be advised to

ride moderately, lest I spoil my

horse, would not such advice seem

strange at such a time? And so cer-

tainly would it be, if I were in a

ship (which may well be compared

to a common-wealth) and it were

sinking, would not the advice to

pump moderately for fear of a fever

seem strange?”

The preservation of the constitution

is, and most reasonably ought always

to be, the principal object of the law;

and this alteration in the law, of evi-

dence, is only proposed as a means to

strengthen the constitution.——None

but papists can complain of the propos-

ed alteration, and such alteration is on-

ly in criminal affairs, where the con-

stitution is concerned;——for in private

affairs of *meum et tuum*, no alteration

is intended.——In that respect they

are left to enjoy all the privileges of

protestant subjects, tho' protestants in

Romish countries have been denied

that common privilege.——At the

time of the persecution of the protes-

tants under *Lewis* the XIVth, that per-

secuting spirit so far prevailed, that if

any civil affair was in question in any

of the courts of judicature, it was a suffi-

cient reason, if one of the parties was

a protestant, to give the cause against

him, and if any complaint was

made, the answer was, “You have

the remedy in your own hands; why

do you not turn catholic?”

Y y

An

An exact Copy of the Letter wrote by Lord LOVAT to his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, dated at Fort-William, June 12, 1746.

S I R,

THIS letter is most humbly address'd to your royal highness, by the very unfortunate *Simon Lord Fraser* of *Lovat*; I durst not presume to solicit or petition your royal highness for any favour, if it was not very well known to the best people in this country attach'd to the government, such as the Lord President, and by those that frequented the court at that time, that I did more essential service to your royal family in the great rebellion in the year 1715, with the hazard of my life, and the loss of my only brother, than any of my rank in *Scotland*; for which I had three letters of thanks from my royal master, by the hands of *Earl Stanhope*, then secretary of state; in which his majesty strongly promis'd to give me such marks of his favour as should oblige all the country to be faithful to him; therefore the gracious king was as good as his word to me, for as soon as I arrived at court, and was introduc'd to the king by the late Duke of *Argyll*, I became, by degrees, to be as great a favourite as any *Scotchman* about the court; and I often carried your royal highness in my arms in the parks of *Kensington* and *Hampton-Court*, to hold you up to your royal grandfather, that he might embrace you, for he was very fond of you and the young princesses. Now, Sir, all that I have to say in my present circumstances, is, that your royal highness will be pleased to extend your goodness towards me, in a generous and compassionate manner, in my deplorable situation; and, if I have the honour to kiss your royal highness's hand, I would easily demonstrate to you, that I can do more service to the king and government, than the destroying an hundred such old, and very infirm men, like me, pass'd 70 (without the least use of my hands, legs, or knees) can be of advantage in any shape to the government.

Your royal father, our present sovereign, was very kind to me in the year 1715. I presented on my knees to his majesty a petition in favour of the laird of *M'Intosh*, to obtain a protection for him, which he granted me, and gave it to *Charles Cathcart*, then groom of his bed-chamber; and order'd him

to deliver in into my hands, that I might give it to the Laird of *M'Intosh*. This was but one testimony of several marks of goodness his majesty was pleas'd to bestow on me while the king was at *Hanover*; so I hope I shall feel, that the same compassionate blood runs in your royal highness's veins.

Major General *Campbell* told me, that he had the honour to acquaint your royal highness, that he was sending me to *Fort William*, and that he begg'd of your royal highness to order a litter to be made for me to carry me to *Fort Augustus*; as I am in such a condition, that I am not able to stand, walk, or ride. I am, with the utmost submission, and most profound respect, S I R,

*Your royal highness's obedient,
and most faithful humble servant.*

Sign'd,

LOVAT.

M. VAN HOEY'S LETTER to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, July 4, 1746.

S I R,

I Am extremely mortified, my Lord, to have displeas'd the king your sovereign, by transmitting to your excellency the letter which M. the Marquis d'*Argenson* had sent to me for you. But, my Lord, how could I act otherwise? The two courts had already made use of my ministry many times to convey their sentiments to each other reciprocally, on particular occasions. If I have erred in sending this letter to your excellency, I have not done it with a design to offend, for I was really of opinion (though I am now sensible that such opinion was ill founded) that in this affair I did nothing more than was expected of me.

May it please your excellency to consider that I have not spoken one word in favour of the pretender and his adherents, in my letter which accompanied that of M. the Marquis d'*Argenson*, but have only opened the subject of the letter of the minister of his most christian majesty, in the same manner as I have always done in transmitting to the ministers of the two kings, such letters as they have reciprocally sent to me, directed for each other; and I was very far, my Lord, from thinking that I ran the least risque of displeasing you, when I indulg'd myself in writing to your excellency, and in the superlative satisfaction of displaying to a man whom I so much respect, maxims which are not only most sacred in their nature, but

but most familiar to him, much less to offend so great a monarch in whose friendship the republic is so highly honoured. I am, therefore, my Lord, the more emboldened to beg that you would intercede for me with his majesty: Do not refuse me, my Lord, your good offices to excuse to him the imprudence which has appeared in my conduct; the uprightness of my intentions speaks for me, and I am too sensible of the justice and goodness of his *Britannic* majesty not to hope that, by the interposition of your excellency, I shall not continue to appear so criminal in the eyes of so magnanimous a prince.

I had just finish'd this letter when I received a resolution of their high mightinesses, informing me of their displeasure at my conduct, with respect to the sending M. the marquis d'Argenson's letter, and that which I had written to your excellency with it; they command me at the same time to write to your excellency in civil and decent terms, to acknowledge and beg pardon for my imprudence, and to be careful to act with more circumspection for the future.

Your excellency will easily conceive that, having already voluntarily anticipated the command contained in the abovementioned rescript of their high mightinesses, I shall without the least reluctance punctually conform thereto.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. VAN HOEY'S LETTER to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, July 8, 1746.

S I R,

MY misfortune, my Lord, to have so much displeased so great a monarch, whose friendship is so precious to the republic, so sensibly affects me, that I find myself obliged to make use of this opportunity, to repeat my instances to your excellency, that you would have the goodness to honour me with your intercession to his majesty.—I have erred, my Lord, but I love peace, mankind and my country; I esteem nothing useful, which is not just and honest, and my prayers for the accomplishment of the just desires of the king your sovereign, and for the glory of his reign, are incessant and sincere. These sentiments, my Lord, which are also your own, give me some sort of title to aspire to your friendship, and hopes of the most favourable success from the

good offices of your excellency for my obtaining his *Britannic* majesty's pardon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A N. B. The opportunity Van Hoey speaks of, is the demand made by M. Argenfon of a passport for a French commissary of war to go over to England, and negotiate an exchange of prisoners, according to the cartel of *Francfort*.

B Sir EDWARD COKE describes how a Peer is to be tried, in case of Treason, &c. before the Lord High Steward of England, as follows.

H E must be indicted before commissioners of oyer and terminer, or in the *King's-bench*, if the treason or misprision, felony, or misprision of felony, be committed in that county where the *King's-bench* sit: when he is indicted, then the king, by his commission under the great seal of *England*, constitutes some peer of the realm to be, *hac vice*, steward of *England*, who is judge in this case. The commission recites the judgment generally as 'tis found, and power given to the lord steward to receive the indictment, &c. and to proceed *secundum legem & consuetudinem Angliæ*. A commandment is also given by the same to the peers of the realm to be attendant and obedient unto him; as also to the lieutenant of the *Tower*, to bring the prisoner before his lordship.

Then a *certiorari* is awarded out of Chancery, to remove the indictment itself before the lord steward; which may either bear date the same day of the steward's commission, or any day after. The lord steward directs his precept under his seal to the commissioners; to certify the indictment such a day and place. He also makes two other precepts, one to the constable or lieutenant of the *Tower*, to bring the body of the prisoner before him, at such a day and place; as also to a serjeant at arms to summon *Tot & tales dominos, magnates & procures hujus regni Angliæ prædicti R. comitis E. pares, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, quod ipsi personaliter compareant coram prædict. Seneschallo apud Westm. tali die & hora ad faciend. ea quæ ex parte Domini Regis forent faciendâ, &c.*

H In this summons four things are observable.

1. That all these precepts most commonly bear date in one day.

2. That

2. That no number of peers are named in the precept, and yet there must be twelve or above.

3. That the precept is awarded for the return of the peers, before any arraignment or plea pleaded by the prisoner.

4. That the lords are not *de vicineto*; and therefore the sitting and trial may be in any county of *England*.

At the day, the lord high steward, with six serjeants at arms before him, takes his place under a cloth of state, and then the clerk of the crown delivers to him his commission, who re-delivers it. After three *O Yes's* by a serjeant at arms, and commandment given in the name of the lord high steward of *England* to keep silence, the commission is read; then the usher delivers to the steward a white rod, who re-delivers the same, which he holds before the lord high steward. It was delivered, upon the like occasion, to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, by *Garret king at arms*.

O Yes being again made, commandment is given in the name of the high steward to all justices and commissioners to certify all indictments and records; which being delivered into court, the clerk of the crown reads the return, and the serjeant at arms is commanded to return his precept, with the names of the earls and barons by him summoned, and the return of that is also read; then are the peers summoned to answer to their names, which are recorded.

When they have taken their places, and the prisoner is set to the bar, then the lord high steward declares unto them the cause of their assembly, and persuades the prisoner to answer without fear, assuring him, that he shall be heard with patience, and that justice shall be done to him.

After this, the clerk of the crown reads the indictment, and proceeds to the arraignment of the prisoner; and, if he plead *not guilty*, the entry is, *Et de hocce bono & malo punit se super pares suos*, &c. After which the lord high steward gives a charge to the peers, exhorting them to try the prisoner indifferently according to their evidence, which is opened by the king's learned counsel, who produce their proofs for the king against the prisoner. Some, or all of the judges, are ever attendant upon the lord high steward, and take their places at the feet of the peers.

After the evidence is given for the king, and the prisoner's defence made, he is withdrawn from the bar, under

the custody of the lieutenant, whilst the tryers go to some place to consider of the evidence; upon debate of which, if they doubt of any matter, they cannot send to the high steward to ask the judges any questions of law, but in the hearing of the prisoner, that he may know whether the case be rightly put, *de facto jus oritur*; neither can they send for the judges to know their opinion, but the high steward ought to demand it in court, in the presence of the prisoner.

When the lords are agreed, they return into court, and the lord high steward publicly in open court, beginning with the puisny lord, says unto him, *My Lord A. is W. V. S. guilty of the treasons whereof he hath been indicted and arraigned, or any of them?* And the lord standing up says, *guilty, or not guilty*; and so upward of the rest *seriatim*.

The peers having given their verdict in the absence of the prisoner, the prisoner is brought to the bar, whom the lord high steward acquaints with the verdict of his peers, and gives judgment accordingly, either of condemnation, or acquittal.

After the service is perform'd, and *O Yes* made for dissolving the commission, the white rod is taken by the lord high steward in both his hands, and broken in pieces.

The ax of death is borne before the prisoner, as he goes to his tryal, by the gentleman goaler, with the edge from him; and after being found guilty, with the edge to him.

An EXMOOR SCOLDING;
In the Propriety and Decency of Exmoor Language, between two Sisters,

WILMOT MOREMAN, and THOMASIN MOREMAN, as they were spinning.

THOMASIN.

LOCK! Wilmot, vor why vore ded'st roily zo upon ma up to Challacomb rowl? * Ees ded'nt thenk tha had'st a be' zitch a labb o' tha tongue.—What a vengeance! wart betoatled, or wart tha baggaged;—or had'st tha took a shord, or a paddled?

WILMOT.] I roily upon tha, ya gurt, thonging, banging, muxy drawbrech?—Noa, 'twas thee roil'st upon me up to *Daraty Vrogwill's* up-zitting, when tha vung'st to, and be hang'd to tha! to *Rabbin*.—'Shoud zem tha wart zeck arter me-at and me-al.—And zo tha merst, by ert I know, wey guttering,* as gutter tha will'st, whan tha com'st to good tackling.—Bet zome zed *Shoor and shoor* tha ded'st bet make wise, to see

zee whare tha young Josy Heaff-field, wou'd come to zlack thy boddize, and whare a wou'd be O vore * or no.—But 'twas thy old disyeafe, chun.

T.] Hey go! what disyeafe dest me-an, ya gurt, dugged-teal'd, zwopping, rousling blowze? Ya gurt roile, tell ma. Tell ma, a zey, what disyeafe dest me-an?—Ad! chell ream my heart to tha avore is let tha lipped.*—Chell tack et out wi' tha to tha true ben, fath! Tell ma, a zey, what disyeafe dest me-an that tha zest cham a troubled wey?

W.] Why, ya purting, tatchy, stertling, ghowering, prinking, mincing theng, chell tell tha what disyeafe. Is dedn't me-an the bone-shave, ner the heartgun, ner the Allernbatch* that tha had'st in thy niddick. 'T'es better 'twar: vor than ount *Annis Moreman* cou'd ha' blesied vore, and net ha' pomster'd about et, as moather ded.

T.] What disyeafe than, ya gurt haggage?

W.] Why, e'er zince tha wart tonty, ay zewnteen, and avore, tha hast a be' troubled wey tha doul vetch tha.

T.] What's me-an by that, ya long-hanjed mea-zel? Dist hire ma? Tha call'st ma stertling roil now-reert.—How dedst thee stertlee* upon the zest last harrest wey the young *Dick Vrogwill*, whan *George Vuzz* putch'd?—He told ma the whole fump o' the besneze.

W.] O! the very vengeance tear tha!—Dest thee tell me o' *Dick Vrogwill*?—Why thee art in a ninniwatch e'ery other torn, nif zo be tha dest but zet zeert in *Harry Vursdon*.

T.] How! ya gurt, chounting, giumbling, clumping, zower-zwaped, yerring trash!

W.] Don't tell me o' glumping: oll the neighbourhooden know thee to be a ve-aking, blazing, tiltish huffley.

T.] And thee art a crewnting, querking, re-avy, dudded-yefs, chockling baggage.

W.] Net zo chockling, ner it zo crewnting, as thee art, a colting hobbey-horse!—Nif tha dest bet go down in the paddick, to troak the kee, thee wut come oll a-gerred,* and oll horry zo vurs tha art a vorked; ya gerred-teal'd, panking, hewstring me-azel! Thee art lick a skittish sture jest a yooked. Tha wouldst bost any keendest theng, tha art o vore-reert, nif vauther dedn't ha-ape tha.

T.] Ay, ay! *Kester Moreman* wou'd ha' e' hove up, nif zo be a had a had tha; a oteling, wambling, zlottering, zart-and-vair e-at stool.

W.] Ay, and zo wou'd the young *George Vuzz*, chun, whan a had a had a rubacrock, ouzeabout, platvooted, zidlemouth'd swash-rocket.—Pitha, dest think enny theng will er vittee or gooddee wey zich a whatnosed, aggage-tooth'd, stare-bafon, timerfome, rixy,* apper-ee'd theng as thee art?

T.] Dest hire ma? Oll the crime o' the untry goth, that whan tha liv'st up to tha t, tha wert the old *Rager Hill*'s under bed-blonket. And more and zo, that tha wert a ittering, raving, racing, buzzom-chuck'd, ging,* lonching,* haggaging moil.

W.] How! ya confounded trapes! Tell enny more o' *Rager Hill*'s bed-blonket, ! chell pull the poll o' tha, chall plim tha,

chell vulch tha, looks zee.—*Rager Hill* es as honest a man as any in *Cballacomb*;—no dispreife.

T.] And do thee tell me o' stertling upon the zefs, whan *George Vuzz* putch'd, chell gi' tha a lick;—chell lay tha over the years wey the vire-tangs. Ad! chell ting tha. Thy buzzom chucks ware pretty vitty avore tha mad'st thy zell therle, and they vlesh oll wangery, and they skin oll flagged, with nort but agging, and veaking, and tiltishnefs.

W.] Bed-blonket akether! Ha! zey zitch a word more, chell cotton thy wastecoat. Chell thong tha, chell gi' tha zitch a strat in tha chups, ya grizzledemundy.

T.] Me a strat in the chups? Dest hire ma? Come a nest me, chell pummel tha, chell vag tha, chell lace tha.

W.] Thee lace ma? Chem a laced well a-fine aready.—Zey wone word more, and chell bresh tha, chell make thy boddize pilmee.

T.] How a man a zed! make my boddize pilmee? Add! if e'er tha squeak'st wone word more o' the bed-blonket, chell trim tha, chell crown tha, chell vump tha.

W.] Why dedst thee tell me o' the zefs, or it of the hey-pook, as tha dedst whileer;—Chell drub tha, chell curry thy scabbed yefs var tha.

T.] Why dedst thee, than, tell me 'ister-day o' losting my rewden hat in the rex-bush, out to whorting? and more and zo, that the young *Tom Vuzz* shou'd le-ave he's codglove*—Ad! a word more o' tha young *Tom Vuzz*, chell baste tha, chell stram tha, chell drash tha;—chell make thy kepp hoppee, wi' thy *Vlanders* lace upon't.

W.] *Vlanders* lace! Whet's me-an by that, ha-ah? Tell me enny more o' *Vlanders* lace, chell make thy yead addle. Chell up wi' ma veest, and gi' tha a whisterpoop, and zitch a zwop as shall make tha veel me, looks zee!

T.] Gi' me a zwop?—Ad! chell gi' tha a wherret, or a zlat in the chups—or up wi' thy dugged coats, and tack tha gre-asy yefs o' tha.

W.] Thee tack me, ya unlifty, ill-beavy, untidy me-azel?—*Andra* wou'd ha' had a trub in tha, nif's vauther hadn't a strat the match.

T.] How, dem? a trub?—Go, ya rearing, snapping, tedious, cutted snibblenose! Th'art olweys a vustled up in an old jump, or a whittle, or an old leggard, avore zitch times as *Neckle Halse* comath about:—Than tha wut prinkee.—Thee hast a let the kee go zob vor want of strocking. It a vor oll th art an a-bomination pinchvart vor thy own eends.—Ay, ya! shoort,* *Wilmot*, shoort!—Zwer thy torn; or else tha tedit net carry whome thy pad, and meet *Neckle Halse* by tha wey.—He'll meet tha in the vuzzy-park coander be cockleert, or avore, chell warndy.

W.] Tell ma wone word o' *Neckle Halse*, chell skull tha, tha hastn't a be' a skull'd zo vor wone while. Ya gurt fustilugs! The old *Mag Dawkins* es but a hucknuck to tha. Zet tha about ort, why, tha dest thengs vore and back, a cathamm'd, a vore-reert, and vramp-shapen, like a totle.

T.]

T.] How! ya long-hanjed trapes! ya blow-monger baarge! Thee wut coalvarty* a-bed avore bevore-days. Th'art zo deeve as a had-dick in chongy weather. Or when 'tes avore, or a scratcht the le-ast theng out, or when A
fnewth, or blunketh, or doveth, or in scatty weather, or in a tingling vrost, than tha art check-listed, and behang'd to tha.

W.] And thee art a lams'd in one o' thy yearms, and can't net zee a sheen in thy reert ee.

T.] Rex-bush!—Fath! tell me o' tha rex-bush, ya teeheing pixy!—Es 'marl who's more vor rigging or rumping, steehopping or rag-rowtering, giggleting or gambowling, than thee B
art thyzel.—Pitha, dest'nt remember whan tha comest over the clam wi' tha old *Hugh Hosegood*, whan tha wawter wos by stave, how tha velft in, and the old *Hugh* drade thee out by tha vorked eend, wi' thy dugged clathers up zo vur as thy na'el, whan tha wart just a buddled?

W.] Lock! dest dwallee,* or tell doil?—Pitha, tell reazanable, or hold thy popping, ya gurt washamouh.

So ends the first bout.

Bout the Second.

WILMOT.

DIST hire ma, dem? Chell ha tether vinny wi' tha.—Tha toldst ma now-reert, or a whilere, of rigging and rumping, steehopping and ragrowtring, giggleting and gamboyling. What's me-an by that? But thee, thee wut ruckee, and squattee, and doatee in the chimly coander lick an axwaddle; and wi' the zame tha wut rakee up, and gookee, and tell doil, tell dildrams and buckingham jenkins.—Ay ay, poor *Andra Vursdon* wud ha' had a rigmutton rumpstall in tha, nif tad net ha' be' frat. A wud ha' had a coad, riggleting, parbeaking,* piping body in tha; olwey wone glam or nether. And more an zo, there's no direct to hot tha tell't. Tha wut feb et herrtily. Na, tha wut lee a rope outreert. Chad a most a borst my guts wi' laughing, whan's zee'd tha whilere trapefee hum from tha *Yeoanna Lock*, thy shoes all besh—, thy hozen muxy up zo vurs thy gammerels* to tha very hucksheens* o' tha, thy gore coat oll a girred, thy head-clathing oll a foust; thy waistcoat oll horry,* and thy pancrock* a kiver'd wi' brifs and buttons.

Th.] Why thare zo! Bet dist net thee thenk, ya long-hanjed trapes, that tha young *Josy Yeaff-field* wud ha' be' placad, whan ha had a zitch a crowding theng as thee art? Eart lundging, eart squatting upen thy tether eend. Zey ort to tha, why tha wut twitch up thy teal, and drow up thy noaze, and take owl o', or take pip o'. Nif won zey tha le-ast theng out, tha wat purtee a zinnet arter.

W.] How, hussy! ya confounded trash! Dist remember whan tha wenst out in tha Vuzzey-park, in the desk o' tha yeaveling, jest in tha dimmet, wi' tha young *Humphry Hofegood*,—and how ha mullad and soulad about tha? Ha bed tha zet down;—and tha

zedst tha wudst net, nif ha ded net blow tha down. Zo ha blow'd, and down tha valst. Who shud be hard by (vor 'twas in the dimmet) but the square's bealy;—and vorewey ha cry'd out that *oll windwalls belongad to's measter*. Wi' tha zame tha splettest away—down the pennet—hilter skilter—as if tha dowl had ha' be' in tha heels o' tha.

T.] Oh the dowl splot tha! who told thee-kee strammer?

W.] Why, 'twas thee thy own zel up too fooling o' terras.*

T.] Oh! a plague confound tha! dest tha thenk ees ded tell't to tha, to ha' et a drodee vore agen? Well, 'tes well a fine.—I cann drow vore worse spalls than that to thee;—Ad! I cud rep tha up.

W. What, a dowl, and be hang'd to tha, canst tha drow vore to me?

T.] How many times have es a hord tha, and a zeed tha, pound savin, to make metcens, and leckers, and caucherries, and flotters?—'Tes good to know vor why vore.

W.] Oh! a plague rat tha!—Ya mulligrubb gurgin! ya shug meazel!—Th'art good vor nort bet a gapes-nest. A gottering hawchamouth theng! Whan tha com'ft to good tackling,—tha wut poochee, and hawchee, and scrumpee; tha wut net look vor lathing,* chell warndy; and nif et be loblolly, tha wut slop et oll up.

T.] How a man a zed! How dedst thee poochee, and hawchee, and scrumpee, whan tha young *Zaunder Vursdon* and thee stey'd up oll tha neert a roasting o' taties? pritch* tha vor me!—Why, than, tha wut be a prilled,* or a muggard,* a zennet outreert; and more an zo, thee wut rowcast, nif et be tha own veather. Nif tha beest azend to yeld wi' tha drenking, or ort, to tha voaken, whare they be shoolding o' beat, or handbeating, or angle bowing, nif tha com'ft athert *Rager Hofegood*, tha wut lackee an over-while avore tha com'ft and ma' be net trapefee hum avore the desk o' tha yeaveling, ya blow-maunger ba-arge! Oh vor palching about to hire lees, to vine-dr voaks. Whan tha goest to tha melking o' tha kee, in tha vuzzy-park, thee wut come oll dugged, and thy shoes oll mux, and thy whittl oll besh.—Tha wut let tha cream chorn be oll horry, and let tha melk be buckard in buldering weather.

W.] Tell me o' *Rager Hofegood*, chell make thy kepp hoppee.—Ay, ay, ees man hot to tha vengeance tha young *Zaunder Vursdon* wud ha' had a do wi' tha, nif ha had a had tha. Vor why? Tha hast no stroil needocity,—no vittiness in enny keendest theng.—Tha cortst tha nated yeo now-reert, or belect rather, laping o'er tha *Yeoanna Lock* (Chell tell veather o't zo zoon es ha cometh hum vrom angle-bowing,* don't question't Hot ded tha yeo do, when tha had't a cort ex be tha heend legs—(bet vurst ha button'd;—'tes a marl 'tad net a valled into tha pancrock as uzeth to do) bet thof ha ded viggee and po tee, and towsee, and tervoe, and loustree, an spudlee, and wriggled, and pawed, and wrax led, and rattled, and teared, vig vig, vig vig

yet rather than tha wudst ha' enny more champ*, and holster*, and tanbast * wi' en, tha tookst en, and dedst wetherly bost tha neck o'en.

T.] And nif tha dest pick prates upon me, and tell veather o', chell tell a zweet rabble-rote upon thee, locks zee. Vor whan tha shudst be about thy yeaveling's chuers, tha wut ipudlee out tha yewmors, and screedle o-ver men. And more an zo, thee wut roily eart upon wone, and eart upon another, zet voak to bate, lick a gurt ba-arge as tha art: And than getfer *Rager Sherwell* he must qualify't agen. Whan tha art zet agog, tha desn't caree who tha scullest: 'Twos olweys thy uzé; and chem ageft tha wut vore an a'en. Tha hast tha very daps o' thy old muxy ont *Sybly Moreman* upazet.

W.] Why, ya gurt roil, chant zo bad's thee. Thee wut ha' a hy to enny kessien soul. Than tha wut chocklee, and bannee, and blazee, and roundshave enny body that deth bet zey ay to tha. Tha wudst buy tha cot up to town rather than thy live; bet tha hasn't tha wharewey; and tha wudst kifs tha yefs o' *George Hofegood*, to ha' en; bet tha hasn't tha why vor ay.

T.] How! ya mulligrub gurgin?

W.] And thee art a long-hanjed blowmon-ger baarge vor telling me o' *Neckle Halje*, and tha square's bealy, and tha zefs.

T.] And thee art a convounded trash vor telling me of an under bed-blonket, and o' ounding o' savin, and making caucheries and flotters wi't. Tha art a beagle, chun, pritch tha! vor another trick. Chad et in my meend, and zo chawe still. But chawnt drow't out bevore tha begen't agen, and than chell.

W.] Hiego! Mrs *Hi-go-shit-a-beagle*! And hot art thee? Tha wut drow, and hen, and flat,—flat tha podgers, flat tha crock, flat tha keeve and tha jibb, bost tha cloam. Tha hast a most a stinned e'ry earthly theng in tha houze. Absently tha art bygaged. Ay ay, ont *Margery* was death the near vor tha. Her moort ha' vet et, nif zo be tha hadst net let her totee up, and do zo ort.

T.] Why thare low! *Bygaged*! And hot dest thee do bet jest now reert? Tha henst a long thy torn, tha wudst ha' bost en to shivers, nif chat net a vungen, and a pung'd en back agen. Than tha wut snappy, and than tha wut cunnissee,* and than tha wut bloggy.*

W.] And hot art thee? A brocking mungrel, a skulking meazel!—And it a vore oll good vor nort bet scollee, avore tha art a hoazed* that tha cast scarce yeppy. Petha, dest thenk enny theng will goodee or vittee wi' enny zitch a trub as thee art,—that dest net cary to zey thy praers?—bet—wut strammee, and sibbee, and blazee, and bannee: And more an zo, wut coltee and riggee wi' enny trolubber thet comath athert tha. And whan tha dest zey men, 'tes bet whilst tha art scrubbing, newstring, and ritling abed. And, nif by gurt nap tha dest zey men at oll, thy marrabones han't kneelee,—thof tha cast ruckee well a-fine.—'Tes a marl if e'er tha comst to hewn pouly to zey men; zence tha ne'er zest men,

chell warndy, bet whan tha art half azlape, half dozy, or scrubbing o' thy scabbed yefs, whan tha art a coal-varting abed, ya gurt lolli-pot!—Tha hasn't tha sence to stile thy own dressing. Vor why, et 'twul zet, arter tha, ether antlebeer* lick tha dorns of o door, or wotherwey twul zet along, or weewow, or oll a-puckering. Tha zedst 'twos squelstring and whot while'er. Ad! tha wut be mickled and a-steeved wi' tha cold vore *Tandra's Tide*, chun, nif tha dest net buy tha a new whittle.

T.] Why, ya gurt kickhammer baggage! thee art good vor no sauze. Thee wut net break tha cantle-bone o' thy t' other eend wi' cheuring, chell warndy; tha wut net take et zo vreach*, ya fauntering tro-ant!

W.] Higo! fauntering tro-ant than! Vor why vore dedst tell wone, than, o' tha rex-bush, and tha hey-pook, and tha zefs?

T.] And why vore dest thee drow vore zetch spalls to me?—Go, pey tha score vor tha lecker tha hast a had zo ort in thy teening bottle.—There's a rumple, chun!

W.] Nif tha young *George Hofegood* had a had tha, ha murt ha boxed in a little time. Ha wud zoon ha' be' condiddled.—It avore oll, avore voak, tha wut lustree, and towzee, and chewree, and bucklee, and tear, make wise, as passath: And out of zeert a spare toatle in enny keendest theng.

D T.] Why, thare's odds betwe' sh—ng and tearing wone's yefs. Wone must net olweys be a booster, must a?—But thee,—thee wut steehoppy, and colty, and hobby, and riggy wi' enny kesson zoul: Oll vor whistling and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a tale.

W.] Ad! tell me o' hobbing and rigging, chell vlee to tha kepp o' tha.

[Pulls ber poll.

T.] Oh!—oh!—mo-ather!—mo-ather!—murder!—Oh!—mo-ather!—Her hath a chuck'd ma wi' tha chingstey.—Ees verly bleive es shall ne'er vet et.—And nif 's don't vet et, looks zee, in a twelve month and a dey, cuzzen *Kester Broom* shall see tha a trest up o' ground.—He shall zee tha zwinged, fath!

Enter the Old JULIAN MOREMAN.

JULIAN.] Labbe, labbe, soze, labbe,—Gi' o'er, gi' o'er, *Tauxen*. And thee be olweys wother agging or veaking, gawing or sher-king, blazing or racing, kerping or speaking cutted, chittering or drowing vore o' spalls, purting or ghowering, yerring or chounting, taking owl o' wone theng or pip o' t'ather, chockling or pooching, ripping up or round-shaving wone t'ether, stivering or grizzeling, tacking or busking, aprill'd or a muggard, blogging or glumping, rearing or snapping, yrom candle-douting to candle-teening in tha yeaveling,—gurt hap else.

H S I R,

WHEN I read your curious historical account of electricity, in your magazine for April 1745, I thought myself greatly obliged to you, and I doubt not but many others of your readers, besides, had the same senti-

sentiments, nor had I fail'd immediately to have thanked you for the entertainment it gave me, as at the same time I shou'd have been so free as to have taken notice of some few mistakes I observed therein, but that I was too much indisposed by illness, and since that many things have concurred to divert me from pursuing my intention, till I saw, last night, in your magazine for *June*, an account of Mr *Watson's* treatise, which induced me to trouble you with this.

In the-beginning of the historical account 'tis aid,—'Tis now 24 years since *Otto Guericke*, &c.' I take that to be an error of the press, but it ought to have been corrected.

We are next told, that 'Mr *Hauksbee*, employ'd his thoughts in much the same researches, &c.' Here I think is a great omission, prejudicial perhaps to many of your readers, who may not know that the honourable and excellent Mr *Boyle* (as Mr *Hauksbee* justly calls him) made many experiments in electricity, and went much further in his enquiries than (for ought that appears to the contrary) any other philosopher of the age: And perhaps there is no gentleman inclin'd to electric experiments will think it lost labour, even at the distance of 70 years, and after so many improvements made in that branch of nat. philosophy; to read a discourse of that great author's, entitled: 'Experiments and notes about the mechanical origin, or production of electricity,' which was printed about the year 1676, and is to be met with in the late compleat edition of his works in folio Vol. III. p. 647. I could add, that I am able to produce some other authentic vouchers of his having been engaged in very extensive enquiries into the nature of that property in some bodies; but let me add by the way that I can't but think the charge unjust which is drawn against Mr *Boyle*, when he is said to have imagined his famous diamond sent forth light by a peculiar property, for he himself expressly says, "that he made trial with other diamonds, and particularly with one he wore on his finger, which he could easily bring to discover light"—And further, "that the strange properties (which he had been mentioning) were not peculiar to one diamond, but to be found in others, &c." See his works, Vol. II. p. 87.

But to return, it is said that Mr *Gray* discover'd another surprising property of electric virtue, viz. That the approach of a tube of electrified glass communicates to an hempen or silken cord, an electric force, which is conveyed along the cord to the length of 886 feet. Now I say, that the compiler should have known that because a silken cord was made use of (as he just before observes) for suspending persons on, in order to electrify them, a cord of that kind would not serve for a cord of conveyance, it having been found that that an electric *per se*, which silk is, will not convey the effluvia, except its electricity be first destroyed, by wetting it: Therefore if the silken cord had been a cord of conveyance, all the virtue conveyed to it by the electrified person, suspended thereon, would have passed away to the body to which the said cord had been fastened, and the person's face, or any

part of his body would never have attracted the leaf gold, &c.

Mr *Hausen's* conjecture, that the matter that produces electricity is the same matter which we call animal spirits, is said to be a very bold one, which many will not allow. No doubt many may disallow it, but Mr *Bose* is not the only gentleman who is somewhat inclin'd to that conjecture: However I cannot see that the query,—*Are there animal spirits in an iron rod?* points out to us any absurdity in it; for it may be ask'd, whether any body supposes such a thing? Sure I am, Mr *Hausen's* conjecture does not imply that there be.

We are further told that Mr *Bose* produced an electrical vortex, with a glass globe, so strong as to draw a crown piece from between a man's teeth, in spite of all his endeavours to hold it: this has been laugh'd at, as a joke by some, and despis'd as a rhodomontade by others. I imagine there is some misrepresentation in the story, as there was in the account we had in our news-papers of professor *Musschenbroek's* experiment by suspending a cannon on silk cords, &c. There is no body will be brought to believe the piece of money was properly drawn from between the man's teeth, till he sees it done. The truth, I suppose, is, that upon the approach of some person's finger to the money, the man received a smart stroke on the inside of his mouth from the electric effluvia, which forc'd him to drop it: for I can venture to promise that if a person standing on a cake of wax, &c. be duly electrified, having a small bar of iron or steel, between his teeth, and he withdraw his lips as far as he can from the bar, if another person not electrified come and approach the end of it that cometh out of his mouth, he will receive, from the other end of it, a stroke on the inside of his mouth, or throat, that will oblige him to quit his hold, nor will he be in haste to repeat the trial.

The short view of Mr *Watson's* treatise, begins with this remark, 'That there are few particulars contain'd in it, not to be met with in the Magazine for April 1745. and that several are mentioned which have not been produc'd by Mr *Watson*.' It is well subjoin'd, 'that he made not his experiments with spheres, &c.' but yet I am apt to imagine that whoever will be at the pains to compare his treatise with the said Magazine, will meet with a great many particulars, not to be found in any tract hitherto published; and, may I be permitted to say, that as Mr *Watson* has in the most generous manner admitted any gentlemen, desirous thereof, to see his experiments performed, and has no less freely communicated his experiments and observations to his friends, without the least reserve, so the account he has published to the world is drawn up with great judgment, and in the plainest manner, by which means he has left us no room, either to mistake him, or to question the truth of any thing he has said. I heartily wish the ingenious author of the experiment with a crown piece would follow his example, and be a little more explicit in telling us what that experiment really was.

July 3, 1746.

Yours, &c.

P. B.

A Dissertation on the Roman WALL, with Remarks.

IN the present situation of affairs, a plan of the method antiently practis'd by the vigilant *Romans* for securing the isthmus of *Britain*, with some remarks on it, will not I believe be unacceptable to the public.

Agricola, lieutenant to the emperor *Domitian*, seems to be the first of the *Roman* generals that extended his conquests after the reduction of the *Brigantes* to this isthmus. Such of the *Britons* as escaped his arms, retreated behind the long chain of mountains on the skirts of *Yorkshire* and *Northumberland*. But these strong barriers of nature avail'd little against the persevering courage of the *Roman* soldiery; they carry'd on military roads, and supported them with garrisons, thro' the most inaccessible defarts of *Britain*, and united territories which the mountains had sever'd in vain. Whilst any land remain'd the *Britons* fled before the *Romans*, 'till getting beyond the isthmus at *Carlisle*, a more extended and hilly country, it afforded them not only a safer retreat, but the liberty of returning through defiles of thick and entangling forests, yet unknown to the *Romans*. But it was not long that the natives could play this game, under the attentive eye of *Agricola*; he soon perceiv'd the inconvenience, and found out a remedy. He fixed a series of stations in a line across the isthmus, at regular intervals, and, garrisoning them with what soldiery he could spare, proceeded with the rest to reduce the North. At *Bodotria* another isthmus occur'd, much straiter than the first; this he fortify'd in like manner, and recall'd the soldiers to keep garrison there as in the former, marching to subdue the countries by the *Grampian* mountains. But before he could complete his scheme, he was recall'd, and the *Caledonians*, resuming their independency, carry'd their arms to his first line of stations again.

Hadrian afraid of the consequence, and with a view to suppress the nocturnal excursions of the enemy, through the intervals of *Agricola's* garrisons, which they frequently perform'd with astonishing celerity and silence, connected all these stations by a mud-wall, two aggers, a ditch, and military way.

Antoninus Pius his successor found means to curb the insolence of the *Ca-*
(JULY 1746.)

ledonians, and confine them to their mountains once more, driving them beyond the second isthmus, and fortifying it with an admirable wall of hewn-stone from sea to sea, along the series of *Agricola's* stations.

After his death *Britain* was again neglected, and the *Caledonians* overthrowing his wall stretched their limits to *Agricola's* first stations, and the wall was never more recover'd from them by the *Romans*. Whether the succeeding emperors disregarded such a conquest as useless, or whether it was not in their power to retake it, is of no consequence to determine; probably their attention to affairs on the continent, afforded little time for their securing *Britain*.

After the death of *Antoninus*, *Severus* was the first of the *Roman* emperors that turn'd his eye to *Britain*, the island being well nigh lost by a general defection. He reduc'd them to obedience once more after several victories, promoted his boundaries to *Hadrian's* wall, and built one of hewn stone at this isthmus, similar to that of *Antonine's*, from sea to sea, which continu'd the limit of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*, 'till their final departure from the island. But 'tis to be observ'd that he had several advanc'd stations as exploratory garrisons, for giving signals on any alarms, and preventing surprize: As at **Beu-castle*, *Netherby*, *Middleby*, &c. (See the map), besides the principal encampments on the wall, each of which appears to have consisted of 1000 foot and 150 horsemen, by the stone lately found at *Cast-steeds*, and publish'd in the *Magazine* for 1741. p. 650. See also *Mag.* 1742, p. 30, 76, 135.

Such was the vigilance, resolution, and military application of the conquerors of the world. They turn'd not their soldiers into an army of useless observation at the East end of the wall, when the West was ravag'd with thieves, nor, amid their banquets, were they idle auditors of the oppression of their friends, without putting a hand to deliver them. Without any other qualifications but the virtues of a military face, and the sincerity of a *Roman* heart, they disregarded the inclemencies of a *British* air, nor dreaded the point of a *Caledonian* lance. Embroidery was no part of their garb, and took up no part of their time; as they dress'd not like mountebanks, they fought not like poltroons. Thus they liv'd, and dying left behind them such

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* See Vol. XII. p. 132, 318, 368, 529.

standing monuments to perpetuate their memory, that we are at a loss which most to admire, the glory of their actions whilst alive, or their care of transmitting them to posterity after their death.

I am none of those speculative visionaries that would call the wall from its ruins, tho' in imagination only; I am sensible it would ev'n be in a manner useless in the present practice of war. But had 6 or 7000 regular forces been plac'd in the line of the wall, from *Hexham* to *Brampton*, these, with the additional garrisons of *Carlisle* and *Newcastle*, and the rivers of *Tyne* and *Eden*, wou'd have effectually prevented the incursion of the rebels into *England*. The cavalry in the extremities, and foot in the centre, might have united before the *Highlanders* cou'd get up, as the insuperable desarts on the skirts of *Northumberland* absolutely determined their march on leaving *Jedburgh*. His majesty's forces, though timely appriz'd of it, never mov'd westward 'till *Carlisle* had surrender'd, and, ignominious as it was, 'twas defended from *Saturday* noon 'till *Friday* morning. On the day after the king's troops under marshal *Wade* march'd forwards to *Hexham*, in order to relieve us, and by that step gave the rebels two days march of them, in the prosecution of their journey to *London*, which had actually been accomplish'd, had not his royal highness just prevented it.

P. S. In my description of the Roman wall, I have follow'd the *Notitia* of *Pancirolos*, as the most exact in the rout of the garrisons on the wall, and carefully compared it with the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, tho' it begins where *Cambden* and all other antiquaries, except *Horsley*, end, at the West sea, calling *Tun o-ocelum*, *Bowness*, in place of *Tinmouth*, and so on. For *Cambden* and his adherents have made scarce a probability ev'n at conjecture with regard to them; for example *Tun-ocelum*, or *Itun-ocelum*, signifies a promontory at the mouth of the river *Ituna* (*Eden*, by *Ptolemy*, and all who mention it,) such as *Bowness* is, and not *Tinmouth*, which has no highland at all beside it, as *Ocelum* signifies. Besides, *Pancirolos* says it was garrison'd by the *Æl. Classica*, as stones found at *Bowness* import; now there are no stones, nor any wall carry'd within 4 miles of *Tinmouth*, and *Cambden* has not a single reason to support him, but a similitude of names,

which proves nothing. Again *Amboglana*, *Cambden* translates, because of the likeness of sound, *Ambleside*, a place in *Westmorland*, above 30 miles from any part of the wall. Now *Pancirolos* A says *Amboglana* was upon the wall, and garrison'd by the *Ælia Dacica*, as twenty stones dug up there import, and as *Pancirolos* affirms also, and therefore must be the great fort of *Burdoswald*, which is capable to contain 3000 men, with very signal ruins; and their altars expressly assent to *Pancirolos*, and say the cohorts *Ælia Dacica* garrison'd it; and so 'tis impossible to be *Ambleside* any more than *London*;—but of this more in a proper time. I beg pardon for dissenting from so great an antiquary, but my reasons will convince every unprejudic'd person.

C The Speech of Earl COWPER, Lord High Steward, at giving Sentence upon the Rebel Lords in 1716,

JAMES Earl of Derwentwater, William Lord Widdrington, William Earl of Nithisdale, Robert Earl of Carnwath, D William Viscount Kenmure, William Lord Nairn:

You stand impeached, by the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, of high treason, in traiterously imagining, and compassing the death of his most sacred majesty; and in conspiring, for that end, to levy a bloody and destructive war against his majesty, in order to depose and murder him; and in levying war accordingly, and proclaiming a pretender to his crown, to be king of these realms:

Which impeachment, though one of your lordships, in the introduction to his plea, supposes to be out of the ordinary and* common course of the law, and justice, is yet as much a course of proceeding according to the common law, as any other whatsoever.

If you had been indicted, the † indictment

G * Earl of Derwentwater; who hoped that the commons did not engage in the prosecution of an offence so open to conviction in the ordinary course of law, with design to intercept mercy, but that his prosecution is taken out of the common course, with intention that, in any favourable circumstances should offer, both the lords and commons would be intercessors for his majesty's grace towards him.

H † The present proceeding against the Earl of Kilmarnock, Cromarty, and Lord Balmerno, (see p. 327 G) by way of impeachment pursuant to the Act 7. of W. III. which directs that peers, in cases of treason, may be try'd.

ment must have been removed, and brought before the house of lords (the parliament sitting). In that case you had ('tis true) been accused only by the grand jury of one county; in the present, the whole body of the commons of *Great Britain*, by their representatives, are your accusers.

And this circumstance is very observable, (to exclude all possible supposition of hardship, as to the *method* of proceeding against you) that however all great assemblies amongst us are apt to differ on other points, you were impeached by the unanimous opinion of the house of commons (not one contradicting).

They found themselves, it seems, so much concerned in the preservation of his most truly sacred majesty, and the protestant succession (the very life and soul of these kingdoms) that they could not omit the first opportunity of taking their proper part, in order to so signal and necessary an act of his majesty's justice.

And thus the whole body politick of this free kingdom has, in a manner, rose up in its own defence, for the punishment of those crimes, which, 'twas rightly apprehended, had a direct tendency to the everlasting dissolution of it. To this impeachment, you have severally pleaded, and acknowledged yourselves guilty of the high treason therein contain'd.

Your pleas are accompanied with some variety of matter, to mitigate your offences, and to obtain mercy:

Part of which; as some of the circumstances said to have attended your surrender (seeming to be offer'd rather as arguments only for mercy, than any thing in mitigation of your preceding guilt) is not proper for me to take notice of.

But as to the other part, which is meant to extenuate the crimes of which you are convicted, it is fit I should take this occasion to make some observations to your lordships upon it; to the end, that the judgment to be given against you, may clearly appear to be just and righteous, as well as legal; and that you may not remain under any fatal error, in respect of a greater judicature, by reflecting with less horror and remorse on the guilt you have contracted,

try'd by indictment, being the first precedent, an opposition was made to it, by the Earl of *Granville*, as an innovation, and a breach of the privilege of the commons to impeach.

than it really deserves.

It is alledg'd by some of your lordships, that you engaged in this rebellion without previous concert or deliberation, and without suitable preparations of men, horses, and arms.

If this should be supposed true, on some of your lordships averring it; I desire you to consider, that as it exempts you from the circumstance of contriving this treason, so it very much aggravates your guilt in that part you have undoubtedly born in the execution of it.

For it shews, that your inclinations to rebel were so well known (which could only be from a continued series of your words and actions) that the contrivers of that horrid design depended upon you, and therein judged rightly; that your zeal to engage in this treason was so strong, as to carry you into it on the least warning, and the very first invitation; that you would not excuse yourselves by want of preparation, as you might have done; and that rather than not have a share in the rebellion, you would plunge yourselves into it almost naked, and unprovided for such an enterprize; in short, that your men, horses, and arms, were not so well prepared as they might, and would have been, on longer warning; but your minds were.

It is alledg'd also, as an extenuation of your crime, that no cruel or harsh action (I suppose is meant, no rapine, plunder, or worse) has been committed by you.

This may, in part only, be true. But then your lordships will at the same time consider, that the laying waste a tract of land bears but a little proportion in point of guilt, compared with that crime, of which you stand convicted; an open attempt to destroy the best of kings, to ruin the whole fabric, and raze the very foundations of a government, the best suited of any in the world, to perfect the happiness, and support the dignity of human nature: The former offence causes but a mischief, that is soon recover'd, and is usually pretty much confin'd; the latter, had it succeeded, must have brought a lasting and universal destruction on the whole kingdom.

Besides, much of this was owing to accident; your march was so hasty, partly to avoid the king's troops, and partly from a vain hope to stir up insurrections in all the counties you passed through,

through, that you had not time to spread devastation, without deviating from your main, and, as I have observed, much worse design.

Farther, 'tis very surprizing that any concern'd in this rebellion, should lay their engaging in it, on the government's doing a necessary, and usual act in like cases, for its preservation; the giving orders to confine such as were most likely to join in that treason. 'Tis hard to believe that any one should rebel, merely to avoid being restrain'd from rebelling; or that a gentle confinement would not much better have suited a crazy state of health, than the fatigues and inconveniencies of such long and hasty marches in the depth of winter.

Your lordships rising in arms therefore, has much more justify'd the prudence and fitness of those orders, than will in any wise serve to mitigate your treason. Alas! happy had it been for all your lordships, had you fallen under so indulgent a restraint.

When your lordships shall, in good earnest, apply yourselves to think impartially on your case, surely you will not yourselves believe, that 'tis possible, in the nature of the thing, to be engaged, and continue so long engaged, in such a difficult and laborious enterprize, through rashness, surprize; or inadvertency: Or that, had the attack at *Preston* been less sudden (and consequently the rebels better prepared to receive it) your lordships had been reduced the sooner, and with less, if not without any bloodshed.

No, my Lords; these and such like, are artful colourings, proceeding from minds fill'd with expectation of continuing in this world; and not from such as are preparing for their defence before a tribunal, where the thoughts of the heart, and the true springs and causes of actions must be laid open.

And now, my Lords, having thus removed some false colours you have used: To assist you yet farther in that necessary work, of thinking on your great offence as you ought, I proceed to touch upon several circumstances, that seem greatly to aggravate your crime, and which will deserve your most serious consideration.

The divine virtues ('tis one of your lordships own epithets) which all the world, as well as your lordships, acknowledge to be in his majesty, and which you now lay claim to, ought certainly to have with-held your hands

from endeavouring to depose, to destroy, to murder that most excellent prince; so the impeachment speaks, and so the law construes your actions; and this is not only true in the notion of law, but almost always so in deed and reality: 'Tis a trite, but very true remark, that there are but few hours between kings being reduced under the power of pretenders to their crown, and their graves. Had you succeeded, his majesty's case, would, I fear, have hardly been an exception to that general rule, since 'tis highly improbable, that flight should have saved any of that illustrious and valiant family.

'Tis a farther aggravation of your crime, that his majesty, whom your lordships would have dethron'd, affected not the crown by force, or by the arts of ambition, but succeeded peaceably and legally to it; and on the decease of her late majesty without issue, became undoubtedly the next in course of descent, capable of succeeding to the crown, by the law and constitution of this kingdom, as it stood declared some years, before the crown was expressly limited to the house of *Hanover*. This right was acknowledg'd, and the descent of the crown limited or confirmed accordingly, by the whole legislature, in two successive reigns; and more than once in the latter; which your lordships accomplices are very far from allowing, would byass the nation on that side.

How then could it enter into the heart of man, to think that private persons might, with a good conscience, endeavour to subvert such a settlement, by running to tumultuary arms; and by intoxicating the dregs of the people with contradictory opinions, and groundless slanders; or that God's providence would ever prosper such wicked, such ruinous attempts?

Especially if, in the next place, it be considered, that the most fertile inventions on the side of the rebellion, have not been able to assign the least shadow of a grievance, as the cause of it. To such poor shifts have they been reduced on this head, that, for want of better colours, it has been objected, in a solemn manner by your lordships associates, to his majesty's government; that his people do not enjoy the fruits of peace, as our neighbours have done, since the last war. Thus they first rob us of our peace, and then upbraid us that we have it not. 'Tis a monstrous

rebellion that can find no fault with the government it invades, but what is the effect of the rebellion itself.

Your lordships will likewise do well to consider, what an additional burthen your treason has made necessary on the people of this kingdom, who wanted, and were about to enjoy some respite: To this end, 'tis well known, that all new, or encrease of taxes, were the last year carefully avoided; and his majesty was contented to have no more forces, than were just sufficient to attend his person, and shut the gates of a few garrisons.

But what his majesty thus did for the ease and quiet of his people, you most ungratefully turn'd to his disadvantage; by taking encouragement from thence, to endanger his, and his kingdoms safety, and to bring oppression on your fellow-subjects.

Your lordships observe, I avoid expatiating on the miseries of a civil war; a very large and copious subject: I shall but barely suggest to you on that head, that whatever those calamities may happen to be in the present case, all who are at any time, or in any place, partakers in the rebellion (especially persons of figure and distinction) are, in some degree, responsible for them; and therefore your lordships must not hold yourselves quite clear from the guilt of those barbarities which have been lately committed, by such as are engaged in the same treason with you, and not yet perfectly reduced, in burning the habitations of their countrymen, and thereby exposing many thousands to cold and hunger, in this rigorous season.

I must be so just to such of your lordships, as profess the religion of the church of *Rome*, that you had one temptation, and that a great one, to engage you in this treason, which the others had not; in that 'twas evident, success on your part must for ever have established popery in this kingdom; and that, probably, you could never have again so fair an opportunity.

But then, good God! how must those protestants be cover'd with confusion, who enter'd into the same measures, without so much as capitulating for their religion (that ever I could find from any examination I have seen or heard) or so much as requiring, much less obtaining, a frail promise, that it should be preserved, or even tolerated.

It is my duty to exhort your lordships thus, to think of the aggravati-

ons, as well as the mitigations (if there be any) of your offences; and if I could have the least hopes, that the prejudices of habit and education would not be too strong for the most earnest and charitable entreaties; I would beg you not to rely any longer on those directors of your consciences, by whose conduct you have, very probably, been led into this miserable condition; but that your lordships would be assisted by some of those pious and learned divines of the church of *England*, who have constantly bore that infallible mark of sincere christians, universal charity.

And now, my Lords, nothing remains, but that I pronounce upon you (and sorry I am that it falls to my lot to do it) that terrible sentence of the law, which must be the same that is usually given against the meanest offender in the like kind.

The most ignominious and painful parts of it, are usually remitted by the grace of the crown, to persons of your quality; but the law in this case being deaf to all distinctions of persons, requires I should pronounce, and accordingly it is adjudg'd by this court,

That you *James Earl of Derwentwater, William Lord Widdrington, William Earl of Nithisdale, Robert Earl of Carnwath, William Viscount Kenmure, and William Lord Nairn*, and every of you, return to the prison of the *Tower*, from whence you came; from thence you must be drawn to the place of execution; when you come there, you must be hang'd by the neck, but not till you be dead; for you must be cut down alive, then your bowels must be taken out, and burnt before your face; then your heads must be sever'd from your bodies, and your bodies divided each into four quarters; and these must be at the king's disposal.

And God Almighty be merciful to your souls!

Great solicitations were made in favour of these lords, not only at court, but in both houses of parliament; so that the commons adjourn'd to prevent further interposition, but the lords received the petitions, and after resolving the question, "Whether the king had power to reprieve in case of impeachments," in the affirmative, voted an ad-

address to his majesty to reprieve such of the lords as might deserve mercy.

To which his majesty answered, *That on this, and other occasions, he would do what he thought most consistent with the dignity of the crown, and the safety of his people.* —At last only two of the condemned lords, *Derwentwater* and *Kenmure*, were executed.

An ESSAY on LIGHT.

WHEN God had spoken into being that illustrious globe of Light the Sun, every dark orb in the new-created system was so illuminated, as to exhibit to its future inhabitants the vast variety of entertaining wonders, with which the creation was to be replenish'd.

Light, indeed, according to the *Mosaic* account, existed antecedent to the creation of the Sun, and the yet imperfect world, without that bright luminary, enjoy'd an alternate succession of day and night. —God himself enlighten'd it, his spirit moved upon the surface of the chaotic mass, and divided the light from the darkness.*

When these divine beams were suspended, the same almighty power was pleased to supply their want by fixing the Sun in the mighty void to give Light upon the Earth; whereas, if the world had been left in its original rayless state, our very eyes would have been but a useless ornament, and all the beauties about us for ever buried in eternal night.

But in obedience to God's command, the solar rays stream swiftly from their blazing fountain, and, by a regular and constant flow, always illuminate one half of the rolling world: their motion is so swift, and their quantity of matter so minute, that when they come within the sphere, they are out of the force of the Earth's attraction; otherwise they would actually move about her with a compound motion, and make a perpetual sunshine.

Many of these rambling effluvia, in their passage from the Sun, unavoidably miss our world, travel on from system to system, and lose themselves in the pathless regions of empty space; but here they never stream in vain; like so many ready obsequious servants they visit every object, fly to us unask'd, and pleasantly entertain us every moment with the endearing beauties of the gay creation.

Seighford, Staffordsb. July 12, 1746.

* Gen. Ch. i. ver. 2, 3, 4.

S I R,

WHILE I was reading your remarkable article, p. 284. of a man reviv'd from suffocation, it occur'd to me, that perhaps the person who first attempted to recover life by inflating the lungs of the patient with his own breath might take the hint from the story of *Elisba's* raising the *Shunamite's* son (2 Kings, Ch. iv.) —To suppose that the prophet's laying his mouth to the child's mouth, and breathing into him, had a natural tendency to produce the effect, does no more derogate from the miracle, than *Naaman's* bathing in *Jordan* for the cure of his leprosy, or our Saviour's using clay mixed with his spittle in opening the eyes of the blind man; for the circumstances of the patients in these cases appear to have set them beyond the reach of ordinary means, without the co-operation of a supernatural influence.

S I R,

London, June 28, 1746.

I Have an inclination to marry a young woman whose father's mother is my father's own sister; some of our friends are for it, and some against it; the latter say that we are too nearly related to marry, and that relations who marry never thrive. This makes me extremely desirous to have the opinions of some persons of learning, especially those of the clergy, who are the properest to set this point in a clear light. As I know of no better method for obtaining my desire, I entreat you to insert this in your next Magazine, which will infinitely oblige,

S I R, Yours, &c.

J. L.

S I R,

THE Question proposed in your last, p. 289, by one Mr *Budge*, has no difficulty in it, besides what he himself is the author of, by stating it wrong. For the *prohibition* does not relate to a brother's widow, (as he pretends) but to his wife, the brother being still alive. That this was manifestly the case, with regard to *John Baptist's* reproof of *Herod*, will plainly appear by comparing *Luke* iii. 1. with ver. 19, 20. of the same chapter. —The command relates only to the marrying a brother's widow, when left childless: a quite different thing from what is *forbid*.

J. P.

Mr URBAN,

I N answer to your correspondent's difficulty (See p. 289.) concerning the legality, or illegality of marrying a brother's widow, under the *Mosaic* dispen-

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penation, the case may be resolved in few words: it was absolutely unlawful for any man to marry his sister-in-law, except when her husband died *childless*, in which circumstance the next o' kin was to raise *up seed unto his brother*.*

But the obligation of *raising seed* does not seem to be absolute; for there was no penalty of any great consequence upon the man who would *not perform the duty of an husband's brother*: since the widow was only to *loose his shoe from off his foot, and spit in his face*†; no very great punishment.——And some have thought that this command obliged those only who had no family of their own; from the reason that *Naomi's kinsman* gives for not marrying her, *I cannot redeem it*, [the parcel of land belonging to *Naomi's* husband, which included marrying her at the same time] *lest I mar my own inheritance*‡.

I have said above, the *next o' kin* was obliged to marry the widow; for tho' the text in *Deut.* mentions only the brother, yet it extended to the next heir, as appears by the history of *Ruth*.

As to *Math. xiv. 4. Mark vi. 18.* which Mr *Budge* produces against marrying a brother's widow, beside the solution above, it is very likely that *Philip* (*Herod's* brother) was still alive, whilst *Herod* took *Herodias* to wife, against the consent of *Philip*, who had never repudiated her. See *Josephus's* *Antiq. L. 18. C. 7 & 9.*

July 19, I am, SIR,
1746. Your constant Reader,
OBED. REPERET.

* *Matt. xxiii. 24.* † *Deut. xxv. 9.*
‡ *Ruth iv. 5.*

From the Craftsman, July 19.

DEGENERACY of the People of ENGLAND lamented.

Englishmen in general now seem to me as degenerate as the *Romans* were when their luxuries laid them open to all the instruments of corruption, and subjected them to the domination of a tyrant in *Julius Cæsar*: there were then some few virtuous *Romans*, but so few that they were not able to prevent the gigantic strides of arbitrary power, follow'd by the herd of venal wretches, by their vices subdued to slavery. We have also some few virtuous men among us, but not enough to establish *Virtue* on her throne, and to guard *Liberty* from every attack. All the pretences of patriots and mini-

sters have been different; but their views have of late days appear'd to be the same: interest and power have been the objects of their pursuits; and we have seen the possession of them silencing the voices of the loudest patriots among us.

Almost all degrees of men are become venal: *money* is esteemed by them the *sine qua non* of life; and this christian land may, without a figure in speech, be said to become idolaters to it. *Money* is an inferior god, worship'd by the *English* in order to come to the superior deity *Pleasure*; for the lust of gain seems to be founded here on the excessive love of sensual delights: those of the mind are little regarded. All endeavours are used to procure materials for the purchase of delights; and, as money will effectually procure them, the eloquence of the orator, the sagacity of the statesman, and the religion of some of the clergy, are often exposed to sale; and, what is melancholy to the consideration of a delicate lover, *Beauty* has her price.

Christianity is the religion professed by the *English* nation, but *Epicurism* that which is practised: parties of pleasure are the chief studies of both sexes, and of almost every rank of people. Persons of the first quality are known to pay their just debts but grudgingly, and at the same time are profuse in their expences, to purchase pleasure: the artificer and tradesman are seen in all public and expensive places; wives and daughters are carry'd to them, as to the schools in which they are to form their manners. Acts of benevolence are confined to the illustrious few; and he that subscribes largely to an opera, is backward to promote any work of learning, or to give the smallest pittance to an object of charity: the tears of the widow, and cries of the orphan make no impression in their breasts, which have no room for any sensations but those of pleasure.

For these reasons those persons among tradesmen, artificers, and projectors, who administer to the luxuries of life, stand a fairer chance of raising a large fortune, than those who employ themselves in supplying us with what only is necessary for our well-being. The taste of pleasure, or rather the propensity to luxury and extravagance, prevails among the most ordinary mechanics as much as among the noblesse; and their savings are expended in their debauches, which they miscall parties of pleasure.

Nay,

Nay, they spend in their idle diversions more than their savings; even what they should pay their landlords, the tradesmen with whom they deal, and the merchant; and, what ought to be the subject of their most serious consideration, they spend what they ought to lay up for their children, to preserve them from beggary and want. These are the sources of so many miseries as we daily see in families; these the causes of the distresses of many widows and orphans; these extravagances fill our jails; and these are the occasion of the votes of freeholders, citizens, and burgessees, being at the service of the highest bidder at elections: and here is the baneful root of that prostitution which we have seen in both houses of P——t.

Among the great (and families of middling rank have imitated them) are several sorts of assemblies, under the names of drums, drum-majors, routes, and hurricanes: what constitutes each assembly is needless to explain. The hurricane is fullest of company, noise, and nonsense; and all are full of gaming tables. I am surprized at the continuation of these foolish diversions in private families, after the lapse of so many wives and daughters as they have occasioned; husbands must grow insensible of their own shame, fathers regardless of the reputation of their daughters, and all masters and mistresses of families indifferent to every thing but their mad round of pleasures, to promote such unprofitable scenes of delight; and they must be tasteless to all rational pleasure, (and no other is durable or desirable) who place their delight in them.

How different are such assemblies as these, in which every member has his selfish view of interest at play, or the gratification of a sensual passion, from the amicable societies of men, who meet, either to communicate to each other what is profitable in science, or advantageous and delightful in polite letters, to converse on the present state of learning, or of the nation, or on such subjects as shall appear agreeable to the present disposition of the company, where they are sometimes relieved from the graver operations of the mind by the pleasing, tho' light, sallies of wit and humour! In the former, men seem to divest themselves of what distinguishes them from other animals, to frisk about, and join in the thoughtless gambols of goats and monkeys; in the

last, men appear in a light becoming the dignity of their nature.

A RECEIPT to cure the Bloody and other FLUXES.

A TAKE the lean of hung-beef shaved off very thin and dried on a fire-shovel or griddle over the fire, and reduced to a fine powder: put as much as will lie on a half-crown into half a pint of claret, a nagin of whiskey, and some loaf-sugar, and set it on the fire stirring it as it burns for some time, then blow it out, and give a glass full at night and morning, and if it does not immediately cure, you may repeat it, or you may put the beef into whiskey alone, and give it either burnt or cold to the patient, and if you add cinnamon, it may perhaps hasten the cure, but I never used it. I have never known this to fail of a cure.

From the DUBLIN SOCIETY.

A RECEIPT for making Bread without Barm, by the help of a Leaven.

D TAKE a lump of dough, about two pounds, of your last making, which has been rais'd by barm, keep it by you in a wooden vessel, and cover it well with flour. This is your leaven; then the night before you intend to bake, put the said leaven to a peck of flour, and work them well together with warm water, let it lie in a wooden dry vessel well cover'd with a linnen cloth and a blanket, some also cover it with bran 2 or 3 inches thick in cold weather over the blanket, and keep it in a warm place: this dough kept warm will rise against next morning, and will be sufficient to mix with 2 or 3 bushels of flour, being worked up with warm water and a little salt: when it is well worked up, and thoroughly mixed with all the flour, let it lie well covered with the linnen and blanket, and bran if needful, until you find it rise, and the bed of bran begin to crack, then knead it well and work it up into bricks or loaves, making the loaves broad, and not so thick and high as is frequently done, by which means the bread will be better baked; then bake your bread.

Always keep by you two or more pounds of the dough of your last baking, well covered with flour, to make a leaven to serve from one baking day to another. The more leaven is put to the flour, the lighter and spongier the bread will be. The fresher the leaven, the bread will be less sour: if several

neigh.

neighbours keep leaven, they may by exchange and borrowing from one another, always have fresh leaven.

A Method to preserve a large stock of Barm, which will keep and be of use for several Months.

WHEN you have Barm in plenty, take a quantity of it, stir and work it well with a whisk until it becomes liquid and thin, then get a large wooden platter, cooler, or tub, clean and dry, and with a soft brush lay a thin layer of the barm on the tub, and turn the mouth downwards, that no dust may fall upon it, but so that the air may get under to dry it. When that coat is very dry, then lay on another coat, and let it dry, and so go on to put one coat upon another, till you have a sufficient quantity, even to two or three inches thick, to serve for several months, always taking care that the barm in the tub be fully dry before you lay a new coat on. When you have occasion to make use of this barm, you may either cut a piece from the tub, sufficient for the purpose, which you must dissolve in warm water, or you may dip a brush in warm water, and rub the barm in the tub with it, and it will take off as much barm as you want, working the brush after in warm water, and whisk it up for use. Some dip a birch broom in barm, thereby covering the twigs with it, and hang it up to dry, and when that is dry, dip it again and let it dry, and when barm is wanted, they rub off a part of it, or cut off some twigs, which being mixed with warm water, is whisked up into a froth and used. Others press barm, wrapt up in a strong canvas, and when the cake is dry, use a part as before-mentioned.

** * This is the manner of making bread in France without barm, by means of leaven, which renders it light, and easy of digestion, and was, upon the application of many gentlemen in the country, who at some part of the year cannot procure barm, publish'd by the society in the Dublin Journal.*

From the General Evening Post, July 5.

GOOD from the late TROUBLES.

HIS majesty, in his speech to the parliament, at the beginning of this session, was pleased to express his assurance, that Good would result from the Rebellion, to the constitution it was (JULY 1746.)

meant to subvert; and it is hoped much good has accru'd from it.

For, first, by this was made appear, beyond all doubt, nay, beyond expectation, our sincere adherence to the present government, and utter abhorrence of popery: by this an opportunity was given to his majesty to shew, more effectually than otherwise he could, his regard for his people; and also to them, to shew their love and respect to his majesty; which reciprocal kindness cements that union which is our greatest strength, and best defence.

Another good sprung from our late troubles, (and I hope no small one) is its having engaged so many able heads and pens in exposing the fraud, deceit, treachery, and oppressive tyranny of popery; a work of vast consequence to this nation, tho' the invidious task is most charitably declined as much as possible, when not absolutely necessary: for the Romish religion, as 'tis here artfully practised, is but the shadow of popery; the wolf is forced to put on the sheep's cloathing, and dares not shew its ravenous jaws. This is the reason why not only papists, but many protestants, are ignorant of its cruel and rapacious nature. Now, that we may not be cheated into too favourable an opinion of so pernicious a monster, 'tis necessary sometimes to expose it, which I hope has most effectually been done by the many excellent sermons, and other pieces, wrote on the late occasion.

A third good these troubles have produced, is the many pious prayers and vows which I hope and believe have been offer'd up to Almighty God on this occasion. Our prayers have been heard, and answer'd with victory, by the conduct of our illustrious hero the duke, over the disturbers of our peace. Let our vows be sacredly and inviolably kept; and oh! may it produce a fourth good, by abounding with many thanksgivings to God on this account.

Lastly, To crown all, and lay a sure foundation of happiness, both in this world and the next, let it work in us a thorough reformation. Let us endeavour also to reform those miserable wretches who have been the rod of God's anger to chastise us for our sins, I mean the banditti that harbour in most of the Highlands of Scotland, that nursery of rapine and violence, where rebellion is always hatching, and brooding her cursed offspring.

There is, I think, a society in Scotland for the reformation of these; but

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whether it proceed from want of proper power, or want of money, the effect is not nigh so great as could be wished, or as the necessity of the case requires; to remedy one of these wants, I would propose a subscription to be open'd, and tho' I am not considerable enough to appoint it, I should be ambitious to be one of the first that subscribed. His majesty has set us the example, by his pious donation on that account. And, if every one would abate but a little of their usual superfluities to subscribe thereto, many thousands of pounds might be soon raised in this vast town; and as it is a national concern, I hope every county in *Great Britain* would send in their stipend, and if a sum was rais'd proportionable to the work, I make no doubt but the king and parliament would remedy the want of power.

I am not able to say by what method this affair must be managed; but, by making those people industrious, and enabling them to get their own living honestly, we shall prevent them (either thro' want or idleness) from coveting, or forcibly taking, other people's property; and by employing them better, secure them from being the easy tools of that power, who has ever been endeavouring to make slaves of them and us.

What noble fleets might be mann'd and victuall'd from hence, if both the people and land were cultivated! It would be a new acquisition to the crown of *Great Britain*. What an army of brave men might be raised here in defence of their country! For I would not have them lose their courage, but by gentle usage, and a more comfortable way of living, made sensible, that 'tis their interest to fight for, and not against, the illustrious family that now fills the throne of *Great Britain*.

And, possibly, means may be found to dispose of some of the poor deluded wretches, who have justly forfeited their lives, in such manner, as to spare them without danger to the state, by making use of them in some laborious work; which is surely to be wish'd: for tho' no one has a greater abhorrence of their unnatural rebellion than I have, nor a stronger sense of his own ruin being the inevitable consequence of their success, and therefore no one rejoiced more sincerely at their defeat than I did; yet now, that they are become in some sense objects of com-

passion, I cannot forget that they are men, that they are poor ignorant men, whose way of life render'd them incapable of enjoying the benefit, and insensible of the blessing, of a mild and gracious government, and so more liable to be drawn into the snare by the subtle insinuations of their chiefs. (*See p. 276 D.*) PHILAGATHUS.

From the General Evening Post, July 22.

PITY conformable to JUSTICE.

PITY to the rebels now under the censure of the law, that they may be objects of mercy, is the cry of those, and only those, who wish well to the rebels.——Cruelty committed by the king's forces under the command of the duke at the battle of *Culloden*, is another cry artfully propagated by them:—To remove these complaints I shall shew, that pity extending to mercy towards criminals, ought always to be agreeable to justice.——Pity is a passion of the mind arising from the apprehension of hurt to another that doth not deserve it; therefore the true objects of our pity are such persons as are shortly to suffer injury contrary to justice. *Cicero* says, *Justice is the most splendid of all virtues*; and the civil law defines universal justice to be a perpetual desire of giving to every one his due, and hath for its direction the divine and human law.—From the above definitions of pity and justice, the present rebels are not objects that can lay any claim to favour, their crimes being of the blackest dye, as murder and robbery, and those the means to introduce and establish tyranny and popery. When a common malefactor is to suffer for murder or robbery, no reasonable man can so pity as to hope that the criminal may be received to mercy, because the law which preserves society and property has given the criminal up to punishment, as a satisfaction due in justice to the breach of the law: and if mercy cannot in reason be shewn to such criminals of a private nature, much less can it be shewn to such public and atrocious offenders as the present rebels, who would, now their day of tribulation is nigh, be esteemed objects of mercy. What sacrifices their rage and malice intended for their day of triumph, is fitter to be thought on than divulged.

For a summary of their criminal actions, take the following short catalogue; to prove them I bring the common voice of the nation.——The mur-

der of many loyal subjects, whose lives, lost in defending the cause of true religion and legal liberty, is of infinite more value to the state than thousands of rebels, who would destroy the state: here are objects that call for our pity, as they, brave and worthy men, lost their lives meerly by the crimes of others.—The destroying of public and private property by rapine.—The infinite expence to the state, which occasioned extraordinary sums of money to be raised at a great increase of interest, as the credit of the state was, at that critical instant, shaken.—Our commerce and our manufactures stopped, our ships of war being obliged to guard our coasts, against invasions threaten'd, and supplies sending to support the rebels.—These are, in general, their criminal acts; the consequences of them, had rebellion triumphed, are too shocking to name.—From the use made of the lenity towards the rebels in 1715, I hope we shall be more wise, that removing the cause, the effect may cease. This is justice, justice due to the individuals of the public, who have suffered in life, member, and property; and it is also due to those who have vigorously exerted themselves for the preservation of a constitution dear and valuable to all honest Britons.

As to the cry of *cruelty* committed against the rebels in time of battle, when armies are engaged, the sword is then the law to end the controversy, which is not concluded till one party become victors, by slaughtering their opponents, or causing the more timid to throw down their arms and crave quarter, or attempt to save themselves by speedy flight. Such of the rebels as fell in battle, fell with their arms; and such of them as threw down their arms and craved quarter, obtained it; and the greatest part that run from the battle carried their arms with them, hoping from their numbers, tho' scattered, yet to re-collect and renew the fight. That many of the rebels fell in battle (a glorious fall, indeed, to us *free Britons*, as by it our constitution was relieved from threatening danger) was the accident of war. None were slain out of cruelty or resentment, tho' our forces found such treatment from the rebels, particularly at *Clifton*, where many fell wounded, craving quarter, but the general cry of the rebels then was, *No quarter! murder them!* Yet these very men, by their agents, raise the cry of cruelty committed by the king's forces

at *Culloden*. Fatal was that battle to their cause, as the blow was so strong, that the monster *Rebellion* is crushed; our enemies call it cruelty, as it was their darling child, beloved by its mother and nurses, who foster'd it to torment us.

The arts of the enemies of our constitution, to propagate lyes, are numberless, and become numberless for want of true cause of complaint.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW HORNE.

PROPOSAL for restraining the Growth of POPERY, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.

AS every man gained over to popery is an enemy to the state, because he acknowledges the supreme authority of the Pope, and under him that of the pretender; it is very plain, that it must be the wisdom and interest, as well as duty of the state, to oppose, by all *lawful* means, the growth of popery: not by laying a restraint upon conscience, but by strictly guarding against those *evil arts* that papists make use of to increase their numbers.

Among these arts that of their inter-marriages with protestants does them most service; and tho' it has never been taken notice of, it highly merits the attention of the legislature; I assure you, Sir, that in the few years which I can remember, popish priests have, by this one stratagem, doubled their numbers in the country of my abode; their craft now, like that of false prophets of yore, lies in *leading captive silly women laden with divers lusts*, and when they have obtained their end, they seldom fail to match the deluded (if not debauched) wretches to weak-headed protestants; ever laying a strict charge upon them before marriage, to agree with their intended consorts to have the children all brought up in their own way; by this means the whole family is secured on their side, and very often the husband himself is gained over as a proselyte: this, I say, is the method which their priests have lately taken to advance their religion, and if there be not a speedy stop put to it, they will very quickly prevail against us by the dint of numbers; for in the compass of twenty years, they have increased from fifteen to forty, only in one parish in the county of *Salop*.

Now, if our legislators would but consider this matter, and enact some penalty

nalty on every protestant who marries with a papist, such a law would soon put a stop to this growing evil; and not only so, but our women would be secured from seduction: besides, it would have this further good effect,—protestants and papists would, in a little time, become perfect aliens one to another; so that there would be no respect paid to the latter on account of consanguinity, but as their hand is against every man, so would every man's hand be against them: and further, popish priests could not, as they do at present, by one friend introduce themselves to the company of another.

Perhaps it will be said, the edge of this law will be easily avoided by persons guilty of such forbidden combination; for it will be only declaring that they were papists when they married, and the punishment will not reach them.—To prevent this, I would have the law made, that every person (man or woman) reputed a protestant, and marrying a papist, or reputed papist, should be liable to the penalty; unless he, or she, have made oath before some one of his majesty's justices of the peace, one year before such marriage is solemnized, or reputed to be solemnized, that they are really of the *Romish* communion: the weakest protestant will be ashamed of doing this, and those that do will be known, which will be a very great advantage.

Such a law as this can't be thought any imposition upon the conscience, since there is no protestant who understands his own principles, but must in conscience scruple such an alliance; and if there be any so stupid as to prefer the popish religion to his own, the law does not hinder him, let him embrace it.

This, I think, would be the most effectual political means to prevent the growth of popery, and as such, I humbly recommend it to you, who have it in your power to propose it in a proper place.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

THEOPHILUS.

A Calculation of the LUNAR ECLIPSE, that is to happen in August 1746, accommodated to the Meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

THE time of true opposition is August 19d. 11h. 49' 13". At which time,

The place of \odot is $\text{IX}^{\circ} 7' 19' 30''$.

The beginning of the	Eclipse August			19d. 10h. 36' 9"			} Eq. Time.
The middle	—	—	—	11	57	23	
The end	—	—	—	13	18	37	
Total duration	—	—	—	2	42	28	
Digits eclipsed	—	—	—	6d.	22	5	

A This calculation was made by Mr Dunthorne's tables, and will, 'tis presumed, correspond much nearer to the truth, than many of those jarring calculations already extant. But that let observation determine.

Broadwell, HENRY OWEN.
Gloucestershire, July 21, 1746.

B S I R,

The account which is given in your 6th volume, p. 647, of a woman at Cesena consumed by a fire kindled within her own body, and mention'd also in your Magazine for June 1731, p. 263. seems to be the same accident with that quoted Philos. Trans. N^o 476, just published, from an Italian Treatise by J. Bianchini, prebendary of Verona, entitled,

Of the Death of the Countess Cornelia Baudi of Cesena.

Cesena, Apr. 4, 1731.

THIS lady was in her 62d year, and well all day till night, when she began to be heavy; after supper she was put to bed, and talked three hours with her maid; at last falling asleep the door was shut. In the morning, the maid going to call her, saw her corpse in this deplorable condition. Four feet distant from the bed was a heap of ashes, two legs untouch'd, stockings on, between which lay the head. the brains, half of the back-part of the skull, and the whole chin burnt to ashes, among which were found three fingers blacken'd. All the rest was ashes, which had this quality, that they left in the hand a greasy and stinking moisture. The air in the room had foot floating in it: a small oil lamp on the floor was cover'd with ashes, but no oil in it. Of two candles on a table, the tallow was gone, but the cotton left, some moisture about the feet of the candlesticks; the bed undamaged, the blankets and sheets only raised on one side, as when one gets out of bed: the whole furniture spread over with moist ash-colour'd foot, which penetrated the drawers, and foul'd the linnens. This foot even got into a neighbouring kitchen, hung on its walls and utensils, and a bit of bread cover'd with this foot, was refused by several dogs. In the room above, the said foot flew about, and from the lower part of the windows, trickled down a greasy,

a greasy, loathsome, yellowish liquor, with an unusual stink. The floor of the chamber was thick smear'd with a glutinous moisture, not easily got off, and the stink spread into the other chambers.

The narration is followed by an enquiry into the cause of this conflagration, the result of which is the same with the account in your *Mag.* for November 1736; that it was not from the lamp, nor supernatural, nor from a flash of lightening, but from her own body; tho' some concluded that it must be the effect of a fulmen. The dogs refused the bread, because of the sulphureous stink, and nothing but a fulmen could reduce a body to impalpable ashes. But it seems there was no sulphureous or nitrous smell of a fulmen, and the effects of it would not reduce a body to impalpable ashes.—The author thus maintains his opinion:

“The fire was caused in her entrails by inflamed effluvia of her blood, by juices and fermentations in the stomach, and many combustible matters abundant in living bodies, for the uses of life; and lastly by the fiery evaporations which exhale from the settlings of spirit of wine, brandies, &c. in the *tunica villosa* of the stomach, and other fat membranes, engendering there (as chymists observe) a kind of camphor; which, in sleep, by a full breathing and respiration, are put in a stronger motion, and, consequently, more apt to be set on fire.”

“That fat is an oily liquid separated from the blood by the glands of the *membrana adiposa*, and of an easily combustible nature, common experience shews. Also our blood, lymph and bile, when dry'd by art, flame like spirit of wine at the approach of the least fire, and burn away into ashes. [*Observ.* 171. in the *Ephemeris of Germany*, Anno X.]”

“Such a drying-up may be caused in our body by drinking rectified brandy, and strong wines, if mix'd with camphor; as monsieur *Litre* observed in the dissection of a woman 45 years old, in the history of the *royal academy of sciences*, 1706, p. 23.”

“Besides, altho' the salts in living and vegetable creatures are not naturally inclined to kindle, they often contribute to it, when joined by a strong fermentation. Thus the mixture of two liquors, altho' cold to the touch, produces a flaming fire.”

“*Becher* was the first discoverer of this marvellous *phænomenon*, by mixing

oil of vitriol with that of turpentine. *Borrichius* afterwards did the same, by mixing oil of turpentine with *aqua fortis*; and at last monsieur *Tournefort*, by joining spirit of nitre with the oil of *sassafras*; and monsieur *Homburg* with this acid spirit, together with the oil and quintessences of all the aromatic *Indian* herbs: nay, Mr *Homburg* asserts, that with a certain cold water cannons were fired, anno 1710, in the abovesaid history of the *academy of sciences*, p. 66.”

“By fermentation, magazines of gunpowder, barns, paper-mills, and haycocks, have been set on fire.”

“There is further to be consider'd the vast quantity of *effluvia* that emanate from our bodies. *Sanctorius* observed, that, of eight pounds of food and drink in a day, there is an insensible perspiration of about five; computing with them those *effluvia* which go out of the mouth by breathing, and which might be gathered in drops on a looking-glass. [*Sect.* 1. *Aphor.* 6.] As also, that, in the space of one night, it is customary to discharge about 16 ounces of urine, 4 of concocted excrements by stool, and 40 and more by perspiration. [*Aphor.* 59.] He teaches also, that numbness is an effect of too much internal heat, by which is prevented such an insensible transpiration, as in this very case.”

“The friction of the palms of our hands, or of any other parts of our body, may produce those fires commonly called *ignes lambentes*.”

“We learn of *Eusebius Nierembergius*, that such was the property of all the limbs of the father of *Theodoricus*: such were those of *Charles Gonzaga*, duke of *Mantua*, as the celebrated *Bartolin* took notice of. By the testimony of *John Fabri*, M. D. a noted philosopher, who saw it, sparkles of light flash'd out of the head of a woman, while she comb'd her hair. *Scaliger* relates the same of another. *Cardanus*, of a *Carmelite* monk, whose head continued 13 years to flash out sparkles, every time he tossed his cowl on his shoulders. *Ezekiel a Castro*, M. D. wrote a treatise intitled, *Ignis lambens*; on the occasion that the countess *Cassandra Buri*, of *Verona*, when she rubb'd her arms with a cambrick handkerchief, all the skin shined with a very bright light. *Eusebius* relates the same of *Maximus Aquilanus*. *Licetus* of *Francis Guido*, a civilian; and that he knew *Antoni Ciancio*, a bookseller in *Pisa*, who, when he shifted, shined all over with great brightness. *Libavius* relates the same of a youth;

a youth; and *Cardanus* of a friend of his; saying, that, when he shifted, clear sparkles of fire shot forth of his body. Father *Kircher*, a jesuit, relates, how he, going in company into a subterranean grotto at *Rome*, saw sparkles of fire evaporate from the heads of his companions, grown warm by walking. Father *Alphonso d'Ovale* was eye-witness on the highest mountains of *Peru* and *Chili*, how both men and beasts there seem shining with the brightest light from top to toe."

"These flames seem harmless, but it is only for want of proper fuel. *Peter Boresteau* asserts, that such sparkles reduced to ashes the hair of a young man. *John de Viana*, in his treatise intitled, *De peste Malagensi*, p. 46. relates how the wife of *Dr Freilas*, physician to cardinal *de Royas*, archbishop of *Toledo*, sent forth naturally, by perspiration, a fiery matter, of such a nature, that if the roller that she wore over her shift was taken from her, and exposed to the cold air, it immediately was kindled, and shot forth like grains of gunpowder.*"

After all this, I say, that a feverish fermentation, or a very strong motion of combustible matters, may rise in the womb of a woman, with such an igneous strength that can reduce to ashes the bones, and burn the flesh. Two such cases are known, one in the *Acta Medica Hafniens. An. 1673.* and the other in *M. Marcell. Donat. de Medic. Hist. Mirab. Lib. IV.*"

"The bile, which is a necessary juice for our digestion, was observed by *P. Borelli*, when vomited up by a man, to boil like *aqua fortis*. [*Centur. II. Obs. 1, p. 109.*]"

"Besides, very strong fires may be kindled in our bodies, as well as in other animals of an hot temperament, not only by nature, but also by art; which, being able to kill, will serve for a better proof of my argument. *Obser. 77.* in the *German Ephemerides*, 1670."

"Tie the upper orifice of the stomach of an animal with a string; tie also its lower orifice; then cut it out above and below the ligatures, and press it with both hands, so that it swell up in one side; which done, let the left hand keep it so that the swell'd part may not subside; and, with the right, having

* *Pet. Borelli, Obs. Cent. II. Obs. 75.* says, there was a certain peasant, whose linen, hempen thread, &c. if laid up in boxes, tho' wet, or hung upon sticks in the air, did soon take fire.

first, at an inch distance, placed a candle, open it quick with an anatomical knife, and you will see a flame there conceiv'd, coming out in a few seconds of time: and such a flame may, by the curious, be perceived not only in the stomach, but also in the intestines. The first discoverer of this was *Andrew Vulparius*, anatomy-professor at *Bologna* in *Italy* 1669. Thus a quick and violent agitation of spirits, or a fermentation of juices in the stomach, produces a visible flame."

"The *German Ephemerides*, anno X. p. 53. by *Sturmius* says, That in the northmost countries, flames evaporate from the stomachs of those who drink strong liquors plentifully. Of three noblemen of *Curland*, who drank, by emulation, strong liquors, two of them died scorch'd and suffocated by a flame forcing itself from the stomach."

"My lord *Bacon*, in his *Nat. Univ. Hist.* assures, he had seen a woman's belly sparkling like fire; and such flames would often rise in us, if the natural moisture did not quench them; as *Lucretius* observes, *V. 868. L. IV. and V. 1065. L. VI.* *Marcellus Donatus*, in his *Mirab. Hist. Medic.* says That, in the time of *Godfrey* of *Bologne's* christian war, in the territory of *Niverna*, people were burning of invisible fire in their entrails, and some had cut off a foot or an hand where the burning began, that it should not go further."

"After these and other instances, what wonder is there, says our author, in the case of our old lady? Her dullness before going to bed was an effect of too much heat concentrated in her breast, that hindered the perspiration through the pores of her body, which is calculated to about 40 ounces per night. Her ashes, found at four feet distance from her bed, are a plain argument, that she, by natural instinct, rose up to cool her heat, and perhaps was going to open a window."

"Tis said the old lady was used, when she felt herself indisposed, to bathe all her body with camphorated spirit of wine; and she did it perhaps that very night. This is not a circumstance of any moment; for the best opinion is that of the internal heat and fire; which, by having been kindled in the entrails, naturally tended upwards; finding the way easier, and the matter more unctuous and combustible, left the legs untouch'd; the thighs were too near the origin of the fire, and therefore were also burnt by it; which was

was certainly increased by the urine and excrements, a very combustible matter, as one may see by its *Phosphorus*. *Galenus* (*Class. 1. Lib. III. de Temperam.*) says, That the dung of a dove was sufficient to set fire to a whole house: and the learned father *Casati*, a Jesuit, in his *Phys. Dissert.* part 2. p. 48. relates to have heard a worthy gentleman say, That, from great quantities of the dung of doves, flights of which used, for many years, nay ages, to build under the roof of the great church of *Pisa*, sprung originally the fire which consumed the said church*. The author concludes, That certainly the lady was burnt to ashes standing; as her skull was fallen perpendicular between her legs; and that the back-part of her head had been damaged more than the fore-part, was because of her hair, and of the nerves, whose principal seat lies there: and besides, because in the face there were many places open, out of which the flames might pass."

* *Galen. de Morb. Diff.* Pigeons dung take fire, when it is become rotten.

** Two similar instances are added; one of *John Hitchell*, of *Southampton*, whose body being fired by lightening, continued burning for near three days, without any outward appearance of fire, except a kind of smoke from it. The other of one *Grace Pett*, a fisherman's wife of *Ipswich*; who going down into the kitchen, when she was half undress'd for bed, was there found the next morning, lying on the right side, extended over the hearth, with her legs on the deal floor; her body appear'd like a block of wood, burning with a glowing fire without flame, the trunk cover'd, like charcoal, with white ashes, and her head and limbs much burnt; there was no fire in the grate, the candle was burnt out in the socket, a child's cloaths on one side of her, and a paper screen on the other were both untouch'd, and the deal floor was not discoloured, though the fat had so penetrated the hearth as not to be scoured out.

Of a Canine Appetite. From a Letter of *Dr Cookson's*, dated April 24, 1745.

Matthew Daking, a boy, at *Black Barnesley*, six miles from *Wakefield*, was regular as other children, till about 11 years old, when he had a fever for about a fortnight, with vomitings, for which Emetics were given, but tho' the fever went off, they continued, and he began to have a very craving appetite, and, if not indulged, would gnaw his own flesh. But scarce any thing passed his stomach, all being thrown up again. His urine and stools

were very moderate. All sorts of medicines, mercury, mineral waters were given in vain. By degrees he lost the use of his legs and thighs, which were much emaciated.—A pig was fed with what he vomited, and sold in the market; but the menaces of the country people prevented feeding any more. He continued so several months from *March* 1745, and at last died, quite emaciated. An account being taken for six days of the meat, beer, water, milk, pudding, pye, bread, broth, fruit, was

B	Thursday, Apr. 4,	65 lb.	8 ounces.
	Friday, Apr. 5,	60	14
	Saturday, Apr. 6,	58	8
	Sunday, Apr. 7,	76	12
	Monday, Apr. 8,	60	8
	Tuesday, Apr. 9,	55	8
	with salt	1	10

C 379 lb 10 ounces.

The particulars of each day's food are in the last *Philos. Trans.* N^o 476.

Description of the electrical Apparatus used by *M. Monnier* at *Paris*, and the surprising Phenomena produc'd by it.

D THE electrifying glass is an oblong spheroid, its diameter from pole to pole 16 or 17 inches, and at its equator, about 12. Each pole is terminated in a stem, or portion of a hollow cylinder, about 3 inches in length, and one in diameter, spirally embossed on the out-side into a large male screw: To each of these male screws is adapted a female screw of wood, closed at one extremity, with a piece of steel excavated in the centre, to receive the steel pivots upon which the electrifying glass turns. These female screws of wood are so formed at their open extremity, that they grasp and cover as much at the poles, as nearly renders what appears of the glass spheroid a perfect sphere, that the wood may more effectually embrace the electrifying glass. From the exterior surface of one of these wooden female screws a circular ledge rises, to the height of about two inches; the ambitus of which is grooved, to receive a cord that turns the glass, by means of a wheel near five feet in diameter, exactly as a spindle is turned round by a spinning-wheel; the frame on which the glass spheroid is mounted near 3 inches square forms a rectangular parallelogram, its side posts about 3 inches square. On the front of this frame filken loops are conveniently disposed to bring to, and fix

fix at a contact with the electrifying glass, wires, threads, or whatever is to be electrified. Into one side of this frame, at about half its height, the pivot that receives one of the poles of the glass spheroid is fixed; the other pivot, is a round long bar of iron, screwed into and passing through the post, to fix, or remove the electrifying glass. This bar of iron, for the conveniency of turning it, has another in the nature of a lever, which passes through its extremity at right angles with it. The whole machine is mounted upon a floor of boards, and employs two men, the one to turn the wheel, the other to sit behind the glass spheroid, and apply the concave of each hand to its lower convex surface, by which the electricity is excited. When the electrifying glass has been some little time in motion, the person who desires to be electrified, applies the extremities of the nails of one hand, and stands within the area of a square drawer about five inches deep, and filled with five parts pitch, four of resin; and one of bees-wax: However, I suppose that any one body of the electrics *per se* would answer equally.—With this machine the following experiments were made.

1. Spirits of wine having been just set on fire by a match, and the flame instantly blown out, with that small degree of heat took fire upon the touch 10 or 20 times successively, without failing once.

2. If a person electrified holds a sword in one hand, the chamber being darkened, a continual flame issues out at the point in smell and colour resembling the fumes of phosphorus, and near as strong as that of an enameller's lamp; but burns not the hand when put to it, nor is any otherwise sensible to the feeling, than as a continual blast of wind.

3. A square bar of iron was procured about 4 feet long, and half an inch thick; to one extremity of which was adapted, by the help of a screw, another piece of iron beat flat, like the end of the legs of a pair of tongs, and the flat piece of iron being screwed in, the bar was placed parallel to the horizon upon a wooden stand, and the stand within the area of the drawer as above. The extremity of the bar, opposite to that, which carries the flat piece of iron, was covered with three or four folds of linen, and also placed at the distance of about one-fourth of an inch from the glass itself, to prevent accidents, the effect being the same in every respect, as if in

contact. The bar was then electrified by repeated revolutions of the spheroid, as above; and one finger placed upon the middle of the bar, to prevent the communication of the electricity from one end to the other, till the flat piece of iron was covered with as much saw-dust as it would carry. Some other of the company, in the mean while, held a quantity of saw-dust, on the point of a knife under the flat piece of iron, at about an inch distance, and when the operator took off his finger, the spheroid still continuing to revolve, the saw-dust above was all repelled and blown off, and that under attracted upwards. If, instead of saw-dust, there be placed upon the flat piece of iron a small square tin-box filled with water, or any other vessel made of a matter non-electric *per se*, particularly metalline, and the water be drawn off by a capillary siphon, in that case, it will fall drop by drop, as usual; but the instant the bar is electrified, it will run in one continual stream; which, if the chamber be darkened, will also appear luminous. This play of the water may again be stopped at pleasure, by the application of one finger to the bar, as above. If the flat piece of iron be removed, the electricity runs out at the extremity of the bar, to the eye, like a blewish flame; to the smell, like fumes of phosphorus; and, to the feeling, like a blast of wind; as in the experiment of the sword.

4. A musquet-barrel open at both ends, was suspended parallel to the horizon, by silken threads within reach. About three inches from the breech end, was hung, by a ring of iron worked into the barrel itself, a small iron chain about half a foot long. A glass phial, shaped like a common vinegar crewet, was then prepared, full of water, and well corked, with an iron wire running thro' the cork almost to the bottom, and emerging two or three inches above it, out of the top of the phial: The head of this wire was bent, to catch in the lowest link of the chain; from the mouth of the barrel, which is pointed in a line parallel to the equatorial plain of the revolving spheroid, comes a long iron wire, inserted into the barrel itself, as far as one-third of its length, and thence proceeding till it touches the glass spheroid; to a contact with which it is determined by one of the silken loops mentioned above; the gun-barrel was then electrified by repeated revolutions of the glass spheroid; which was in a continual contact with the

the long wire that proceeds from it. The phial also was electrified by the operator's taking hold of the body of it, and applying to the electrifying spheroid the bent extremity of that wire which passes thro' the cork, from near the bottom of the phial, it was suspended by the iron chain the glass spheroid continuing still to revolve about its axis, and to electrify the gun-barrel. The person then who made the experiment, grasped the bottom of the electrified phial with one hand, and with the other touched the gun-barrel. At that instant, a great part of his nervous system received a shock so violent, that it would force the strongest man to quit his hold, and turn him half round. The electrified phial loses not entirely its efficacy under several minutes; and in a frost it will retain it for 36 hours.

5. When the phial has been sufficiently electrified, the whole company join hands; the operator at one extremity of the line grasps the bottom of the phial, and the person at the extremity touches the wire, which rises above the cork. At that instant, the whole company receives a shock, resembling that in the experiment of the gun-barrel, but not so strong; for it seems not at all to extend beyond their elbows. This experiment was performed upon 180 of the guards, before the king, who were all so sensible of it at the same instant, that the surprize caused them all to spring up at once. But the greater or lesser effect depends entirely upon the longer or shorter application of the phial to the electrifying spheroid, and when due precautions have not been taken in this particular, some persons have received such violent shocks, as have benumbed, and impaired, to a certain degree, the use of their arms for a day or two, before they perfectly recovered themselves.

6. A wire fixed in a pedestal, was placed erect in a basin of water, the head of the wire being bent, and rising three or four inches above the level of the water; and in touching the surface of the water with one hand, and the standing wire with the wire of the electrified phial, which is grasped by the other, the effect was much more violent than that of the last experiment.

7. If the electrified phial be held in the hand, and the chamber is darkened, the wire inserted in it, is perceived to emit a stream of fire at its extremity without any discontinuance; but if it be suspended by a filken thread, the fiery eruption instantly ceases.

8. The non-electrified phial being placed upon a glass salver, it acquired from the revolution of the spheroid an electricity, tho' its wire was in contact with it all the time, unless the finger of some one in the company appeared very near to the phial itself: but in that case it received it visibly from the finger; insomuch that, when the chamber was darkened, the electrical fire was seen streaming out of the finger, and entering into the water, thro' the body of the glass phial, which was thereby immediately impregnated with it; and this, tho' the hand was placed even under the glass salver itself. But when the phial was placed upon the table, or a stand without the salver, a few revolutions of the spheroid communicated a strong electricity to it, particularly if any one touched the table or stand.

9. The electrified phial was placed upon a table, and a small bell of a lap-dog's collar was suspended by a filken thread, within the distance of about two inches from the phial, the wire of which being touched, it attracted the bell with great force; but the phial being touched, it repelled the bell in an equal degree.

10. The electrical fire from the glass spheroid may be communicated to many persons at once, the company being united to each other by taking hold of iron chains, which surprisingly increase the force of the communicated electricity: For it is to be observed, that whenever the communication is carried on by a metallic medium, the effects are much more sensible.

11. At the grand convent of the *Carthusians*, the whole community formed a line of nine hundred toises, by means of iron wires of a proportionable length, between every two, and, consequently, far exceeding the line of the one hundred and eighty of the guards above-mentioned: And when the two extremities of this long line met in contact with the electrified phial, the whole company, at the same instant gave a sudden spring, and all equally felt the shock.

12. At the two extremities of a brass ruler were fixed two small birds, a sparrow and a chaffinch: this ruler had a handle or pedestal fastened to the middle of it, for the convenience of holding it. When both the gun-barrel and phial had been sufficiently electrified, the head of the sparrow was applied to the suspended phial, and the head of the chaffinch to the barrel: upon the first trial they were both instantaneously struck motionless, but recovered some

few minutes after; upon a second trial the sparrow was struck dead, and, upon examination, found livid without, as if killed with a flash of lightning, most of the blood-vessels within the body being burst by the shock: the chaffinch revived, as before.

A Letter from an Officer; shewing how he made his own Bread in Scotland.

S I R,

* See p. 364.

HAVING read * directions for preserving leaven for bread, must observe to you from my own experience, that by putting it into the salt box which hangs near the fire, covered over with dry salt, will preserve it better than bran; but then your bread will be four; for which reason, having been quartered about a year in *Scotland*, where they whip in all their barm into their drink called twopenny, to make it heady, and live chiefly on oat bread, made barm extreamly scarce; to neither of which being used, I was obliged (especially in the northern parts) to brew my drink, and make my own bread after a better method than using leaven; which was, That very day I intended to bake I churned my butter, and with the fresh butter-milk I mixed my flour and made my bread, (the sweeter your butter-milk is, so much the better will your bread rise.) Be sure to make it very soft either into French bricks or loaves, and place it on a pewter or earthen dish covered with a clean cloth before the fire, often turning the dish, and it will greatly rise; when it is sufficiently raised, it will sink again, and be as heavy as griddled bread, but then you must be careful not to let it rise to its highest pitch; and having not the conveniency of an oven, I made use of a large iron pot that would bake two large bricks or loaves at a time.

I prepared it by covering it with what they call an Irish griddle for baking oaten bread over the fire, and putting fresh coals under the pot of turf or wood, until the air within the pot became sufficiently warm, I then caused my bread to be fixed in the pot and covered again, and fresh coals to be put under the pot, and the griddle covered all over with them, and thus constantly supplied, till your bread be sufficiently baked, which will be in a very little time; and when you take it out, put it before a good fire, constantly turning it to harden the crust; and after this manner I have as good French bricks, and wheaten and household bread baked as ever you saw come out of a baker's shop; and in the same pot you may afterwards roast, or more properly bake a fowl or joint of meat, by spreading here and there with your thumb a bit of butter all over it, and then drudge it well, and put it in the bottom of your pot with half a pint or a pint of water, and over that cross ways, some split sticks, to keep the meat from the water, and cover it with a close cover, and paste it all round with clay or bran, to keep in the steam; and if your cover be an iron one, you may put coals on the top as well as at bottom, and in a very little time your meat will come out very brown, plump'd

up, very full of gravy, and better done than on a spit; and if you have not coals sufficient, you may bake it, by continually burning fresh straw or dry sticks under and over your pot; but it won't do as well with the griddle, or as soon, as a close cover pasted round. Yours, &c.

N. B. You may observe that in the above account of making bread with butter-milk, without barm, it will make the bread much whiter, and freer from either bitterness or sourness, as is often occasioned by using barm or leaven: but when I used barm or leaven, I always mixed it with butter-milk, instead of warm water, to take off the sourness or bitterness, and in such case made use of a very small quantity of leaven, or not above a spoonful or two of barm when I used either. I am, &c.

Westminster Journals, July 5, 12 and 19.

THESE Papers contain one long essay, which is to shew that septennial parliaments, undue influence, false motives to preferment, and ill execution of publick offices and posts in the navy, army, &c. contributed to the rebellion, by rendering the most faithful subjects dissatisfied, and encouraging the disaffected.

The *Old England Journal*, has for several weeks past detailed the history of the succession of the kings of *England*, and *July 26*, is still to be continued; tho' he seems to have made his deduction from it, that it hath been the constant opinion of all ages, that the parliament of *England* had an unquestionable power to limit, restrain and qualify the succession as they pleased; and that seldom the third heir in a right descent had enjoy'd the crown of *England*.

From the *Craftsman*, *July 26.*

On MERCY.

THE Man who acts wrong in troublesome Scenes, from a conviction in his own mind that he is right, is an object of mercy in the eye of the conqueror: and he who throws himself into such scenes of action at the hazard of his life and fortunes from a conscientious motive, tho' he is injurious to the government he opposes, must be said to have acted the part of an honest, tho' of an unwise man. Lenity to the conscientious mistaken Person, is what I call mercy: though by the strictness of the Law, he has subjected himself to the rigour of it, and merits according to the language of the law, the block or halter, mercy may step into the preservation of the innocent offender, and add to the dignity of the crown by pardoning a conscientious rebel to it.

From the *Westminster Journal*, *July 26.*

A Letter to the Journalist suggests that the severities practised against the *Highlanders*, in destroying their habitations and killing their cattle, are become necessary and justifiable since, continuing still in arms, they rob and murder the *English*. And the killing of 3000 of the wild *Irish* after the battle of *Aughrim*, in which 7000 rebels were slain, is quoted as a necessary act to secure future tranquillity: besides that the giving away their lands has made them a happier and more numerous people. But the Letter Writer wishes the work might be done without bloodshed.

ARTICLES by Authority concerning the REBELS.

From the London Gazette, July 5.

Edinburgh, **U**PON information that John Murray, of Broughton, late secretary to the pretender's son, had on Friday last dined at Kilbucco, and had that night gone to the house of Mr Hunter of Polmood, who married Mr Murray's sister, John Smith, serjeant in St George's dragoons, with seven private men, then under his command at Broughton, was order'd thither with a guide, and yesterday at three o'clock in the morning he seized Mr Murray at the house of Polmood; and yesterday he was brought before the lord justice clerk, and was committed close prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh. Upon his examination he declared that the pretender's son, with Sullivan and O Neil, both Irish, and no other person in company, did, about four days after the battle of Culloden, go off from Moidart in an open boat, in order to get on board of a ship, but that he, Murray, being at that time indispos'd, was not able to go with them. The said Murray had been mostly with Lochiel and his uncle major Kennedy, and his brother, in a starving way, lying on the side of hills all day, and travelling or wandering all the night with scouts at a mile, or half a mile's distance, never daring to stay two nights in one place. Lochiel was very ill, wounded in the heel, and obliged to use a horse; and he, Murray, unable to bear fatigue and want any longer, cross'd the hills without a servant, and came to Monteith to the place where he was taken.

From the London Gazette, July 8.

Fort Augustus, **A** Detachment of the garrison of Fort William, commanded by capt. Millar, which his royal highness the duke of Cumberland had sent on board the furnace and terror sloops to make descents on the coasts of Knoidart and Arasaig, in one of those descents got intelligence of the lord Lovat, and after three days search, had the good fortune to find him in a hollow tree. He is now in custody here.

From the London Gazette, July 12.

Fort Augustus, **Y** Esterday was brought hither prisoner, Hugh Fraser, chief secretary to the lord Lovat, by a party of Kingston's horse, which was sent in search after him.

From the London Gazette, July 19.

Edinburgh, **Y** Esterday the earl of Kellie surrender'd himself to the Ld justice clerk, and was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh.

From the Edinburgh Papers.

Edinburgh, **B**Y the Bill now depending for the more effectual disarming the highlands, it is provided, That the prohibition shall not extend to such persons whom his majesty, by licence under his sign manual, shall permit to wear arms, or who shall be permitted by persons authorized by his majesty to give such a licence.

—The clause relating to the prohibition of the highland habit runs thus: No person within that part of the kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, other than such as shall be employed as officers and soldiers in his majesty's forces, shall, on any pretence whatsoever, wear or put on the cloaths commonly called highland cloaths, that is to say, the belted plaid, trowser, shoulder-belt, or any part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the highland garb, under the penalty of, &c.

—That part of the shire of Dunbarton is to be disarmed which lies on the east, west, north sides of Locklomond, to the northward of that point where the water of the Leven runs from it.—The young pretender with a few of his followers, had escaped 'tis said from the isle of Uist, in an Irish vessel, and that a ship of the same nation had landed several of the rebels at Morlaix in France.—By the earl of Kelly's surrender to the Rt Hon. the Ld justice Clerk his attainder is saved.—We hear from Aberdeen, that a declaration was publish'd by the E. of Ancrum, commanding his majesty's forces on the eastern coast of Scotland, That as obedience has not been given to the proclamation issued by his royal highness the duke, relating to giving up of arms, his lordship thinking it for his majesty's service has given orders to the troops under his command, that all houses where arms of any kind shall be found for the future shall be burnt to ashes, and that as arms have been found buried under ground, that wherever they can be discovered, the field, and adjacent fields shall be laid waste and destroyed as well as the houses thereunto belonging.

—The Elizabeth of Glasgow, capt. Orr, arrived at Greenock the 10th, and left Morlaix the 1st Instant; while he was there an Irish wherry arrived at that port with about 30 rebel officers, and upon their going ashore, the populace cried vive le roy, which makes it presumed the young pretender is one of them. All the passengers so soon as they got on shore sang, And a begging we must go, &c.

From the Edinburgh Evening Courant.

WHEREAS a great part of the king's arms, belonging to the regiment commanded by the Rt Hon. the earl of Loudoun, were taken by the rebels in Sutherland, and by them distributed to people of different parts of the country, who, notwithstanding the many orders still detain them in their possession: These are to advertise such as do not deliver them into the storehouse at Inverness, or to the commanding officer of any part of his majesty's forces who happens to be in their neighbourhood, by the first day of August, that the possessors, wherever they are found, whether civil or military, and of what rank soever, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, as the law in that case directs.

Given at Ruthven, the 1st of July, 1746. LOUDOUN.

Edinburgh, July 17. We hear that Mr Sullivan, two Irish officers, and two other gentlemen, who either cannot or will not speak English, are taken in the isle of Skye, and that the pretender is hiding there in women's cloaths.

VERSES *address'd to the Charitable Subscribers to the Infirmary in Joblin's-Lees, Bristol. By a Person who received singular Benefit there.*

IF laurel wreaths successful tyrants claim,
And realms they desolate still yield them fame;
If distant times in pompous statues see
Who slew the guiltless, and enslav'd the free;
From earth to heav'n what glories must attend
The poor's protector, and the sick man's friend!
To sheltering roofs who welcomes the distress'd,
Where the most wretched are the most caref'd!

When gaping wounds and broken bones demand
The saving touches of the lenient hand;
With fatal heat when raging fevers glow,
Or pale consumption aims a silent blow;
Here sinking nature healing arts sustain,
Repel diseases, and relieve from pain.

For this the sage, deep-skill'd in nature's laws,
Each symptom traces backward to its cause;
Prescribes the medicine, and in medicine's aid
Bids hope's bright sun-shine dark Despair per-
While unambitious by his master taught, [vade,
To heav'n the priest directs the pray'r unbought,
And careful matrons, in their seasons, spread
An healthful table, and a decent bed.

O! justly honour'd with the christian name!
Still let your charity your worth proclaim!
Still to the sick the saviour's words address,
Go and be heal'd—and heav'n that heals you blefs.

VERSES *by a young Gentleman, on the Expiration of his Apprenticeship to a bad Master.*

TH' expected morn, in rosy mantle dress'd,
With night's dim shades, drives sorrow
from my breast.

Transporting day! my better birth to thee
I owe, for more than life, is liberty:—
The various woes of slav'ry's sordid state
Submit to time, the delegate of fate.
O! wish'd thro' seven long years, all-blissful hour!
Thro' ev'ry vein I feel thy pleasing pow'r.
To paint the new-born pleasures you impart,
While yet he feels, excels the poet's art;
Words press on words, and thoughts on thoughts
arise, [prize;
The praise I wish, nor words nor thoughts com-
The breast that feels my joy, alone can know
If yet another is so blest below;
For who such sweets in liberty can taste,
That sees not years of equal bondage past?

A. Z.

THOUGHTS on DEATH.

IN youth, by hope remov'd to distant days,
Death's shadowy form no glancing Eye
dismays;

In waneing age, the palsied hand of fear
With all his terrors brings the spectre near;
Then fancy, skilful in the painter's art,
Shapes the grim feature, and projects the dart.
Man! wretched man, whom lengthen'd woes
attend,

Still clings to life, and fears his last, best, friend;
Of pain, and want tenacious, gasps for breath,
And tir'd, and restless, dreads the sleep of death.

By Age, and Age's wants, and woes grown wise,
I view thee, Death, tho' near, with placid eyes;

Thy hasting strides let superstition dread,
And vice, too late repenting, hide her head;
For me, I find no terrors in thy face,
Parent of rest, and minister of grace!
O! lead me quickly to the blissful shore,
Where fraud and malice shall pursue no more.

With joy the sailor, long by tempests tost,
Spreads all his canvas for the rising coast;
With joy the hind, his daily labour done,
Sees the broad shadows, and the setting sun;
With joy the slave, worn out with tedious woes,
Beholds the hand that liberty bestows;
So death with joy my feeble voice shall greet,
My hand shall beckon, and my wish shall meet;
Nor dim the path that leads to his abode,
A god's bright footsteps mark the lucid road:
O! let me trace the kind conducting ray,
And follow Jesus to the realms of day.

SENEX.

To JAMES MIRABELL, Esq;
(See Vol. XV. p. 161 and 271.)

SElected bard!—born to instruct and charm,
Whose thoughts improve us, and whose num-
bers warm,

Appear once more, thy promis'd faults display;
Thy faults with pleasure shall thy friends survey;
Nor fear the catalogue shou'd prove too long,
Whate'er thy theme, we still shall prize thy song.
No more let modesty thy worth disguise,
Nor think in solitude true wisdom lies!
But, if retirement suit thy purer taste,
Live—long with ev'ry rural blessing grac'd.
Yet oh!—as 'midst your fav'rite groves you stray,
And hymn to truth the sweetly vocal lay,
Let whisp'ring echoes ev'ry thought unfold,
And give us what you cruelly withhold!
While you suppress that lamp, by heav'n design'd
To blest the world, and humanize mankind!

Then wake thy lyre—exert the sacred art
And thro' the list'ning ear affect the heart,
On mental wounds bestow angelic balm,
Correct each foible, and each passion calm!
Rise from thy shade—assume a warmth divine,
And Virtue's friend, and Reason's champion
shine!

Each honest mind thy glorious toil shall blest,
Each tongue applaud, and wish thee just success!
All shall attentive hear thy moral lore,
Nor Britain grieve that *Pope* is now no more!

EPIGRAM.

NO husband that loves, his wife's failing
can see;
For that love is stark blind, to a man all agree:
Nor eye against madam, nor ear gains belief,
For 'tis found by his —ship, *Love* also is deaf.

EPIGRAM on the DUKE's late VICTORY.

AS noxious vapours from the womb of earth
Rise by degrees, and ripen into birth,
Condense at length, and take portentous forms,
Obscure the day, and threat wide-wasting storm.
So teem'd dark *Scylla* with a cloudy race,
That drove impending storms from place to place.
'Till Britain's Sun exerts his vig'rous ray,
Dispels the vapours, and restores the day.

On TOBACCO.

In Imitation of PRIOR.

WOMAN, with contradiction fraught,
 With good things finds the greatest
 Calls e'en *Tobacco* Indian weed, [fault;
 Tho' *British* herbs it far exceed.
 What tho' K. *James* wrote books against it,
 He prudently at length dispens'd with't;
 When once old *Cecil* made appear
 It brought in thousand pounds a year;
 Then, *Jemmy*, like *Vespasian* you cry,
 From all things, *dulcis odor lucri*.
Tobacco, unrestrain'd by rules,
 The chilly warms, the hotter cools;
 The plowman, huntsman, lab'rer, spinner,
 To save their pipe cou'd lose their dinner;
 In tooth-ach 'tis a known specific,
 In country cottages prolific;
 Yet ladies fine, throughout the nation
 (Far gone in spleen and affectation)
 Still cry, *Tobacco's* only use, is
 T' unbrace the nerves, and dry the juices.
 But ladies may in judgment fail;
 For instance, hear the following tale;
 Near *Offa's* dike, of burly frame,
 A lawyer liv'd, we'll wave his name,
 Who dearly lov'd a buxom lass,
 Nor less a cheerful pipe and glass;
 But finding he ran daily more in
 Debentures, by mere dint of whoring,
 Grew tir'd of such unchristian carriage,
 And chose to mortify in marriage.
 Love, sway'd by Reason most profound,
 A wife produc'd, and thousand pound.
 At first, like strictest devotees,
 He's night and morning on his knees,
 But, when the honey moon was over,
 Grew something a more mod'rate lover;
 Wou'd take his gun, and kill a snipe,
 So meet a friend, and smoke a pipe.
 When home he comes, she smells his
 breath,
 Cries, Gad! you'll poison me to death;
Tobacco! faugh! what wife, ye pow'rs!
 Can bear such stinks, and odious hours?
 My dearest, I've no more to say;
 You shall command, and I'll obey.
 Next morn he stirr'd not from the house,
 But spent the live-long day with spouse;
 To bed they went just after supper,
 When he to madam turn'd his crupper,
 And tho' full many a sigh it cost her,
 Th' insensible ne'er chang'd his posture.
 Next day she seem'd extremely froward,
 This was not right, and that untoward;
 At length she cry'd, with look so queer,
 Last night you were not well, my dear.
 Quoth he, and soft hand gently press'd,
 I'm sorry if I broke your rest;
 Perish all matrimonial strife!
 E'en tho' *Tobacco* save my life;
 Till now I've ta'en it still by stealth,
 Without it never had my health;

June seems, without it, like *December*,
 I lose the use of ev'ry member:
 Yet, I, my love, could die to please ye;
 Die? no, quoth she, I'll make you easy—
 Here, *Susan*, run—But, take this guinea,
 Fetch ten 'pounds of the best *Virginia*;
 The healing plant dispell'd her cares,
 He had his pipe, and she had her's.

To Dr T——.

WHilst all our journals speak thy praise,
 Thy wond'rous cures proclaim,
 Why may'nt the muse some trophies raise,
 And sing thee into fame?
 What do we to thy labours owe,
 How much thy lectures prize!
 Thy cunning practice, too, we know
 Has open'd all our eyes.
 If *Galen's* sons will flout and scoff,
 And with thy fame make free;
 A friend should strive to ward them off,
 And I that friend will be.
 "He is a knave (these cens'ers cry)
 "Whom impudence ensures;
 "What is the reason none can 'spy
 "These universal cures?"
 "What is the reason—we behold
 "So many blind men still?
 "Either it is their want of gold,
 "Or else his want of skill."
 But slander must give way to proof,
 The long-experienc'd nation
 What you can do know well enough,
 By oc'lar demonstration.
 They tell us that your praises too
 Are of your own inditing;
 But this reflection can't be true,
 Witness this present writing.
 'Tis merit makes me take thy part,
 I have no int'rest by't:
 For I am quite beyond thy art,
 Having the second sight.
 Then let the blind repair to thee,
 And trust thy judgment wholly;
 Take all thy cures, and give the fee,
 And they'll soon see—their folly.

The FEMALE COMPLAINT.
To POLLY CARELESS.

HOW hard on woman is the marry'd state!
 Whether the man she weds, she love or
 hate;
 If forc'd our hand without our heart we give,
 The loath'd caresses make it death to live.
Miss, in romances read, an am'rous toy,
 With awkward fondness will her darling cloy:
 Grave husbands are morose, the jolly, wild;
 If tart, we're hated; but controll'd, if mild!
 Blest with indiff'rence may'st thou ever prove,
 That Peace more pleasure can bestow than Love.

PRU. MOODY.

CONCLUSION of the Poem entitled *The BATTLE of the GIANTS.*

SO fought the * god ; with tongue, with hand,
 He gives; he executes command ;
 Taught by his voice the martial skill,
 His arm explains the art to kill.
 When spent their rage, in kindred blood
 Ingulph'd, the rebel *brothers* stood ;
 Lost was the day, and force was vain ;
 Their arms, surrender'd, heap the plain.
 Five chiefs appear, of *giant* race,
 The youth's *triumphal car* to grace ;
 Here *Gyges*, there his † brother stands,
 Each, suppliant, spreads his hundred
 Next huge *Enceladus* was led, [hands.
 Dim was his eye, and droop'd his head !
Typhæus, fam'd for strength ! was near,
 His shield revers'd, revers'd his spear !
 And *Tytion* last :—for vain he try'd,
 (Tho' vers'd in fraud) such bulk to hide.
 Full conquest gain'd ; the victor god
 Lays down, humane, the iron rod.——
 No itch for pow'r supream, possess'd,
 No lust for blood, the conqu'ror's breast ;
 His only glory was to reign
 In grateful hearts of *gods* and *men* ;
 To purge the *earth* of ev'ry pest,
 And bid with peace the *skies* be blest.

* *Mars*, alluding to the Duke. † *Briareus*.

TO CHLOE. On a BUTTERFLY.

COME, *Chloe*, view, with curious eye,
 This painted form, a butterfly :
 Behold its gaudy plumage glow
 With all the colours of the bow !
 The sea-green em'erald's vivid hue,
 The modest sapphire's heav'nly blue,
 The ruby's rosy tint, that vies
 In blushes with the morning skies :
 Here gold emits a radiant blaze,
 There silver shines with paler rays !
 Behold, my fair, with sweet surprize,
 The living mass of jewels flies !
 Reflecting all the rays of light.
 Beyond the birth-day princess bright.
 But know, fair nymph, that one short day
 Beholds it glitter—and decay—
 First from a worm it took its birth,
 Again a worm it crawls on earth.
 So all our glitt'ring belles and beaux,
 Alike from worms at first arose :
 Alike to worms again shall turn,
 Their bed the dust that fills their urn.
 In death then equal—ere you die
 Be something more than Butterfly. W. S.

On Mr POPE.

WHAT to thy outward form all righteous
 heav'n
 Deny'd, to thy more perfect mind was giv'n ;
 So nicely poiz'd great nature's scale we see,
 So just, thou uniform deformity ! W. S.

TO FLORELLA. A SONG.

FLorella, first in charms and wit,
 In whose enchanting, speaking eyes,
 All the bright soul's perfections sit,
 And such resistless magic lies :
 O can you, thus divinely fair,
 Suppose your *Damon* insincere ?
 To all the circles of the fair,
 That grace the court, the ball, the play,
 Let my lov'd doubting nymph repair,
 And ev'ry shining form survey :
 And, if she meets her equal here,
 Conclude her *Damon* insincere.
 Or if my fair shou'd chance to pass
 (What art for beauty's use design'd)
 The bright unfully'd faithful glass,
 Itself an emblem of her mind :
 Let her behold her image there,
 And own I can't be insincere.
 Let her survey the rosy bloom,
 O'er all that lovely face confess,
 And let her sparkling eyes assume
 The charms that rob my soul of rest,
 And then, to bless my ravish'd ear,
 Confess I can't be insincere.

On the DEATH of Mr SOUTHERN.
 (See p. 273.)

PRais'd by the *grandsires* of the present age,
 Shall *Southern* pass unnoted off the stage ?
 Who, more than half a century ago,
 Caus'd from each eye the tender tear to flow ;
 Does not *his death* one grateful drop demand,
 In works of wit, the *Nestor* of our land ?
Southern was *Dryden's* friend : him genius warm'd,
 When *Ottway* wrote, and *Betterton* perform'd.
 He knew poor * *Nat*, while regular his fire :
 Was *Congreve's* pattern ere he rais'd desire :
 Belong'd to *Charles's* age, when wit ran high,
 And liv'd so long but to behold it die.

* *Nat Lee*. Mr *Southern*, in a letter published a few years ago, gives him this epithet, and says, it was bestow'd on him by all his friends after he had the misfortune of losing his senses.

A RIDDLE.

THE staff of life my parent was,
 Earth was my natal bed,
 By slow degrees my strength encreas'd,
 Till plenty crown'd my head.
 Of all that plenty early spoil'd,
 An useless length I lay,
 Till *Art* perceiv'd my vertu'us power,
 And pav'd my fortune's way.
 Now, honour'd by the lovely maid,
 Thro' sylvan scenes I rove,
 With her to purling streams I stray,
 With her I seek the grove.
 Her beauty's bloom 'tis I preserve,
 When grateful for her favour,
 Her temples I with joy surround,
 And from the sun-beams save her.

*Poetæ Rusticantis Lit. Otium. Pag. 12º.**Ad Corinnam.*

NUNC si viveret acrior *Catullus*
 Quin et tu quoque viveres, *Properti*,
Properti, venerum tenelle doctor!
 Non tot *Lesbia* versibus petita,
 Non tot *Cynthia* laudibus decora,
 Et tibi placuisset hercle & illi.
 —Adest candidior puella mecum,
 Quæ forma petit igneoque vultu
 Omnes delicias *Catullianas*,
 Quæ gestu petit elegantisque
 Omnes mollicias tuas, *Properti*,
Properti, venerum tenelle doctor!

Imitated, and address'd to Miss SN—D.

HAD fate till now spun *Prior's* thread,
 Nor number'd *Waller* with the dead,
This ne'er had fill'd his arms with bays,*
 By chanting *Sacharissa's* praise;
 Nor *That* had tun'd the vocal string,
 Of *Cloe's* eyes and lips to sing:
 A fairer maid had both inspir'd,
 By either rival bard admir'd,
 In whom united now we find
 Fam'd *Sacharissa's* heav'nly mind,
 And ev'ry charm, and ev'ry grace,
 That shone in *Cloe's* shape and face.

* *He snatch'd at love, and fill'd his arms with bays.*—Spoken by *Waller* of himself.
Litchfield, June 27, 1746.

On FELIX ; Marry'd to a COOK-MAID.

FELIX, who once an ODE could write
 To a victorious Duke,
 Must needs in humbler strains indite
 Love-sonnets to a Cook.

His rebel heart was quite subdu'd,
 The heroine was BESS,
 Sure then 'twas high time *alamode*,
 To offer his address.

FELIX was graciously receiv'd,
 For *Cupid* introduc'd him,
 All he profess'd was soon believ'd,
 And in a trice she nooz'd him.

Marriage his wit may check—to show it
 Before he was too eager,
 Now better qualify'd for poet
 Since he commenc'd a beggar.

EPIGRAM.

GO you, and sing in the seraphic quire,
 To highest dignity in church aspire;
 I'd choose the poet's order, cou'd I hope,
 From a poor regular, to rise a Pope.

J. SACKETTE.

ONE SWALLOW makes no SUMMER.

EXceeding cold, in frost and snow,
 I set my nose to th' rummer;
 Till swallow after swallow made
 Me almost think 'twas summer.

J. SACKETTE.

EPITAPH on a Litigious Scotsmán.

HERE's fast asleep auld *Saunder Scott*,
 Lang may he snort and snore,
 His bairns are now in **Gorman's* pot,
 That us'd to strut the streets before.

He liv'd a lude and tastrel life,
 For gude he nae regarded,
 His perjurd clack raus'd mickle strife,
 For whilk belike he'll be rewarded.

Ill-temper'd loon that us'd to snort,
 When ilk his neighbour fell in trouble,
 His gybes do now lye in the dirt,
 To satisfy his brethen double.

The † bread of life was offer'd him
 For to abate his evil,
 But he refus'd, and sa he's dead,
 Wha knows he's with the devil.

But syne he's gane I'll, say no more,
 In *Abram's* bosom may he waken,
 But gin he meet with syke gude fare,
 There's mare than ane will be mistaken.

* An expression for the grave.

† The sacrament was offer'd him when he was sick.

HAMLET SOLUS.

Act. iii. Sc. 2.

Futurus, an non sim futurus, litem movet,
 Pendetque in hac mens anxia: sitne fortius
 Sustinere fortis iniquæ vulnera,
 An arma capere contra malorum minas,
 Luctusque obfidentes repugnando vincere?
 Mori, moriendo dormire, et nil pejus pati,
 Quam mille doloribus finem ponere,
 Felix hic exitus, hic triumphus foret.
 Mori facile est, dormire jucundissimum:
 At quæ dormientibus invadant somnia,
 Quietemque arceant graviora mala,
 Si temere exuamus mortale vinculum,
 Timentes moramur non ausi effugere;
 Hoc est quod adeo vivacem miseriam facit.
 Nam quis flagella, et ludibria temporum,
 Injuriarum onus, superbiæ contumelias
 Procaces, dolores spreti amoris, tædia
 Legis, altos insultantes non contemneret?
 Quis merito gestans virtutis insignia
 Indignis cederet, cum possit sibi opem ferre
 Tenui cuspid? Quis vitam traheret miser
 Ni timor ultra mortis januam
 Prospiceret, cujus ex umbris horridis
 Nullus viator retro tulit vestigia,
 Suaderetque assueto uri potius jugo,
 Quam inexperta in pericula irruere.
 Sic mens venturi nescia timidos facit,
 Metusque pallidus obstat operi arduo,
 Quodque fortes meditamur, redigit in nihil.

F.

J. BIRCH'S ANSWER to a QUÆRE,
 Whether Bum-brushing raises the Genius of Youth.

Cannons shoot the higher Pitches,
 The lower you let down their Breeches.
 HUDIB. P. II. C. I. 264.

226

The DISAPPOINTMENT. A SONG.

The musical score is written for a single voice and a lute or keyboard. It consists of ten staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The lyrics are written below the melody. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The lyrics are: "Damon ask'd me but once, and I faintly de - ny'd In- tending to snap him the next time he try'd; But a- las! he's determin'd to ask me no more, And now makes his suit to the fam'd Le - a - nore: But a - las! he's de - ter - min'd to ask me no more, and now makes his suit to the fam'd Le - a - - - nore." The score ends with a double bar line and a final flourish.

Damon ask'd me but once, and I faintly de - ny'd In-
tending to snap him the next time he try'd; But a-
las! he's determin'd to ask me no more, And now makes his suit to the
fam'd Le - a - nore: But a - las! he's de - ter - min'd to
ask me no more, and now makes his suit to the
fam'd Le - a - - - nore.

Yet why should I grieve, for I am well assur'd,
Had he lov'd me, he ne'er would have ta'en the
first word,
Tho' he fawns, and he cringes, I'll venture to say,
That man is a fool, that will take the first nay.

Had his love been sincere, and he really in pain,
He then would have ask'd me again and again;
But adieu' let him go, for I never will vex,
A swain that's in earnest allows for our sex.

Historical Chronicle, July 1746.

TUESDAY I.



HE postboy with the *Chester* mail was robb'd near *Hockliff* in *Bedfordsh.* between *Fenny Stratford* and *Dunstable*, by a single highwayman, for conviction of whom 200 l. are offer'd, besides the reward given by act of parliament for apprehending highwaymen; and pardon to an accomplice.

The *Trial Privateer*, Capt. *Conner*, 16 guns and 130 men, engaged on the 5th ult. off *St Martin's Isle*, with a *Fr.* privateer, 24 nine pounders, and 370 men, for several hours, during which a prize privateer of *Guernsey* got away from the *French*, when the Capt. being overpower'd, and having lost both his lieuts and 4 men, besides 50 wounded, and himself shot through the thigh and arm, was forced to strike; but Adm. *Martin* being in the bay, watching for the *French* fleet, and hearing the firing of cannon, sent out the *Mermaid*, which soon retook the *Trial*, and she is come into *Bristol*. Adm. *Martin* gave his 8th for the recapture to Capt. *Conner* and his officers, on account of their bravery.

His majesty's bomb the *Lightening*, overset near *Leghorn*, and 40 of the crew perish'd; the rest were taken up.

WEDNESDAY 2.

Ended the poll for sheriffs (see p. 326 G) when the numbers being for alderman *Winterbottom*, 1003; alderm. *Allop*, 1006; Mr *Fawkenner*, 391; Mr *Forward*, 402; the two former were declared duly elected.

THURSDAY 3.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Baily*, when eight persons received sentence of death; *Wm Bruce*, for robbing a house; *John Crips*, for stealing 20 lambs; *John Short*, *Geo. Thomas*, *Tho. Bird*, *John Jennings*, *John Humphreys*, and *John Stephens*, soldiers, for robberies on the highway, on the evidence of *Wm Bray*, an accomplice, who clear'd *Watson*, condemn'd last *May*, and took the fact upon himself.

The judges met at *St Margaret's-Hill*, and sat several days to try the rebel prisoners, (See p. 335.)

FRIDAY 4.

The university of *Cambridge* repeal'd a decree made about eight years ago, which restrain'd *Oxford* batchelors of arts, from taking the degree of masters of arts at *Cambridge*, unless they kept six terms at the latter place; so that for the future, *Oxford* batchelors are allowed to take a master's degree at *Cambridge* upon the old condition, without

keeping any terms, or performing any other exercise than what was usual.

A *Dutch E. India* ship refusing to shew her colours, was sunk by a broadside from the *Chesterfield* privateer, and all the crew, except 16, taken up by the privateer's long-boat, perish'd.

SATURDAY 5.

One *Alice Dollison* of *Wapping*, was committed to *Newgate*, for beating and starving her niece to death. She us'd to run red-hot knitting needles into the legs and arms of the decess'd.

The marquis of *Tabernaci*, a *Spanish* nobleman, formerly a favourite of the new king when prince of *Asturias*, being obliged to reside here, and had a pension of 500 l. from the court, will soon set out on his return to *Spain*, entrusted with proposals to his *Catholick* majesty.

C Barracks were erected in the *New Goal*, *Southwark*, for 50 soldiers to guard the rebel prisoners.

FRIDAY II.

Hugh Frazer, Capt. of a *French* privateer, taken by the *King-Fisher* sloop, and who deserted from the *Kennington* man of war in 1741, was condemn'd at a court martial held at *Portsmouth*, to be hang'd at the main yard arm; he was born near *Port Lewis* in *Scotland*.

SATURDAY 19.

Orders sent to *Chester*, to remove the rebel prisoners in the castle there, among whom is *F. Dogan* (see Vol. XV. p. 51 H) to *York*, to be try'd at the next assizes.

Lord *LOVAT's* Letter, See p. 350. versified.

WHEN first the proud *Scotchmen* rebell'd,
In your great, good, old grandfather's
He lov'd me, and did all he could, (days,
Both my fame, and my fortune to raise.

When a child, I remember it well,
Your highness was wondrous pretty;
And, what is more wonderful still,
Tho' a prince, most exceedingly witty.

Who then more in favour than I?
Who hugg'd you, and kiss'd you like me?
And can you behold your old nurse,
Who thus fondled you, swing on a tree?

You'll say my behaviour of late
Look'd cold tow'rds your father and you;
That I fain would have cut both your throats;
And the charge, in some measure, is true.
But consider, Sir, I'm in my dotage,
Some years above threescore and ten;
You're grown a bold, matchless young hero,
And I, a mere baby again.

H Bedfies I've done damnable penance;
Liv'd on oatmeal twelve days in a tree;
And after such marks of repentance,
You'll sure, Sir, have mercy on me,

WEDNESDAY 23.

Was a general court of *S. Sea* company, when a dividend of 2 *per Cent.* was cleared for the half year, due at *Midsummer* next, on the trading stock of the said company; the warrants for which will be deliver'd out and paid on the 18th of *August*.

THURSDAY 24.

The secretaries of state and lord chancellor went to the tower, to examine Mr *Murray*, the pretender's secretary, and were with him till 2 o'clock in the morning.

FRIDAY 25.

Arrived at *Kensington* from *Scotland* about two in the afternoon, his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*. As soon as it was known, all the bells in the city of *London* and *Westminster* rung, and at evening were illuminations and bonfires, with continual firing of guns for several hours, and all other demonstrations of the greatest joy from people of all ranks.

The expedition to *Cape Breton*, which had been laid aside, as in our last, and the soldiers debark'd, is resum'd, and adm. *Leacock* is appointed to command the fleet, and gen. *Sinclair* the land forces, who are all on board, and waiting at *Portsmouth* for a fair wind.

MONDAY 28.

This morning about eight o'clock the three rebel lords, prisoners in the *Tower*, were carried from thence in three coaches, the earl of *Kilmarnock*, with governor *Williamson* and another gentleman capt. of the guard in the first; the earl of *Cromartie*, attended by Captain *Marshall*, in the second, and lord *Balmerino*, attended by Mr *Fowler*, gentleman gaoler, who had the axe cover'd by him, in the third, under a strong guard of foot soldiers to *Westminster-Hall*, where the lord high steward and the peers having taken their seats, (*See the ceremony* p. 338.) proclamation was made for the lieutenant of the tower of *London* to return the precept to him directed, with the bodies of the prisoners: Which done, the gentleman gaoler of the tower brought his prisoners to the bar; and the proclamation was made for the king's evidence to come forth, the king's counsel, by his grace's direction, open'd the indictment, then his grace moved the house, that he might advance forwards for the better hearing of the evidence, (which being done, *Wm* earl of *Kilmarnock* was brought to the bar) and his bill of indictment for high treason read, to which his lordship pleaded guilty, and desired to be recommended to his majesty for mercy. Then *Geo.* earl of *Cromartie* was brought to the bar, &c. who also pleaded guilty,

and pray'd for mercy. After which *Arthur* lord *Balmerino* was brought to the bar, &c. who pleaded not guilty, alleging that he was not at *Carlisle* at the time specified in the indictment, whereupon six witnesses for the crown were called in and examined, whose evidence was distinctly repeated by the reading clerk, proving that his lordship enter'd *Carlisle*, (tho' not the same day) sword in hand, at the head of a regiment call'd by his name *Elphinston's* horse. To this he made an exception, which was over-ruled. The lord high steward then asked him if he had any witness or any thing further to offer in his defence. To which he reply'd he was sorry he had given their lordships so much trouble, and had nothing more to say. Hereupon their lordships retired out of *Westminster-Hall* to the house of peers, where the opinion of the judges was ask'd, touching the overt act, which they declaring to be not material; as other facts were proved beyond contradiction, their lordships returned, and his grace putting the question to the youngest baron, "Whether *Arthur* lord *Balmerino* was guilty or not guilty, &c." he clapt his right hand to his left breast, and said, *guilty upon my honour, my lord*; as did all the rest of the peers. And the prisoners being again called to the bar, the lord high steward declared their resolutions: and they were order'd to be brought up on the 30th, at 11 o'clock in the morning to receive sentence.

Written notice was given them to bring whatthey might have to offer in arrest of judgment.—There were 136 peers present.

WEDNESDAY 30.

The lord high steward went to *Westminster-Hall* attended as before: and the prisoners being brought again before their peers, the Earl of *Kilmarnock* made a very elegant and pathetic speech, which was much admired, to move their lordships to intercede for him with his majesty; the Earl of *Cromartie* spoke alio to the same effect: but lord *Balmerino* pleaded in arrest of judgment, that his indictment was found in the county of *Surrey*, and, this being a point of law, desired that he might be allowed counsel to argue it, upon which the lords adjourned to their chamber, to consider of it, and soon after returned; ordered his plea to be argued on *Friday* next, and appointed Messrs. *Wilbraham* and *Ferrester* for his counsel.

About

About 11 o'clock, were, pursuant to their sentences, conveyed on 3 hurdles from the *New Goal, Southwark*, to *Kennington* gallows, attended by a strong party of soldiers, *Francis Townley, Geo. Fletcher, Tho. Chadwick, James Dawson, Tho. Deacon, John Barwick, Andrew Blood, Tho. Siddall*, and *Tho. David Morgan*, (the eight other condemn'd rebels being respited for three weeks, (See p. 335 C.) A pile of faggots and a block were placed near the gallows; and while the prisoners were removing from the sledges into a cart drawn under the tree for that purpose, the faggots were set on fire, and the guards formed a circle round the place of execution. When they had spent near an hour in their devotions, tho' not attended by any clergyman, they severally delivered papers to the sheriff, and were soon after turned off: when they had hung about five minutes, Mr *Townley* was cut down, his body (not being quite dead) being stripp'd and laid on the block, the hangman with a cleaver severed his head from his body, which were put into a coffin; then taking out the bowels and heart, threw them into the fire: he then proceeded to the next, cutting them down, beheading and disbowelling them one by one, in the same manner as the first; when the heart of the last was put into the fire, the executioner cry'd out, *God save K. George*, at which the multitude of spectators gave a great shout. The heads and bodies were convey'd back in coffins to the prison from whence they came: they behaved in a manner suitable to their unhappy circumstances, all of them seeming calm and composed, tho' none shed tears.—Three of their heads are to be set up, viz. *Morgan's* upon *Temple-bar*, *Townley's* at *Carlisle*, and *Siddall's* at *Manchester*.

THURSDAY 31.

The last accounts from *Scotland* say, that the young pretender had escaped from the *Isle of Sky* in lady *Clanronald's* cloaths.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

July 3. **T**HE princess royal of *Denmark*, N. S. deliver'd of a princess, named *Sophia Magdalene*.

9. Lady of *Rich. Benyon*, Esq; a director of the *E. India* company, — of a son.

Lady of *Rob. Parry*, Esq; of *Fermyn-street*, — of a son.

10. N. S. The dauphiness of *France*, — of a princess.

14. Countess of *Fitz Williams*, — of a son.

18. Lady of *Ld Anne Hamilton*, — of a son and heir at *Bath*.

Lady of alderman *Baker*, — of a son,

22. Lady of — *Joyce*, Esq; of *Crutched-Fryars*, — of two males, both like to live.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

July 9. **M**R *Raby*, ironmonger, in *West Smithfield*, marry'd to Miss *Masters*, with 15,000 l.

10. *Martin Hall*, of *Northumberland*, Esq; of 6000 l. per Ann. aged 72, — to Miss *Barbara Hope*, of *Hexham*, aged 21.

15. *Francis Duroure*, Esq; son to the late Col. — to Miss *Crespin* of *Walbrook*.

Sir *John Cross*, member for *Lestwithell*, — to Mrs *Godfrey*.

B Henry *Lambert*, Esq; of *Southwark*, — to Miss *Unwin*, of *Dulwich*.

20. Hon. *Rob. Molineux*, brother to *Ld Molineux*, — to widow *Errington*, of *Lancash.*

24. Mr *James Dalbiac*, jun. of *Spittle Square*, — to a daughter of Mr *Peter Desvigne*, *Hamburgh* merchant, with 5,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1745.

C June 27. *Tho. Clarke*, Esq; of *Great Hillenden*, *Middlesex*, suddenly of the gout in his stomach.

30. *Hen. Ld Arundel*, of *Wardour*, count of the sacred *Roman* empire, a roman catholic peer.

July 1. — *Duncomb*, Esq; *Hertfordsh.*

2. *James Palmer*, Esq; aged 27, of the small-pox.

D 4. *Tho. Harwood*, Esq; alderm. of *Norwich*.

Sir *Francis Beety*, Bart. his title descends to his brother, now Sir *Humph. Beety*, rector of *Attleburgh*, *Norfolk*.

6. *James Baily* of *Preston*, *Lancash.* a volunteer under the D. of *Cumberland*, of wounds receiv'd in the action at *Clifton*.

7. Mr *Charles Jones*, dep. marshal of *London*. Sir *Henry Neltorpe*, of *Lincolnsb.* bart.

E 9. In the tower of *London*, *Wm Murray*, Esq; commonly called marquis of *Tullibardine*, elder brother to the D. of *Athol*, but forfeited his title and estate by being concern'd in the rebellion in 1715.

Tho. Emerson, Esq; sugar-baker in *Thames-Street*, who by will left 12,000 l. to the foundling-hospital, and very large legacies to other public charities.

F Capt. *Lempriere*, an ingenious gentleman, draughtsman to the office of ordnance, and Capt. of a marching Reg. of foot.

Lady *Howard*, relict of *Ld Geo. Howard*, son of a D. of *Norfolk*, in the reign of *Ch. II.* aged near 100. her jointure falls to the Duke.

M. Garnault, Esq; of *Enfield*, worth 35,000 l.

G 15. *Wm Wardour*, Esq; of *Witney Court*, *Herefordsh.* memb. for *Fowey*; dying a bachelor, his estate descends to his brother, a Lieut. Colonel in the guards.

19. Dr *John Hoadly*, archbp. of *Armagh*, one of the lords justices of *Ireland*, and vice-chancellor of the university of *Dublin*.

20. Relict of Sir *Horatio Pettus*, of *Norfolk*. Rev. *M. Nixon*, a nonjuring clergyman.

H 22. N. S. The dauphiness of *France* in childbed, aged 20 years 11 days.

22. *Geo. Caswall*, Esq; son of late Sir *George*.

23. *Cha. Sympson*, Esq; of *Seaford*, *Sussex*.

24. *Joshua Ransom*, Esq; deal merchant,

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 1.

THE king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Lionel Cranfield*, D. of *Dorset*, lord Lieut. of the county of *Kent*, the city of *Canterbury*, and county of the same.

——To grant unto *Joseph Danvers*, of *Switthland* in the county of *Leicester*, Esq; the dignity of a baronet of *Great Britain*.

Whitehall, July 5. The king has been pleased to order a commission to be passed under the great seal of *Great Britain*, for constituting and appointing the Rt Hon. *Philip Ld Hardwicke*, baron of *Hardwicke*, chancellor of *Great Britain*, to be high steward of *Great Britain*, for the tryal of *Wm earl of Kilmarnock*, *Geo. earl of Cromartie*, and *Arthur lord Balmerino*, upon several indictments of high treason found against them by the grand jury of the county of *Surry*.

——To grant unto the Rt Hon. *Hugh baron Clinton*, the dignities of baron and earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, stile and title of baron *Fortescue*, of *Castle-Hill*, in the county of *Devon*, and earl *Clinton*: and in default of issue male, then the said title of baron *Fortescue* to descend to *Matthew Fortescue*, brother to the said *Hugh baron Clinton*, and the heirs male of his body lawful.

——To grant unto the Rt Hon. *Francis baron Brooke*, the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, stile and title of earl of *Brooke*, of *Warwick-Castle*, in the county of *Warwick*.

——To grant unto the Rt Hon. baron *Gowver*, the dignities of a visc. and earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, stile and title of visc. *Trentbam*, in the county of *Stafford*, and earl *Gowver*.

——To order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto *Rich. Wesley*, of *Mornington*, in the county of *Meath*, Esq; of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title of baron *Mornington*, of *Mornington*, in the said kingdom.

——To order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto the Rt Hon. *Marcus visc. Tyrone*, of the dignity of an earl, by the name, stile and title of earl of *Tyrone*, in the said kingdom.

——To order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto Sir *John Fortescue A-land*, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title of baron *Fortescue*, of *Credan*, in the county of *Waterford*, in the said kingdom.

——To appoint *Ralph Fenison*, Esq; master of his majesty's buckhounds.

Whitehall, July 12. The king has been pleased to grant unto his royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*, his heirs and assigns, the office of ranger and keeper of *Windfor great park*, in room of *John Spencer*, dec. for and during his own life, and the lives of their royal highnesses the princess *Amelia*, and the prince's *Carloline*, and on the life of the longer liver.

Whitehall, July 22. His majesty has been pleased to appoint *John Belcher*, Esq; to be governor of *Nova Cæsarea*, or *New Jersey*, in *America*, in the room of *Lewis Morris*, Esq; dec.

A Whitehall, July 26. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be pass'd under the great seal of the kingdom of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto *Rob. Knight*, of *Barrells* in the county of *Warwick*, Esq; of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title, of baron of *Luxborough of Shannon*, in the said kingdom.

B His majesty in council, appointed the Rt Hon. *Henry Fox*, Esq; secretary at war, to be of his privy council.

From other Papers.

C *Charles Gibbon*, Esq; appointed gentleman harbinger, to his majesty, in the room of *Peter Laroche*, Esq; dec.

C *Henry Lewis*, Esq;——high steward of *Cantremelenith*, in *Radnorsh.* in the room of the D. of *Chandos*, dec.

Rich. Arundel, Esq;——treasurer of his majesty's chamber.

Sir Jacob Ackworth, Bart, and *Joseph Allen*, Esq; surveyors of the Navy.

D Admiral *Anson*, appointed vice-admiral of the blue squadron, and to command the fleet for the channel service, in the room of admiral *Martin*, who resign'd.

Com. *Gascoyne*,——rear admiral of the blue.

Capt. *Wm Montagu*,——commander of the *Bristol*, 50 guns.

Serjeant *Bootle*, Mr *Noel*, Mr *Fosset*, and Mr *Jarvis*, are——counsell for the crown against the rebels, to be try'd in the northern circuit.

E ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

THE king has been pleased to grant unto *John Taylor*, Dr of laws, the place and dignity of one of the prebends of the collegiate church of *St Peter Westminster*, void by the resignation of *Lawrence Broderick*, late prebendary thereof. *Gazette*.

F Mr *James Carrington*, presented rector of *Clayworth*, *Nottinghamsh.* above 200l. p. Ann.

Mr *Fulham*, rector, of *Compton*, *Surrey*, appointed by the speaker, chaplain to the Hon. house of commons.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament. Place | Elected |

G *Knareborough*, *Rich. Arundel*, a place, rechose. *Orford*, *Henry Legge*, a place, rechose. *Derby*, *Ld Visc. Duncannon*, a place, rechose. *Bossiney*, ——*Britton*, *Rich. Lyddell*, dec.

B——K——S from the Gazette.

Geo. Taylor, of *Rotherhith*, *Surrey*, Mariner.

Wm Burch, of *Lawrence-lane*, *London*, Hosiery.

Dn. Wilkins, of *Avoniny*, *Gloucestersh.* Clothier.

Isaac Sallows the younger, of *Beccles*, *Suffolk*, Butcher.

Isaac Noyes the younger, of *Bristol*, Tobacconist.

Dn. Goodwin, of *Shadwell*, *Middlesex*, Chapman.

Humph. Lowe, of *Bridgnorth*, *Salop*, Grocer.

Wm Hobbs, of *Nash*, *Bucks*, Maltster.

Dn. Marfillat sen. of *Christchurch*, *Mid.* Carpenter.

John Church, of *Langley*, *Norfolk*, Dealer and Jobber.

R U S S I A.

THE dispute between the grand duke and the king of *Denmark* about the dutchy of *Sleswick*, claimed by the latter, is to be ended by exchanging some districts in that dutchy for others in *Holstein*. This affair over, and the court of *Petersburg* at liberty to hearken to the solicitations of the allies, who are more and more alarmed at the growing power, and rapid conquests of *France*, the long expected treaty between the two empresses is at length happily concluded, and has been notified to all the ministers at *Vienna*.

D E N M A R K.

His majesty of *Denmark*, who is the sole proprietor in his dominions, has been graciously pleased, in consideration of the great losses of his subjects by the mortality among the horned cattle, to remit the sufferers half a year's land-tax, and has ordered a fleet of 18 ships of war to be fitted out.

S W E D E N.

This court, weary of war, is wholly taken up in cultivating the arts of peace, and establishing a new commerce in the *East-Indies*, without regarding the *French* emissaries, who would raise a jealousy on account of the forces of *Russia* now in motion.

G E R M A N Y.

The imperial court has not interest enough to prevail with the circles of the empire, to come to any other resolutions than to defend themselves, and mutually assist each other, when attack'd by any power whatsoever. But their contingents for this defensive army move very slow, as they are told by the *Prussian* minister, not to fear any thing from the *French*, who will not molest them, and, besides, are withdrawing their forces from *Alsace*, to strengthen marshal *Saxe's* Army.—The 5000 *Bavarians*, granted by the new treaty (see p. 330) are not to begin their march till *August*, by which time the double marriage will be declared of the elector and princess royal of *Bavaria*, with the prince and princess of *Saxony*.

I T A L Y.

Tho' the loss of the combined armies in the late action near *Placentia* appears to be very considerable, the number of prisoners being 5652, and the killed and wounded not less than 9000, being the flower of their forces, yet the good conduct of count *Gages* has not only preserved *Placentia*, but enabled his army to extend their quarters on the other side of the *Po*, over all the open part of the *Milanese*, between the *Adda* and the *Tes-*

sin; by which means they abound in provisions, and are enabled to threaten even the siege of *Pizzighitona*. Some misunderstanding, it seems, between the king of *Sardinia* and the *Austrian* generals, has contributed to render so great an advantage fruitless. The king has however at last consented to join his forces with the imperialists, where he commands in chief (the prince of *Lickenstein* being absent on account of indisposition) and seeing no hopes of speedily reducing *Placentia*, has divided his army, and crossed the *Po* above and below that place; by which means he will either force the enemy to a second action, or to abandon *Placentia* and endeavour a retreat towards *Tortona*, and the state of the *Genoese*, or fight their way forward into the ecclesiastical state, or the *Venetian* territories, in either of which cases they will give their enemies an opportunity to harass, and probably ruin their troops. In the mean time the *Genoese* have sufficient reason to repent this alliance; *Novi*, one of their best towns, has been laid under heavy contributions, and the goods of the nobility have been expos'd to public sale, for default of payment; provisions also are very dear in their capital, supplies by sea, on which they most depended, being frequently intercepted by the *English* cruisers.

S P A I N.

An alteration in affairs is expected in this country from the accession of the new king (see p. 340) for as his majesty has no reason to be fond of his stepmother's projects, he will scarce be willing to expend more blood and treasure, tho' *France* offers 20000 men, in the cause of his half-brother *Don Philip*; especially as thro' her influence he led a life for many years scarce supportable to one of his high dignity; being not only shut out from court and his fathers councils, but even deprived of the society he most affected (see p. 381 C). He is not however the less a politician, having employ'd his leisure so as to know perfectly every part of his dominions, and found means to defeat a project of the *French* faction about three years ago, to give up the whole island of *Hispaniola* to *France*, in consideration of the charge that crown had been at in sending a fleet for defence of the *Spanish West-Indies*. Being of a pacific disposition, this prince has been frequently heard to say, that if he were master, he would conclude a peace with *England*, without troubling himself with *France*. 'Tis certain, as soon as the king

king was dead, the queen dowager was directed to retire to *St. Ildefonso*, and at the same time an embargo was laid on all ships, either to prevent the exportation of the treasure, which the old queen had been so long amassing for the service of her family, or any further recruits for the armies of *Don Philip*.

N E T H E R L A N D S.

Extract of the last letters from the camp of the allied army, dated the 23d instant.

Prince Charles of Lorraine having taken on him the command of the army, he made several marches in order to cover *Namur*, and we are posted so as to preserve it from danger. The enemy is now within sight of us, at the strong camp of *Gemblours*. Every party of the enemy that shews itself, is attacked, and generally with success. Yesterday morning, our *Hussars* took 60 men and 5 officers, and killed 40. Another party killed 300 *French Pandour* deserters from our army, and brought 40 *Swiss* from within musket-shot of the *French* camp to *St. Dennis*, whither prince Charles and the other commanders in chief went yesterday morning within a mile of count *Lowendahl's* body, to see if they could attack him; but they found him cover'd by the river of *Gemblours*, woods, a large redoubt, at which they had worked all night, and also supported by count *Saxe's* whole army, being in all near 1,30000. A battery is to be planted this night to dislodge them from the castle of *Mazy*. *Charleroy* has surrender'd in less than three days from the open trenches. Gazette.

The allied army, since the junction of the last body of the imperialists consists of

	Battalions	Squadrons
<i>Austrians</i>	35	56
<i>English</i>	4	9
<i>Hanoverians</i>	16	26
<i>Hessians</i>	6	8
<i>Dutch</i>	16	35
	77	134

Besides 3 battalions of irregulars, 30 or 40 squadrons of *Hussars*, and some free imperial companies. Others give the following as a very exact account of the strength of both armies.

The allies 96 battalions, 26 squadrons, 3000 *Pandours*, 45 companies of grenadiers, 8 independent companies, in all 87,000 men. *French*, 198 battalions, 144 squadrons, 13 independent companies, in all 100,000 men.

F R A N C E.

The king has caused an edict to be published, by which he re-unites forever to his dominions that part which

heretofore belonged to them, (by the peace of *Ryswick*) containing *Tournay*, the *Tournes*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, *Ypres*, *Furnes*, &c. (which they were constrained to give up by the peace of *Utrecht*) and his majesty has granted the administration of it for five years to *M. Gerardin*, and all the receivers and other persons accountable are order'd to deliver memorials of what that country has produced since the death of *Charles VI.* Our advices from *France* say nothing of the Duke *d'Anville's* squadron, whence it is concluded to be gone for *Cape Breton* or *Quebec*.

S C O T L A N D.

Edinburgh, Tuesday July 22. His royal highness the duke set out from *Fort Augustus* on Friday the 18th, on his return to *London*; and last night, about half an hour past eight, arrived in perfect good health at the palace of *Holyrood-house*, attended by the marquis of *Granby*, lord *Cathcart*, col. *Yerk*, &c. and a detachment of the duke of *Kingston's* light-horse, with a few *Hussars*. On his royal highness's approach to this city, it was intended to have the most splendid illuminations, bonfires, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy: but that true modesty which ever accompanies the hero, and distinguishes public as well as private virtue, prevented it, by his highness's pleasure being signified, that no such thing should be done; yet this could not prevent thousands from meeting him on the road, blessing their deliverer, and attending him with loud and repeated huzzas to the royal palace. — It was observable, that, as he entered the west port, he was met by a very pretty company of boys, with grenadier caps made of paper and pasteboard, and drums beating, with whose appearance his royal highness was pleased to express his satisfaction in a most engaging manner. — The several incorporations of trades had, some times since, done themselves the honour to bestow their respective freedoms on his royal highness, and accordingly they were presented in a gold box of exquisite workmanship, which his highness was graciously pleased to accept of. The necessary dispatch which his royal highness makes in his journey allowing little time for rest, he set out this morning at four.

By a letter from *Belfast* we have an account, that there is great probability the cruizers on the north coast have taken the *French* privateer *La Comte de Maurepoux*, who made capture of so many vessels in the channel. — From *Fort William*, that *Lochiel*, and *Stewart of Ardsfield*, are both dead: the former of his wound, and the latter dropt down walking. — From *Aberdeen*, that Sir *Archibald Primrose* of *Dunipace*, and another young gentleman who refuses to tell his name, are brought in prisoners there. — From *Stirling*, that the following are made prisoners by capt. *James Campbell*, viz. *David Stewart*, brother to *Ardrvolich*, *Donald Mac Laren* and *Malcolm Graham*, alias *Mac-Grigor*, drovers.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from June 24 to July 22.			
S. Sea Stock 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Christned	Males 564	1053
—Annu. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$		Femal. 489	
New Annu. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried	Males 958	1914
3 per C. An. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$		Femal. 956	
Bank 133 $\frac{5}{8}$	Died under 2 Years old	665	
—Cur. 8l. os. Pre.	Between 2 and 5	227	
Million Bank No Pr.	Between 5 and 10	83	
India 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 10 and 20	79	
4 per C. Bank An 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 20 and 30	158	
—Bonds 2l. 17s. Pr.	Between 30 and 40	172	
Royal Aff. 76	Between 40 and 50	175	
Lon. ditto 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 50 and 60	140	
Lott. Tick. 11s. 6d. Pr.	Between 60 and 70	91	
India Books shut till	Between 70 and 80	92	
July 27.	Between 80 and 90	28	
S. Sea till Aug. 11.	Between 90 and 100	2	
Eng. Cop. 5 l.	Between 100 and 101	2	
		1914	

Buried	Within the walls	163
	Without the walls	434
	In Mid. and Surry	870
	City & Sub. West.	447
		1914
Weekly July 1	—	503
	8	491
	15	465
	22	455
		1914
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.		
Wheat 16 to 24s. per Quarter		
Rye 9s. to 10s.		
Barley 10s. to 12s.		
Oats 12s. to 14s.		
Pease 16s. to 19s.		
P. Malt 16s. to 18s.		
B. Malt 16s. to 18s.		
H. Beans 13s. to 16s.		
Coals, Pool 26s. to 35s.		
Hops 5l. to 6l. 10s.		
Hay 36s. Load.		

A PROPOSAL for an Impression of BIBLES in the Welsh Language.

THERE being at this time the utmost scarcity of bibles in the *Welsh* language, and vast numbers of inhabitants in several parts of *Wales* being unable to purchase bibles for themselves: their unhappy case is most earnestly recommended to the public compassion, for a pious and liberal assistance, to furnish the people with the holy scriptures in that language, in which alone they can possibly read them.

The society for promoting christian knowledge, being fully persuaded of the excellence and necessity of such a charity, have not only agreed to recommend and encourage it, but have likewise undertaken the management of this good work, under the direction of the right reverend the Bishops, in whose dioceses the *Welsh* language is used. And accordingly, they have already made a contract with the university of Cambridge, for an impression of fifteen thousand bibles and common-prayer books, together with the psalms in metre: not doubting but that the same gracious providence, which has prospered all their other undertakings for the glory of god, and the salvation of souls, will also raise up benefactors to enable them to complete this, notwithstanding the expence of it will amount to a very large sum.

All therefore who are disposed to encourage so charitable and christian a design, and desirous to have it go forward with all possible expedition, are hereby requested to pay, or remit their several contributions as soon as possible, to the treasurers of the society, or to any of the following persons, who have kindly engaged to receive them.

The Reverend Mr. Archdeacon Denne, Rector of Lambeth, } Treasurers to
Henry Hastings, Esq; of Chelsea, } the society.
Benjamin Hoare Esq; in Fleetstreet,
The Reverend Dr Wilson, Rector of St. Stephen Walbrook, London.
The Reverend Dr Hales, at Teddington in Middlesex.
John Thorold Esq; at Kensington Gravel Pits.
Sir Joseph Hankey, in Fenchurch-street.
Mr Drummond, Banker, at Charing-Cross.
Dr Hartley, at Bath.

And the secretaries, at the society's house in Bartlet's-Buildings, Holborn.

By the blessing of God, and that good spirit, which inclines true protestants to communicate the scriptures to all people in their own language, the society have (since the first publishing of this proposal, to the third of June, 1746.) collected the sum of one thousand, eight hundred, fifty four pounds and seventeen shillings, towards bearing the expence of this impression of *Welsh* bibles; which is in so great forwardness, that above forty out of seventy five sheets are already printed: but as the whole expence of this impression is estimated at three thousand, one hundred, forty two pounds and five shillings; there is still wanting no less a sum than one thousand, two hundred, eighty seven pounds and eight shillings, to finish it. Which want the society think proper to signify to the world, in full assurance of hope, that the same good providence, which has hitherto so wonderfully prospered this, and all their other undertakings, for promoting the glory of God, and the salvation of men, will never suffer so christian and protestant a design to be either unfinished or retarded, through any deficiency of charitable contributions.

N. B. A vocabulary of the Exmoor Dialect, has been kindly communicated by a Gentleman who lived several years in that part of Devonshire, for the information of our Readers, and will be inserted.

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C O N T E N T S.

ACCOUNT of the execution of the earl of <i>Kilmarnock</i> and lord <i>Balmerino</i>	391
Ceremony of the sheriffs demanding the prisoners at the <i>Tower</i>	<i>ib</i>
Lord <i>Balmerino's</i> steadiness, &c.	393
His character, sayings	<i>ib</i>
Mr <i>Foster's</i> account controverts a fact published by authority of the sheriffs	<i>ib</i>
The earl of <i>Kilmarnock's</i> plea of surren- dering and not choosing to make his escape, a pretence to excite compas- sion	395
Grants of money for the supply for the year 1746	396
Ways and means for raising the same	<i>ib</i>
E. of <i>Cromartie's</i> speech in <i>Westminster- hall</i>	397
Inscription on lord <i>Lovat's</i> monument	<i>ib</i>
Account of the <i>Manchester</i> rebels exe- cuted at <i>Kennington</i> 30th July	398
Account of the <i>Scotch</i> rebels executed there 22d August	400
—D. of <i>Perth</i> slabs 2 of his tenants	<i>ib</i>
—Story of old <i>Mac Donald</i> of <i>Keppoch</i>	<i>ib</i>
—Rebels declare themselves deceived by the <i>French</i> and their leaders	401
Question on <i>Hezekiah's</i> fear of death	402
Number of effective men in the army compared with the number of men voted by parliament	403-4
Vocabulary of the <i>Exmoor</i> dialect	405- 6-7-8
Extraordinary letter from the king of <i>P——'s</i> chamberlain	<i>ib</i>
Bp of <i>York's</i> speech to the duke of <i>Cum- berland</i>	409
Recorder's speech on presenting him with the freedom of <i>York</i> city	410
Answer to Mr <i>Budge's</i> query on marriage	<i>ib</i>
Calculation of the large profit gained by the undertakers for raising three mil- lions, &c.	<i>ib</i>
An account of the wounds, &c. on the body of Mrs <i>Dalrymple</i> , from the sur- geon's report	411
Rebels no martyrs	412
Of the taking lord <i>Cromertie</i>	413
The king's speech on the prorogation	<i>ib</i>
A presumption, to suppose the king will pardon 8 out of 17 rebels	414
The <i>Jacobites</i> incorrigible	<i>ib</i>
—An obstinate disobedient minority	415
Essays against and for mercy	416-17
A method to distress <i>France</i>	418
Ld <i>Cowper's</i> speech to lord <i>Winton</i> , pre- ceding his tryal	418-19

—On passing sentence	420
Of clerks setting persecuting psalms	421
—Answered	422
Cure for the stone in the bladder	422-3
Lord <i>Strafford's</i> sletter to K. <i>Charles I.</i>	424
Circumstances relating to his execution	425
Advocates for mercy, partial	425
Their arguments weak	<i>ib</i>
On mercy from <i>Shakespear</i>	<i>ib</i>
Remarkable effect of humanity in a <i>French</i> bishop	426
Proper objects of mercy	<i>ib</i>
Account from the <i>Gazette</i> and other pa- pers of the victory in <i>Italy</i>	427-8
Articles by authority concerning the re- bels and the young pretender	<i>ib</i>
Private advices from <i>Scotland</i> , &c.	429
Argument concerning the succession	430
A view of the <i>Old England</i> journals	<i>ib</i>
—of the <i>Westminster</i> journal and <i>Crafts- man</i>	431
Remark on kite-flying	<i>ib</i>

P O E T R Y.

<i>La chaicée perse du Pyrbon</i> ; the same translated	432
Verses to a lady with a ring.—To Miss <i>P——</i> , on the loss of her speech and complexion.—To Mr <i>Edw——ds</i> , on his state of the controversy be- tween <i>Stebbing</i> and <i>Warburton</i> .— To <i>Senex</i> .	433
The games at fairs.—On an odd piece of writing in <i>Queen's-college</i> , <i>Oxon</i> . —On the <i>Hebrew</i> and <i>Greek</i> epitaphs in <i>Westminster Abbey</i> .—On a lady's study.—On the duke's return.— Three epigrams by <i>Sackette</i> .	434
A scheme to prevent future rebellions in <i>Scotland</i> .—The sweet <i>William</i> .— Answer to the riddle in our last.— Another.—Another.—Epigram by <i>Sackette</i> .	435

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Proclamation of the governor of <i>New England</i> for raising forces to take <i>Ca- nada</i>	438
List of rebels indicted	439
—Of ships taken by commodore <i>Barnet</i>	440
—Of <i>British</i> forces in <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>Ire- land</i> , and <i>Flanders</i>	<i>ib</i>
Births, marriages, deaths, and promo- tions	441

FOREIGN HISTORY.

King of <i>Spain's</i> declaration to his coun- cil	442
<i>French</i> account of the action in <i>Italy</i>	443
Register of books	444

* * A justification of the loyalty of the whole county of *Westmoreland* is received,
and some papers from several hands of another kind, concerning a neighbouring
county.

The engraved figures in plate V. will be explained in our next.



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine,
For A U G U S T, 1746.

A particular account of the manner of the execution of the earl of Kilmarnock and lord Balmerino, on the 18th inst. their behaviour, &c.

A T 6 o'clock a troop of life-guards, one of horse-grenadiers, and 1000 of the foot-guards (being fifteen men out of each company) marched from the parade in *St James's park* thro' the city to *Tower-hill*, to attend the execution of the earl of *Kilmarnock* and the lord *Balmerino*, and being arrived there were posted in lines from the *Tower* to the scaffold, and all round it. About 8 o'clock the sheriffs of *London*, with their under sheriffs and their officers, viz. 6 serjeants at mace, 6 yeomen, and the executioner, met at the *Mitre tavern* in *Fenchurch-street*, where they breakfasted, and went from thence to the house, lately the transport-office, on *Tower-hill*, near *Catherine-court*, hired by them for the reception of the said lords before they should be conducted to the scaffold, which was erected about 30 yards from the said house. At 10 o'clock the block was fixed on the stage, and covered with black cloth, and several sacks of sawdust [10] [6] were brought up to strew on it; soon after their coffins were brought, covered with black cloth, ornamented with gilt nails, &c. On the E. of *Kilmarnock's* was a plate with this inscription, *Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock decollatus 18 Augusti 1746 Aetate suae 42*, with an earl's coronet over it, and 6 coronets over the six handles; and on lord *Balmerino's* was a plate with this inscription, *Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino decollatus 18 Augusti 1746 Aetate suae 58*, with a baron's coronet over it, and six others over the six handles. At a quarter after ten the sheriffs went in procession

to the outward gate of the *Tower*, and after knocking at it some time, a warder within asked, *who's there?* the officer without replied, *the sheriffs of London and Middlesex*. The warder then asked, *what do they want?* the officer answered, *the bodies of William earl of Kilmarnock, and Arthur lord Balmerino*; upon which the warder within said, *I will go and inform the lieutenant of the Tower*, and in about 10 minutes the lieut. of the *Tower* with the earl of *Kilmarnock*,† and major *White* with lord *Balmerino*, guarded by several of the warders, came to the gate; the prisoners were there delivered to the sheriffs, who gave proper receipts for their bodies to the lieutenant, who, as is usual, said, *God bless KING GEORGE*; to which the earl of *Kilmarnock* assented by a bow, and the lord *Balmerino* said, *God*
B *bless King J—s*. Soon after, the procession, moving in a slow and solemn manner, appeared in the following order: 1. The constable of the *Tower-hamlets*. 2. The knight marshal's men and tip-staves. 3. The sheriffs officers. 4. The sheriffs, the prisoners, and their chaplains: Mr sheriff *Blachford* walking with the earl of *Kilmarnock*, and Mr sheriff *Cockayne* with the lord *Balmerino*. 5. The *Tower* warders. 6. A guard of musqueteers. 7. The two hearses and a mourning coach. When the procession had passed through the lines into the area of the circle formed by the guards, the passage was closed, and the troops of horse, who were in the rear of the foot on the lines, wheeled off, and drew up 5 deep behind the foot, on the south side of the hill facing the scaffold.

The lords were conducted into sepa-

F † At the foot of the first stairs, he met and embraced lord *Balmerino*, who greatly (as Mr *Foster* observes) said to him, "My lord, I am heartily sorry to have your company in this expedition."

rate apartments in the house, facing the steps of the scaffold; their friends being admitted to see them. The earl of *Kilmarnock* was attended by the Rev. Mr *Foster*, a dissenting minister, and the Rev. Mr *Hume*, a near relation of the earl of *Hume*; and the chaplain of the *Tower*, and another clergyman of the church of *England*, accompanied the lord *Balmerino*; who, on entering the door of the house, hearing several of the spectators ask eagerly, *which is lord Balmerino?* answer'd smiling, *I am lord Balmerino, gentlemen, at your service.* The parlour and passage of the house, the rails enclosing the way from thence to the scaffold, and the rails about it, were all hung with black at the sheriff's expence.

The lord *Kilmarnock*, in the apartment allotted to him, spent about an hour in his devotions with Mr *Foster*, who assisted him with prayer and exhortation.

After which lord *Balmerino*, pursuant to his request, being admitted to confer with the earl, first thank'd him for the favour, and then ask'd 'if his lordship knew of any order signed by the prince (meaning the pretender's son) to give no quarter at the battle of *Culloden*.' And the earl answering *No*, the lord *Balmerino* added, *nor I neither*, and 'therefore it seems to be an invention to justify their own murders.' The earl reply'd 'he did not think this a fair inference, because he was informed, after he was prisoner at *Inverness*, by several officers, that such an order, signed *George Murray*, was in the duke's custody, — *George Murray!* said lord *Balmerino*, then they should not charge it on the prince.' Then he took his leave, embracing lord *Kilmarnock*, with the same kind of noble and generous complements, as he had used before, 'my dear lord *Kilmarnock*, I am only sorry that I cannot pay this reckoning alone; once more farewell forever! and returned to his own room.

The earl then, with the company kneeling down join'd in a prayer delivered by Mr *Foster*; after which having sat a few moments, and taken a second refreshment of a bit of bread and a glass of wine, he expressed a desire that lord *Balmerino* might go first to the scaffold; but being informed that this could not be, as his lordship was named first in the warrant; he appeared satisfied, saluted his friends, saying he should make no speech on the scaffold, but desired the ministers to assist him in his last moments, and they accordingly, with other friends, proceeded with him to the

scaffold. The multitude who had been long expecting to see him on such an awful occasion, on his first appearing on the scaffold drest in black with a countenance and demeanor,† testifying great contrition, shewed the deepest signs of A commiseration and pity; and his lordship at the same time, being struck with such a variety of dreadful objects at once, the multitudes, the block, his coffin, the executioner, the instrument of death, turned about to Mr *Hume* and said, *Hume! this is terrible*; tho' without B changing his voice or countenance.

After putting up a short prayer, concluding with a petition for his majesty K. *George*, and the royal family, in verification of his declaration in his speech, his lordship embraced, and took his last leave of his friends. The executioner, who before had something adminis- C ter'd to keep him from fainting, was so affected with his lordship's distress, and the awfulness of the scene, that, on asking him forgiveness, he burst into tears. My lord bid him take courage, giving him at the same time a purse with five guineas, and telling him that he would drop his handkerchief as a signal D for the stroke. He proceeded, with the help of his gentleman, to make ready for the block, by taking off his coat, and the bag from his hair, which was then tucked up under a napkin cap, but this being made up so wide as not to keep up his long hair, the making it less oc- E casioned a little delay; his neck being laid bare, tucking down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, he kneeled down on a black cushion at the block, and drew his cap over his eyes, in doing which, as well as in putting up his hair, his hands were observed to shake; but, F either to support himself, or as a more convenient posture for devotion, he happen'd to lay both his hands upon the block, which the executioner observing, prayed his lordship to let them fall, lest they should be mangled, or break the blow. He was then told that the neck of his waistcoat was in the way, upon which he rose, G and with the help of a friend took it off, and the neck being made bare to the shoulders, he kneeled down as before. — In the mean time, when all things were ready for the execution, and the black bays which hung over the rails of the scaffold having, by di-

rection

† His person was tall and graceful, his countenance mild, and his complexion pale; and more so as he had been indispos'd,

rection of the colonel of the guard, or the sheriffs, been turned up that the people might see all the circumstances of the execution; in about two minutes (the time he before fixed) after he kneeled down, his lordship dropping his handkerchief, the executioner at once severed his head from his body, except only a small part of the skin, which was immediately divided by a gentle stroke; the head was received in a piece of red bayes, and, with the body, immediately put into the coffin. The scaffold was then cleared from the blood, fresh sawdust strew'd, and, that no appearance of a former execution might remain, the executioner changed such of his cloaths as appeared bloody.

[In the Account said to be published by the authority of the sheriffs it is asserted, that the Ld *Kilmarnock* requested his head might not be held up as usual, and declared to be the head of a traitor; and that, for this reason, that part of the ceremony was omitted, as the sentence (*See p. 361.*) and law did not require it: but we are assured, in Mr *Foster's* account, that his lordship made no such request; and further, that, when he was informed that his head would be held up, and such proclamation made, it did not affect him, and he spoke of it as a matter of no moment. All that he wish'd or desired was, 1. That the executioner might not be, as represented to his lordship, *a good sort of man*, thinking a rough temper would be fitter for the purpose. 2. That his coffin, instead of remaining in the hearse, might be set upon the stage; and, 3. That four persons might be appointed to receive the head, that it might not roll about the stage, but be speedily, with his body, put into the coffin.]

While this was doing the Ld *Balmerino*, after having solemnly recommended himself to the mercy of the almighty, conversed chearfully with his friends, refreshed himself twice with a bit of bread and a glass of wine, and desired the company to drink to him *ain degrae tahaiwen*, acquainting them that he had prepared a speech, which he should read on the scaffold; and therefore should there say nothing of its contents. The under sheriff coming into his lordship's apartment to let him know the stage was ready, he prevented him by immediately asking if the affair was over with the lord *Kilmarnock*, and being answered, *It is*, he enquired how the executioner perform'd his office, and upon receiving the account, said, it was well done; then addressing

himself to the company, said, *Gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer*, and with an easy unaffected chearfulness he saluted his friends, and hastened to the scaffold, which he mounted with so easy an air, as astonished the spectators; his lordship was dressed in his regimentals, a blue coat turned up with red, trimm'd with brass buttons, (and a tye wig,) the same which he wore at the battle of *Culloden*; no circumstance in his whole deportment shewed the least sign of fear or regret, and he frequently reproved his friends for discovering either, upon his account. He walked several times round the scaffold, bowed to the people, went to his coffin, read the inscription, and with a nod, said, *it is right*; he then examined the block, which he called his *pillow of rest*. His lordship putting on his spectacles, and taking a paper out of his pocket, read it with an audible voice, which, so far from being filled with passionate invective, mentioned his majesty as a prince of the greatest magnanimity and mercy, at the same time that, thro' erroneous political principles, it denied him a right to the allegiance of his people: having delivered this paper to the sheriff, he call'd for the executioner, who appearing, and being about to ask his lordship's pardon, he said, 'friend, you need not ask me forgiveness, the execution of your duty is commendable,' upon which his lordship gave him three guineas, saying, 'friend, I never was rich, this is all the money I have now, I wish it was more, and I am sorry I can add nothing to it but my coat and waistcoat,' which he then took off, together with his neckcloth, and threw them on his coffin; putting on a flannel waistcoat, which had been provided for the purpose, and then taking a plaid cap out of his pocket, he put it on his head, saying, he died *a Scotchman*; after kneeling down at the block, to adjust his posture, and shew the executioner the signal for the stroke, which was dropping his arms, he once more turned to his friends, and took his last farewell, and looking round on the croud, said, 'perhaps some may think my behaviour too bold, but remember, Sir, (said he to a gentleman who stood near him) that I now declare it is the effect of confidence in God, and a good conscience, and I should dissemble, if I should shew any signs of fear.'

H Observing the axe in the executioner's hand as he passed him, he took it from him, felt the edge, and returning it, clapp'd the executioner on the shoulder

to encourage him ; he tucked down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, and shewed him where to strike, desiring him to do it resolutely, for in that, says his lordship, will consist your kindness.

He went to the side of the stage, and A called up the wardour, to whom he gave some money, asked which was his hearie, and order'd the man to drive near.

Immediately, without trembling or changing countenance, he again knelt down at the block, and having with his arms stretched out, said, O Lord reward B *my friends, forgive my enemies,——and receive my soul*, he gave the signal by letting them fall : But his uncommon firmness and intrepidity, and the unexpected suddenness of the signal, so surprized the executioner, that tho' he struck the part directed, the blow was not given with strength enough to wound him very C deep ; on which it seem'd as if he made an effort to turn his head towards the executioner, and the under-jaw fell and returned very quick, like anger and gnashing the teeth ; but it could not be otherwise, the part being convulsed. A second blow immediately succeeding the first, render'd him, however, quite insensible, and a third finish'd the work. †

His head was received in a piece of red bays, and with his body put into the coffin, which, at his particular request, was placed on that of the late marquis of Fulkibardine's, in St Peter's church in the Tower, all three lords lying in one grave. E

During the whole course of the solemnity, altho' the hill, the scaffoldings, and houses, were crowded full of spectators, all persons attended with uncommon decency, and evenness of temper ; which evinces how much the people entered into the rectitude of the execution, tho' too humane to rejoice in the catastrophe.

† If we were to draw his character, abstracted F from the consideration of his being an enemy to the present happy government, we should call him a blunt, resolute man ; who would, if his principles had not been tainted with Jacobitism, have appeared honest in the eyes of those who love sincerity ; but he was not so happy as to be loyal. His person was very plain, his shape clumsy, but his make strong, and had no marks about him of the polite gentleman, tho' his seeming sincerity recompensed G all those defects. He was illiterate in respect of his birth, but rather from a total want of application to letters, than want of ability. Several quaint stories are related concerning him, which seem to be the growth of wanton and fertile imaginations ; which is not at all to be wondered at, in times that afford so much matter for invention. [*Daily Advertiser.*]

He has left a lady behind him (whom he called his Peggy) to whom at his request, his majesty allows 50 L. a year ; whether any children, we are not able to say.

Ld Balmerino had but a small estate, tho' ground-landlord and lord of the manor of Colcon a long street in the suburbs of Edinburgh, leading to Leith, and had also some other small possessions in the shire of Fife. His lady came to London soon after him, and has frequently attended him ever since his confinement in the Tower, and had lodgings in East Smithfield. She was at dinner with him when the warrant came for his execution the Monday following, and being very much surpriz'd, he desired her not to be concern'd at it ; if the king had given me mercy, said he, I should have been glad of it ; but since it is otherwise, I am very easy ; for it is what I have expected, and therefore it does not at all surprize me. His lady seem'd very disconsolate and rose immediately from table ; on which he started from his chair, and said, pray, my lady, sit down, for it shall not spoil my dinner ; upon which her ladyship sat down again, but could not eat.

Several more of his sayings were related as remarkable, among others, that being advised to take care of his person, he replied, ' It would be thought very imprudent in a man to repair an old house ' when the lease of it was so near expiring. [*Further particulars of these lords in our next.*]

Earl Kilmarnock's Speech, (see p. 382 F)

May it please your Grace, and my Lords,

I Have already, from a due sense of my folly, and the heinousness of those crimes with which I stand charged, confessed myself guilty, and obnoxious to those punishments which the laws of the land have wisely provided for offences of so deep a dye : nor would I have your lordships to suspect that what I am now to offer is intended to extenuate those crimes, or palliate my offences ; No : I mean only to address myself to your lordships merciful disposition, to excite so much compassion in your lordships breasts, as to prevail on his grace, and this honourable house, to intercede with his majesty for his royal clemency.

Tho' the situation I am now in, and the folly and rashness which has exposed me to this disgrace, cover me with confusion, when I reflect upon the unsullied honour of my ancestors ; yet I cannot help mentioning their unshaken fidelity, and steady loyalty to the crown, as a proper subject to excite that compassion which I am now soliciting : My father was an early and steady friend to the revolution, and was very active in pro-

promoting every measure that tended to settle and secure the protestant succession in these kingdoms : He not only in his public capacity promoted these events, but in his private supported them ; and brought me up, and endeavoured to instil into my early years, those revolution principles which had always been the rule of his actions.

It had been happy for me, my lords, that I had been always influenced by his precepts, and acted up to his example : Yet, I believe, upon the strictest enquiry it will appear, that the whole tenor of my life, from my first entering into the world, to the unhappy minute in which I was seduced to join in this rebellion, has been agreeable to my duty and allegiance, and consistent with the strictest loyalty.

For the truth of this I need only appeal to the manner in which I have educated my children, the eldest of which has the honour to bear a commission under his majesty, and has always behaved like a gentleman ; I brought him up in the true principles of the revolution, and an abhorrence of popery and arbitrary power ; his behaviour is known to many of this honourable house, and therefore I take the liberty to appeal to your lordships, if it is possible that my endeavours in his education would have been attended with such success, if I had not myself been sincere in those principles, and an enemy to those measures which have now involved me and my family in ruin. Had my mind at that time been tainted with disloyalty and disaffection, I could not have dissembled so closely with my own family, but some tincture would have devolved to my children.

I have endeavoured, as much as my capacity or interest would admit, to be serviceable to the crown on all occasions ; and even at the breaking out of the rebellion, I was so far from approving their measures, or shewing the least proneness to promote their unnatural scheme, that by my interest in *Kilmarnock*, and places adjacent, I prevented numbers from joining them, and encouraged the country as much as possible, to continue firm to their allegiance.

When that unhappy hour arrived in which I became a party, which was not till after the battle of *Preston Pans*, I was far from being a person of any consequence amongst them. I did not buy up any arms. nor raise a single man in their service. I endeavoured to moderate their cruelty, and was hap-

pily instrumental in saving the lives of many of his majesty's loyal subjects, whom they had taken prisoners : I assisted the sick and wounded, and did all in my power to make their confinement tolerable.

I had not been long with them before I saw my error, and reflected with horror on the guilt of swerving from my allegiance to the best of sovereigns ; the dishonour which it reflected upon myself ; and the fatal ruin which it necessarily brought upon my family. I then determined to leave them and submit to his majesty's clemency, as soon as I should have an opportunity : For this I separated myself from my corps at the battle of *Culloden*, and staid to surrender myself a prisoner, though I had frequent opportunities, and might have escaped with great ease ; for the truth of which I appeal to the noble person to whom I surrendered.

But, my Lords, I did not endeavour to make my escape,* because the consequences in an instant appear'd to me more terrible, more shocking than the most painful or ignominious death ; I chose therefore to surrender and commit myself to the king's mercy, rather than to throw myself into the hands of a foreign power, the natural enemy to my country ; with whom to have merit, I must persist in continued acts of violence to my principles, and of treason & rebellion against my king and country.

It is with the utmost abhorrence and detestation I have seen a letter from the *French* court, presuming to dictate to a *British* monarch the manner he should deal with his rebellious subjects : I am not so much in love with life, nor so void of a sense of honour, as to expect it upon such an intercession : I depend only on the merciful intercession of this honourable house, and the innate clemency of his sacred majesty.

But if, my Lords, if all I have offered is not a sufficient motive to your lordships to induce you to employ your interest with his majesty for his royal clemency in my behalf, I shall lay down my life with the utmost resignation ; and my last moments shall be employed in fervent prayers for the preservation of the illustrious house of *Hanover*, and the peace and prosperity of *Great Britain*.

* His lordship afterwards (that he might not die with an untruth) owned this to be a false state of the fact, with a view to excite compassion ; for, thinking that he was advancing towards *Fitz James's* horse, he intended to get behind a dragon to facilitate his escape.

An ABSTRACT of GRANTS to his Majesty from the Committee of Supply.

	£.	s.	d.	f.
Oct. 25, FOR 40,000 seamen at 4 <i>l.</i> per man per Mon. for the year 1746	2,080,000	0	0	
1745. Nov. 1. For maintaining 49,299 land forces (including 1815 invalids) for guards, garrisons, &c.	*1,298,100	14	7	
* Out of which (as voted June 13) 36,864 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> may be applied for the charge of guards and garrisons in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, and 30,000 <i>l.</i> for contingencies of the army 1746:				
Nov. 1. For maintaining 13 regiments of foot, under the command of certain noblemen for 122 days	64,360	13	0	2
For two regiments of horse, raised by noblemen for 122 days	13,176	10	0	
Nov. 4. For the pay of 20 independent companies for 365 days	35,952	10	0	
Nov. 6. For maintaining 11,550 marines	206,253	15	0	
Jan. 22, 1746. For the charge of 6172 Hessian troops, being 1264 horse, and 4908 foot, from Dec. 25, 1745 to Dec. 24, 1746, together with the subsidy pursuant to treaty	161,607	17	1	2
For garrisons in the plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, &c.	343,440	18	1	2
For charge of the office of ordnance for land service	175,777	13	9	
For ditto not provided for by parliament	246,542	5	9	
Jan 31. For continuing 2 regiments of horse, and 13 regiments of foot, under certain noblemen, for the further time of 122 days	77,537	3	0	2
For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea officers	198,048	16	3	
Towards carrying on the hospital near Gosport	16,000	0	0	
Towards the support of Greenwich hospital	10,000	0	0	
Feb. 19. Towards defraying the charges of his majesty's mints, &c. a revenue from March 1, 1745 for 7 years of	15,000	per Ann.		
For deficiency of the additional stamp duties at Christmas 1744	8,367	9	10	
For deficiency of the general fund at Michaelmas 1745	49,252	18	9	
For ditto of the duty of 12 <i>s.</i> a barrel on sweets at Mich. 1745	13,793	3	5	
For half a year's interest of one million lent on credit of the salt duties, due at Michaelmas 1745	17,500	0	0	
For the further improving and settling the colony of Georgia	4,000	0	0	
Towards finishing the new bridge at Westminster	25,000	0	0	
Feb. 28. For the freight of transports from Jan. 1, 1744 to Dec. 31, 1745	96,478	19	2	
For the expence of victualling the land forces from ditto to ditto	54,753	9	3	2
For deficiencies in the last year's grants	11,950	2	9	1
March 21. To make good engagements with the King of Sardinia	200,000	0	0	
To the elector of Cologne, pursuant to treaty	24,299	1	4	
To the elector of Mentz, pursuant to treaty	8,620	0	0	
April 11. For defraying the expence of 18000 Hanover troops, being 5000 horse, and 13000 foot, to act in the Low Countries	300,000	0	0	
For a train of artillery to attend them	10,000	0	0	
To enable the Q. of Hungary to maintain 50,000 men in the Low Countries	400,000	0	0	
To enable the K. of Sardinia to prosecute the war in Italy	100,000	0	0	
May 2. For reduced officers of land forces and marines	24,701	7	6	
Pensions to the widows of reduced officers	3,886	0	0	
For extraordinary expences of the land forces on account of the rebellion, and for horses lost in Flanders and at sea, incurr'd An. 1745	137,027	3	11	
For defraying the charges of the troops of the States General, whilst in his majesty's service in 1745 and 1746	21,545	19	11	
For the extraordinary pay, or douceurs, forage, waggon money, &c. of the 6000 Hessians in his majesty's service in 1742 and 1743	40,328	19	10	
May 9. For general and staff officers for 1746	40,830	19	2	
Vote of credit and confidence to enable his majesty to suppress the rebellion, and carry on the war with vigour	500,000	0	0	
June 13. For the support of the British forts in Africa	10,000	0	0	
For two troops of rangers, a Highland company, boatmen, half-galleys or schooners for Georgia, for 1746.	19,168	18	4	
Total	7,063,251	18	10	3

WAYS and MEANS for raising the Supply for 1746.

Nov. 6, FOUR shillings in the pound land tax	2,000,000	0	0
1745. The duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry continued	750,000	0	0
Feb. 24, 1746. To be raised by annuities 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> and by lottery 500,000 <i>l.</i> and to be charged on the additional duties on glass and spirituous liquors	3,000,000	0	0
May 12. From the sinking fund, and its growing produce	1,000,000	0	0
To be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, and chargeable upon the first aids next session of parliament	500,000	0	0
Total	7,250,000	0	0

SPEECH of GEORGE, Earl of Cromartie; on being ask'd, Why judgment of death should not be pass'd upon him.

MY LORDS,

I Have now the misfortune to appear before your lordships, guilty of an offence of such a nature as justly merits the highest indignation of his majesty, your lordships, and the publick: And it was from a conviction of my guilt, that I did not presume to trouble your lordships with any defence. As I have committed treason, it is the last thing I would attempt to justify. My only plea shall be your lordships compassion, my only refuge his majesty's clemency. Under this heavy load of affliction I have still the satisfaction, my Lords, of hoping that my past conduct before the breaking out of the rebellion was irreproachable, as to my attachment to the present happy establishment both in church and state: And in evidence of my affection to the government, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, I appeal to the then commander in chief of his majesty's forces at *Inverness*, and to the Lord President of the court of session in *Scotland*, who I am sure will do justice to my conduct upon that occasion. But, my Lords, notwithstanding my determined resolution in favour of the government, I was unhappily seduced from that loyalty, in an unguarded moment, by the arts of desperate and designing men. And it is notorious, my Lords, that no sooner did I awake from that delusion, than I felt a remorse for my departure from my duty, but it was then too late.

Nothing, my Lords, remains but to throw myself, my life and fortune upon your lordships compassion; but of these, my Lords, as to myself is the least part of my sufferings. I have involved an affectionate wife, with an unborn infant, as parties of my guilt, to share its penalties; I have involved my eldest son, whose infancy, and regard to his parents, hurried him down the stream of rebellion; I have involved also eight innocent children, who must feel their parent's punishment before they know his guilt. Let them, my Lords, be pledges to his majesty; let them be pledges to your lordships; let them be pledges to my country for mercy; let the silent eloquence of their grief and tears; let the powerful language of innocent nature supply my want of eloquence and persuasion; let me enjoy mercy but no longer

(Gent. Mag. AUG. 1746.)

than I deserve it; and let me no longer enjoy life than I shall use it to deface the crime I have been guilty of. Whilst I thus intercede to his majesty, through the mediation of your lordships, for mercy, let my remorse for my guilt as a subject; let the sorrow of my heart as a husband; let the anguish of my mind as a father, speak the rest of my misery. As your lordships are men, feel as men, but may none of you ever suffer the smallest part of my anguish.

But if, after all, my Lords, my safety shall be found inconsistent with that of the publick, and nothing but my blood can atone for my unhappy crime; if the sacrifice of my life, my fortune and family, is judged indispensably necessary for stopping the loud demands of public justice; and if the bitter cup is not to pass from me; not mine, but thy will, O God, be done.

INSCRIPTION on a Monument erected by Lord LOVAT.

To the MEMORY of

THOMAS Lord FRASER of LOVAT, who chose rather to undergo the greatest hardships of fortune, than to part with the ancient honours of his house, and bore these hardships with undaunted fortitude of mind,

This MONUMENT was erected

By SIMON Lord FRASER of LOVAT, his son, who likewise having undergone many and great vicissitudes of good and bad fortune, thro' the malice of his enemies, he, in the end, at the head of his *Clan*, forced his way to his paternal inheritance, with his sword in his hand, and relieved his kindred and followers from oppression and slavery. And both at home and in foreign countries, by his eminent actions, in the war and the state, he has acquired great honours and reputation.

Hic tegit ossa lapis Simonis fortis in armis,
Restituit pressum nam genus ille suum.
Hoc marmor posuit cari genitoris honori,
In gentis afflictum par erat ejus amor.

Sir Robert Munro having freely blamed his lordship for the vanity of this romantic inscription, he answered, that it was calculated for his *Clan*, who must believe what their chief requires of them, and their posterity will think it as true as the Gospel.

The motto of this family was *Je suis prest*, I AM READY, till the present lord, having overcome all his difficulties without effusion of blood in any one instance, assumed that of *Sine sanguine victor*.

E e e

A short

A short Account of the nine Manchester Rebels, executed on the 30th past. (See p. 335, &c. and p. 383.)

FFrancis Townley, aged about 37, was born at *Townley-Hall*, the seat of the family, in *Lancashire*. His father left him in the possession of a handsome fortune, which having soon spent, he went into the *French* king's service. (See p. 336 F.) He came over to *England* about 6 years ago, and liv'd privately on a small annuity in *Wales*, but is supposed to have been an agent, because he was supply'd with money from *France*, and kept a *French* commission by him. On breaking out of the rebellion he join'd the rebels, and distinguish'd himself so that the young pretender gave him a colonel's commission to raise the *Manchester* regiment. While in *Newgate* he behav'd with great pride, looking upon his fellow prisoners as beneath his notice, and therefore generally kept himself in his room. In the *New Goal* he seldom convers'd with any body but Mr *Saunderson* a *Romish* priest. After sentence, a friend coming to see him, said, 'I believe, Sir, you deceived yourself in imagining you should be able to clear up your innocence, with regard to the part which you have been supposed to have had in the rebellion; and that you was not quite right in imagining that you could invalidate the credit of the king's witnesses.' To which *Townley*, with tears in his eyes, reply'd, 'My dear friend, I never thought it would come to this.' His father's brother was try'd for the rebellion in 1715, and with much difficulty acquitted.

Mr *Townley*'s name was inserted at the top of a list of prisoners demanded by cartel from *France*, having the *French* king's commission; but the best lawyers being consulted, it was their opinion, that no person born a subject of *Great Britain*, and taking arms against his country, can be comprehended in a cartel; and by no means such as being in the service of *France*, did not keep their own corps, but acted in a separate one by commission from the pretender's son, engaging and exercising the king's subjects in military discipline against his majesty.

John Barwick, a lieut. in the same regiment, was a linnen-draper in *Manchester*, aged about 31. In *Newgate* he spent his time jovially with the rest of his party, eating and drinking the best that could be procured; for they had money enough, either brought with them (for the duke would not suffer his officers or soldiers to take a shilling from them) or sent from their friends here in town, and scarce a day pass'd, but hampers of the richest wines, and the best catables, were brought to them.

And they were so fully persuaded that the government would not, or durst not, touch their lives, that they thought they had nothing else to do but to pass their time as merrily as they could. The ground of this their persuasion was that having acted under *French* commissions, they should be deem'd only as prisoners of war, and exchanged according to the cartel.

James Dawson, was of a very reputable family in *Lancashire*. He had a liberal education, was of *St John's College, Cambridge*, but not observing decorum, quitted it to avoid expulsion: and fearing he should not be received by his father, the young pretender at the same time coming to *Manchester*, he join'd him, and appearing active and hearty in the cause, obtained a captain's commission. It was affirm'd, and he himself did not deny it, that he was once try'd for the murder of a man, but acquitted. His father took leave of him with many affecting circumstances the night before he suffered.

George Fletcher, aged 28, was a linnen-draper, at *Salford* adjoining to *Manchester*, managing the business for his mother. He had the character of a very honest young man, but was unhappily prejudic'd by education against the present settlement, yet acknowledg'd, that his misfortune was the effect of his own obstinacy; for his mother intreated him, even on her knees, to keep out of the rebellion; and when persuasion could not prevail, offer'd him a thousand pounds, if he would take her advice; but all to no purpose, for when the pretender came to *Manchester*, he was eager to serve him, and so desirous of a captain's commission, that he apply'd to Mr *secretary Murray* as a purchaser, who procured him the post for 50 l. (See p. 336 C.)

Thomas Syddall, aged 40, a *Roman* catholic, was a reputable barber in *Manchester*, and maintain'd a wife and 5 children in a handsome manner. His father having been executed in 1716, and his head set on the market cross at *Manchester*, when the pretender arrived there, *Syddall* told his friends that the time was now come for him to revenge his father's death; for which purpose he list'd as an ensign in the *Manchester* regiment, and was so hearty in the rebellion, that he glory'd in it to the last minute, saying that he hoped his children would all die in the same cause.

Thomas Chadwick, aged 32, was a breccatallow-chandler in *Manchester*, but did not follow his trade. His father still lives there in good reputation, is a protestant, and brought up his son in the same religion. But he associating with *Jacobites* imbibed their principles, and join'd the rebels with so much spirit, that he was rewarded with a lieut.

a lieutenant's commission. He was indeed a person of great resolution, and could, as he us'd to say, look death in the face, with as much serenity, as he could a friend that came to visit him; tho' when his father took leave of him the night before his execution, the old man's tenderness and affliction so sensibly touched him that he cou'd not hide his emotion, and seem'd to regret his circumstances.

Thomas Deacon was the son of Dr Deacon, a Roman catholic, once a nonjuring minister in Aldersgate-street, London, now physician in Manchester, who design'd him for the same profession, and gave him a suitable education. He joined the young pretender with so much zeal and interest (together with his two brothers) that he obtained the post of lieut. col. and captain of a company. (See p. 337. D.)

Andrew Blood was of a reputable family in Yorkshire, and steward to a gentleman there. While in Newgate he behav'd with great decency, kept retired in his room, and never joined in the noisy mirth, and riotous living of his fellow prisoners, but devoted himself wholly to religion: he plead'd guilty, and when sentence was pass'd upon him, behav'd with great serenity. Some of his acquaintance that came to visit him the night before he suffer'd, flatter'd him with hopes of a reprieve: But he answer'd, 'That he entertain'd no such hopes; had been long in expectation of death, and being prepared was not in the least afraid to meet it; all men, said, he must die, and 'tis the same to me, now or another time.'

Thos. David Morgan, Esq; barrister at law, aged 50, was of a good family in Monmouthshire. Not having talents to make a shining figure at the bar, he retir'd into the country, after his father's death, and lived chiefly upon his estate. He bore, it seems, a very ill character among his neighbours, being of a haughty, turbulent disposition, very troublesome and ill natur'd to his neighbours, tenants, and domestics. As to his part in the rebellion, besides what is related p. 337. he advis'd to march for London; for having been to reconnoitre the duke's army, &c. he said, there were not above 3000 soldiers between Derby and that city, and that most of them were dragoons, except a few undisciplin'd troops, lately rais'd, who cou'd make but little opposition. He procur'd a warrant from the pretender's secretary to the constables of Manchester to search for arms, with threats of military execution, and was offer'd the commission to be colonel of the Manchester regiment, but refus'd it. However he was in such credit among them, that he was called the pretender's counsel-

lor. During his imprisonment his wife waited on him with uncommon assiduity, behaved with all the tenderness becoming her relation and his circumstances, and took leave of him in a most affecting manner the night before he died. — Having been one of the club of independent electors of Westminster, two pamphlets were publish'd on his suppos'd appearance at the club, full of satirical reflections on several of its members.

In his indictment, the treason was laid to be committed at Derby, on the 29th of Nov for being in arms, and adhering to his majesty's enemies, &c. In the other indictments, the treason charged was on the 10th of Nov. at Carlisle.

A young gentleman, who had often been intimate with them in Newgate, coming to see and take his leave of them on the morning they were executed, could not forbear, even with tears, expressing his extreme concern for them. But they, with the greatest seeming unconcern, bid him not grieve for them; for that they were happy, having done nothing that they saw cause to repent of, and would do the same again, had they the same opportunity.

The same morning, whilst they were at breakfast, Mr Chadwick said to Mr Barwick, 'Ah! Duke, (for this is the name that Barwick went by in the rebel army) our time draws very near; tho' as to my part, I am as hearty as ever I was in my life.' Mr Barwick replied, 'I think we all look pretty well, and I declare death don't shock me in the least. I hope God Almighty will be merciful to us all; for I can lay my hand on my heart, and say, that the greatest injury I ever did was to myself and relations; and tho' I have brought them and myself to disgrace, they have been so kind as to forgive me, and would have saved my life had it been in their power.'

When they were inform'd the preceding afternoon, they must die the next day, they seem'd not at all shock'd, but rather chearful, only saying, *God's will be done*. They went to rest at the usual hour, slept soundly, but first took leave of all their friends.

When the halter was put about Syddall, he was observ'd to tremble very much; tho' he endeavour'd to conceal his disorder from the spectators, by taking a pinch of snuff. As the executioner was fastening his hands, he lifted up his eyes, and said, *O Lord help me*. They deliver'd papers to the sheriffs, (see p. 383.) containing a declaration that they dyed in a just cause, did not repent of what they had done, doubted not but that their deaths would be revenged, and several other treasonable expressions.

ACCOUNT of the SCOTCH REBELS,
executed August 22, 1746.

DONALD MAC DONALD, aged 25, born near *Inverness*, was of the *Mac Donalds* of *Keppoch*, a clan remarkable for encouraging rebellions, and was one of the first that, with his uncle, old *Mac Donald*, joined the young Pretender; for which reason he carest'd them very much, and made his uncle a colonel, and him a captain, though he knew little of military discipline; but his uncle, who was an experienced warrior, and in the last rebellion, soon taught him the use of arms, threatening to shoot him if he did not perform his exercise justly, and like an officer, as it would bring a very great disgrace on the family.

Young *Donald* soon learnt the air of his uncle, in exercising the men, and taking such steps as he thought likely to gain him the favour of the young Pretender, by whom he was taken notice of, as well on account of his uncle, who was esteemed a very able officer, as his own courage, activity and vigilance, especially at the battle of *Preston-Pans*, where he fought under his uncle in the right wing, which was commanded by the D. of *Perth*, as Lieut. General.—When the rebel army was encamped at the Blair of *Athol* and *Dunkeld*, he was sent by the young Pretender, with *Ld Nairn*, a few other officers, and 450 men, to take possession of *Perth*, which they effected without any great opposition; and upon this acquisition they were joined by many, so that their little detachment was increased, in about eight days (the time they tarried at *Perth*) to near 2000 men; and here *George Kelley* (who was committed to the *Tower* in 1721) was made a captain.—He declared that the outrages which the rebels committed at *Perth*, and in the neighbouring country, were so cruel and brutish, that it often shocked him, and he began to regret taking on with the D. of *Perth*, and his uneasiness was greatly encreased on seeing him stab two young men at *Dundee* (his tenants) for not enlisting at his command.

The battle of *Preston-Pans*, he said, (being the first he had seen) had so great an impression on him, and excited so diligent an attention, that he could tell the very spot where any officers of consequence fell. His uncle and old *Glen-gary* were the chief instruments in gaining this victory, as having a more per-

fect knowledge of the ground and country than any others present. He named every place where the Highland chiefs joined the pretender; and, two or three days before the lords were beheaded, he told several *Scots* gentlemen, that *Ld Balmerino* came from *Rome* (where he had resided several years in the Pretender's court) with the young Pretender into *France*, and from thence to *Scotland*, where he was made a colonel of horse, one of the lords of his bed-chamber, and a privy counsellor: that old *Gordon* of *Glenbucket* joined the army at *Duddingston* (See Vol. XV. p. 555 H.) and brought with him *Lochiel*, and near 1500 men, who were reviewed by the Pretender on *Leith* links, and, as their officers said, made a handsome appearance; tho' he thought they look'd poor and shabby, and happening to say so, his uncle drew his sword on him, and would have run him thro', had he not saved himself by a sudden retreat. But the old man sent for him to his quarters, by a corporal and six Highlanders with their bayonets fix'd, who return'd without him, upon his giving them his honour that he would wait on his uncle immediately, which doing accordingly, the old man bid him take his sword from his side, and lay it on the table; this done, he ordered the centry to make him prisoner, and told him he would acquaint the prince of his behaviour; bidding him prepare himself, for in the morning he should be shot at the links of *Leith*.—But on the old man's informing the Pretender, of his nephew's offence, and the steps he had taken, this breach was made up, on promise never to offend in like manner.—He often lamented that he was not shot, but reserved for a more shameful death.—He was a young fellow of great spirit, resolution and assurance; when he was first brought to the bar, and asked, *If his name was not Donald Mac Donald?* He reply'd, *I can't tell my name; I don't know that I was ever christen'd.* When he was again ask'd, *If he was not a captain in Keppoch's regiment?* He reply'd, *I can't tell what I was,—nor will I say any more; for if you want to know my name, you may go ask my mother.*—And went away from the bar in a full insolent manner; but afterwards he desired to retract, and plead guilty.

While in prison he often was ludicrous with his fetters, and said, 'if they were knocked off, and a pair of bag-pipes were in the goal, he would give his comrades a Highland dance; for, says he,

what

what doth it signify to repent? I was delighted with the sound of that musick when the army marched before the prince, and with the honour of his commission, which put me at the head of a company; but if I had imagined he had not been better established than I find he was, the De'el take me if I would have staid behind at *Carlisle*; at the same time I was reduced to a sad dilemma, for if I had refused to stay, I was liable to be put to death for mutiny; and if I did stay, and should be taken, I was liable to be executed as a traitor, which I find is like to be the case. He also wish'd to live to be revenged on the *French* king, who he said was not to be depended on by prince or subject.

JAMES NICHOLSON, aged 44, was born in *Scotland*, where his parents lived reputably, and gave him a liberal education. He kept a coffee-house in *Leith*, which was resorted to by gentlemen of the best fashion, and was supposed to be in very good circumstances, to which his marrying a young lady, who had a handsome fortune, contributed: she was besides endow'd with every personal accomplishment, and has since brought him six fine children, now all living.— 'Tis supposed that several of the *Jacobites* who frequented his house, particularly Capt. *Gadd*, who was condemned, but since reprieved, had poisoned his principles, and prevailed upon him to quit so happy a settlement, by chimerical notions of the honour he would acquire by re-seating an exiled prince upon his throne. But, however this be, he joined the rebels at *Edinburgh*, and was a lieutenant in *Gadd's* company.— He at first pleaded not guilty, but afterwards desired to withdraw his plea.— He always behaved with great composure and decency; and when Mr *Blood* F (one of the nine rebels before executed) was at his devotions in a private room, the night before his execution, (several days before *Nicholson* was convicted) he said, I hope I shall be retired as poor *Blood* is; for I am sure I have more to answer for than he, because I have done more mischief in *Scotland*, than ever he in *England*.—He often told his friends, that he little expected it would have come to this; but, says he, being overcome by the duke of *Pertb's* persuasions, and dazzled with the glittering of a commission, I engaged, and from that time determined never to look back.

It must be a very great addition to the affliction of this unhappy man, to part with a beautiful, tender, affectionate, and

virtuous wife, and six children, the eldest of them not above ten years of age. She constantly attended him in *Newgate*, and on his removal to the *New Goal*, took a lodging in the neighbourhood, visiting him every day with her eldest daughter, and tho' at these meetings she could never forbear shedding a flood of tears, and bewailing his and her own unfortunate condition, yet she never upbraided him with his ill conduct.

As it is impossible to describe the affecting distress, which filled every eye with tears at the last parting of this unhappy couple, we shall leave it intirely to the readers imagination.

WALTER OGILVIE, 25 years of age, was born of creditable parents in *Bamff*, his father is still living. He was educated a protestant, and taught the principles of loyalty to the present happy establishment; but keeping company with some of the rebels when they enter'd *Bamff*, he imbibed their principles, and joined the party under lord *Lewis Gordon*, who, in regard of his family, and his own natural vivacity, gave him a lieutenant's commission; which encouraged him to act with all his vigour in the service.

When his father first perceived his inclination to take this step, he us'd all the arguments he could think of to dissuade him from it; he only reply'd, that he was so thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the cause in which he had resolved to engage, that he thought himself bound, both by the laws of God and man, to assist with all his power, the person, commonly called the pretender, in recovering his just rights.

He at first pleaded not guilty, but desired to retract it, and begg'd to be recommended to his majesty's mercy.

While they lay under condemnation, he sometimes appeared sullen, and said, 'That he was deceived by the duke of *Pertb*, and the gentleman that stiled himself the *French* ambassador, who assured him, that all the pretender's party were entitled to the benefit of the *Cartel* settled at *Frankfort*, if they should happen to be made prisoners, which assurance made him in the council of war propose to surrender *Carlisle*; and that he desired life, only that he might go against the *French* king, who by his emissaries had seduced him and many of his neighbours into the rebellion.'

After their removal from *Newgate* to the county goal, they lived in a thoughtless jovial manner, till they found themselves under sentence of death, then indeed

deed they began to be more serious, tho' they continued stedfast in the principles which had ruin'd them, to the last.

Early in the morning (the day of execution) a person, suspected to be a popish priest, came into the goal, and talked privately with *Mac Donald* and *Nicholson*, tho' they did not openly profess themselves *Roman Catholics*.

Soon after, being all unchain'd from the floor, they were brought into the fore yard of the goal, where their irons were knock'd off. They were all three drawn on one sledge, *Donald* and *Nicholson* in Highland dress, to the place of execution, where they spent near an hour together in their devotions. And *Ogilvie*, who was a protestant, read from *Kettlewell's Office for Prisoners for Righteousness; true Sons of the Church of England*, a Prayer, Entitled, *for a Person who is condemned for the Testimony of God's Truth and Righteousness*.

After the cart drew away, *Nicholson* pull'd his cap quite over his chin, and never afterwards mov'd. *Mac Donald* and *Ogilvie* dy'd very hard, being both robust young men.

After having hung 15 minutes, *Mac Donald* was cut down, and being laid on the stage, his body was cut open, and his heart and bowels taken out, and burnt in a fire: and then his head was cut off.

And then *Nicholson* and *Ogilvie* were serv'd in the same manner.

Their heads and bodies were brought back in the sledge to the *New Goal*, and interr'd in one grave in *Bloomsbury* new burying ground.

Alexander Mac Gruther, sen. who was to have suffered with these traitors, is reprieved to *Wednesday* the tenth of *September* next.—He pleaded not guilty, and in his defence called four witnesses to prove, that he was forced into the rebellion by the duke of *Perth*, whose vassal he was, and who threaten'd him, if he did not immediately join the army, to burn all his houses, destroy his lands, and drive his cattle away,—but this they could not assert, only that they had heard himself say, that he was order'd to join the duke of *Perth*, and he must comply.—The king's council answered, That no vassal belonging to any of the chieftains, or clans in *Scotland*, were obliged to attend their principals on any account whatever, in person; and even as to horning, hunting, warding and watching, by an act of parliament made in the last reign, they were exempted entirely, only paying one single guinea to their laird or chief,——That, therefore, this defence of the prisoners could be of no

service to him;—and that it was very unreasonable to suppose, that a man unwilling to enter in the rebel army, should continue so long in it, accept of a commission, and appear as an officer against his will; it having been proved, that he was at the battle of *Preston Pans*, as a lieutenant in the pretender's army,—and at *Edinburgh* when the rebels got possession of it, and wore a blue bonnet, with a white cockade, and was in a Highland dress, had a dirk and pistols in his girdle, and was in all respects very active and vigilant, encouraging the rebel officers to be hearty in the cause, and that he did not doubt but success would attend their endeavours:—also, that he marched from *Scotland* into *England* with the rebels; and when *Carlisle* surrender'd to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, he acknowledged himself to be a lieut in *Perth's* regiment; which was proved by two of the captains of the duke's forces, who took the names of the officers who surrender'd.

The prisoners council having said all they could in his defence, the judge summed up the evidence on both sides to the jury, who, without going out of the court, found him guilty of the indictment, on which, as the keeper was taking him from the bar, he said, *by my faith, this is a very infamous verdict they have brought in against me*, and when he was brought there again to receive sentence, said, *that he was forced into the rebel service, and therefore could not be guilty of the indictment*.

E Mr URBAN, Oxon, Aug. 22, 1746.
Conversation now turning much on the manner of dying, give me leave to propose a question to your curious readers.

I Have often wonder'd at that passage in *Isaiah* 38. concerning *Hezekiah's* behaviour when warned by the prophet of approaching death, v. 1, 2, he seems shock'd at it as appears v. 2, 3, then *Hezekiah* turned his face toward the wall and prayed unto the Lord, and said, remember now, O Lord, I beseech thee, how I have walked before thee in truth, &c.—This it is that raises my wonder, had he been a wicked man, his fear of death might easily be accounted for, but his case was quite different, and he seems to me to make that very thing his plea with God for a longer life, which one would imagine should make the thoughts of dissolution not only supportable but even desirable.

I dare not so much as entertain a thought, that one who bears so eminent a character in the book of God, was either ignorant or doubtful of a future state, yet I know not how to reconcile some of his expressions in this chapter, with such a belief; particularly v. 11, and 18, *For the grave cannot praise thee, &c.* by the Grave I cannot think *Hell* is meant there, by what follows in the next verse, *the living, the living he shall praise thee, as I do this day*, where the present life is plainly oppos'd to the grave, death and the pit, &c. in the verse before:

I would therefore with all due submission, humbly intreat some or other of your ingenious readers to assign a reason, "Why *Hezekiah*, a good man, and who could appeal to God himself for the integrity of his conversation, should appear so desirous of life, if he was under no uncertainty as to a future state; seeing *St Paul*, as eminent in his place for doing good, expresses his desire rather to be absent from the body than he might be present with the Lord." You &c.

PHILAGATHUS.

An ABSTRACT of the Returns, made to his Majesty, of the Number of effective Men in the following Regiments, Troops, and Companies, compared with the Number of Men voted by Parliament. [From the Report of the Committee.

Troops and Regiments.	Number of non-com- miss. offi- cers, and pr. men, voted by Parliam.	Number of Effect- ives, by Returns.	Effective Horses	Wanting to complete According to the re- turns.		According to the Estab- lishment.		Dates of Returns,
				Men.	Horf.	Men.	Horf.	
H O R S E.								
1st Tr. of H. Guards	161	132	131			29	30	} 4 Feb. 1745.
2d Tr. of H. Guards	161	133	127			28	34	
1st Tr. of H. Gra. Gds.	165	134	133			31	32	
The Queen's R. Reg.	247	241	235			6	12	11 Ditto.
Field-Marshal Wade's	247	247	247					. . Nov. 1745.
Sir John Ligonier's	331	323	318			8	13	Feb. 16th, 1745-6.
D. of Montagu's Carabin.	247	247	247					11 Feb. 1745-6.
Total	1559	1457	1438			102	121	
DRAGOONS.								
Lieut. Gen. Hawley's	504	453	425	21	49	51	79	2 Feb. 1745-6.
Sir Robert Rich's	504	422	447	52	27	82	57	3 Ditto.
Total	1008	875	872	73	76	133	136	
F O O T.								
1st Reg. of Guards	3080	2689		391		391		} Ditto the 11th.
2d Ditto,	1980	1842		138		138		
3d Ditto	1980	1630		350		350		
1st Bat. of L. Gen. St. Clair's Reg. }	780	729		21		51		2 Ditto.
Major Gen. Skelton's	780	724		26		56		2 Ditto.
L. Gen. Harrison's	780	694		56		86		2 Ditto.
L. Gen. Handasyd's	780	709		41		71		28 Jan. 1745-6.
Br. Gen. Mordaunt's	780	727		23		53		3 Feb. 1745-6.
Maj. Gen. Howard's	780	728		22		52		3 Ditto.
Major Gen. Huske's	780	683		67		97		1st Ditto.
Major Gen. Bragg's	780	730		20		50		2 Ditto.
Br. Gen. Houghton's	780	734		16		46		1st Ditto.
Ld Henry Beauclerk's	780	744		6		36		2 Ditto.
Brig. Douglass's	780	725		25		55		3 Ditto.
Major Gen. Johnson's	780	721		29		59		4 Ditto.
Col. Graham's, late Sowle's }	780	736		14		44		2 Ditto.
Lord John Murray's Highland Reg. }	780	676		74		104		3 Ditto.
Total	17,960	16,221		1319		1739		
Additional Companies.								
12 Comp. at Plymouth	936	781		119		155		31 Jan. 1745-6.
12 Comp. at Portsmouth	936	553		347		383		7 Oct. 1745.
10 Comp. at Newcastle	780	631		119		149		24 Dec. 1745.
Total	2652	1965		585		687		
New-raised Regiments.								
Duke of Bolton's	780	618		132		162		30 Jan. 1745.
Duke of Bedford's	780	764		16		16		14 Dec. 1745.
Duke of Ancafter's	780	729		51		51		26 Jan. 1745-6.
Marquis of Granby's	780	780						8 Ditto.
Earl of Berkeley's	780	769		11		11		25 Ditto.
Ld Visc. Falmouth's	780	779		1		1		30 Jan. 1745-6.
Ld Visc. Harcourt's	780	675		75		105		11 Ditto.
Lord Gower's	780	737		43		43		3 Feb. 1745-6.
Lord Edgcombe's	780	649		131		131		1st Ditto.
Total	7020	6500		460		520		

Regiments and Companies.	Number of Non-com-miss. Officers, and pr. Men, voted by Parliam.	Number of Effectives, by Returns.	Effective Horses.	Wanting to complete According to the re- turns.		According to the Estab- lishment.		Dates of Returns.
				Men.	Hors.	Men.	Hors.	
Regiments at <i>Minorca</i> .								
Major Gen. <i>Read's</i>	780	575		205		205		} 24 Oct. 1745.
Maj. Gen. <i>Wynyard's</i>	780	595		185		185		
Col. <i>Offarrell's</i>	780	637		143		143		
L. Gen. <i>Anstruther's</i>	780	544		236		236		
Late Col. <i>Graham's</i>	780	643		137		137		
Total	3900	2994		906		906		
Reg. at <i>Gibraltar</i> .								
Brigadier <i>Fowkes's</i>	780	699		81		81		} 25 Nov. 1745.
Lt Gen. <i>Hargrave's</i>	780	697		83		83		
Lt Gen. <i>Colambine's</i>	780	702		78		78		
Total	2340	2098		242		242		
Regiments embarked for <i>Cape Breton</i> .								
General <i>Faller's</i>	780	697		83		83		} 28 Oct. 1745.
Col. <i>Warburton's</i>	780	655		125		125		
Total	1560	1352		208		208		
Regiment in the <i>Leeward Islands</i> .								
Lt Gen. <i>Dalzell's</i>	780	527		253		253		24 June 1745.
Reg. in <i>N. America</i> .								
Lt Gen. <i>Philipps's</i>	780	743		37		37		10 Feb. 1745.
Reg. in <i>Georgia</i> .								
M. Gen. <i>Oglethorpe's</i>	770	732		10		38		7 Feb. 1745.
Regiment at <i>Jamaica</i> and <i>Rattan</i> .								
Col. <i>Trelawney's</i>	880	669		179		211		25 June 1745.
<i>New York</i> .								
4 Indep. Companies.	428	396		20		32		24 Dec. 1745.
<i>Providence</i> .								
1 Indep. Company	144	129		12		15		12 Jan. 1744-5.
<i>South Carolina</i> .								
3 Indep. Companies.	330	83		235		247		18 Aug. 1745.
Total	4112	3279		726		833		
Regiment of Invalids	480	409		61		71		
24 Indep. Comp. Inval.	1176	1050		102		126		
Total	1656	1459		163		197		
Total of Horse	1559	1457	1438			102	121	
Ditto of Dragoons	1008	875	872	73	76	133	136	
Ditto of Foot	17,960	16,221		1319		1739		
Ditto of Ad. Comp.	2652	1965		585		687		
Ditto of new raised Reg.	7020	6500		460		520		
Ditto at <i>Minorca</i>	3900	2994		906		906		
Ditto at <i>Gibraltar</i>	2340	2098		242		242		
Dit. emb. for <i>C. Breton</i>	1560	1352		208		208		
Ditto in the Plantations	4112	3279		726		833		
Ditto Invalids	1656	1459		163		197		
Total	43,767	38,200	2310	4682	76	5567	257	

Memorandum. The strength of the other regiments, troops, and companies, in Great Britain, and the plantations, cannot be ascertained, the returns not having been laid before the committee.

Mr URBAN, Exon, Aug. 12, 1746.

dom, and may be found in many ancient English authors. I am, &c.

DEVONIENSIS.

ON perusing those curious pieces the EXMOOR COURTSHIP and SCOLDING in your *Magazines*, I find several words mark'd with an asterisk, as wanting an explanation; and having heretofore liv'd a good while within a few miles of the *forest of Exmoor*,* where that dialect is spoken, and heard a good deal of it, I well remember in what sense all those words are used; which induc'd me to draw up the inclos'd Vocabulary, for the service of your readers in other parts, and perhaps it may afford some help to their understanding our old books. I have added several words that are not to be found either in the *Exmoor Scolding* or *Courtship* (tho' not less common in that quarter) and believe I could recollect as many more, if they would be acceptable. You will in this Vocabulary find all the words which you have mark'd, and you may depend on the truth of my explanation of every one, except two, of which being in doubt, I have mark'd them with a Q. It may not be amiss to observe, that tho' it is call'd a *Devonshire Dialect*, it is not the dialect of the whole county, and that it would be almost as unintelligible to the inhabitants of the southern parts of it, as to a citizen of *London*. Every county, doubtless, has its peculiar dialect, which among the vulgar, and those who are far remov'd from the more considerable towns, is generally barbarous enough; and therefore *Devonshire* is no more to be ridicul'd on that account, than any other large county: For I dare affirm that there is as good *English* in general spoken in some parts of *Devonshire*, as in any part of *England*.

I can't help observing that the Transcriber of the *Exmoor Courtship* has committed some blunders, having used the word *Thek* in many places where an *Exmoorian* would have said *That*, and the *V* instead of *F*, &c. For tho' it be very common with them to change *F* into *V*, *S* into *Z*, *Th* into *D*, &c. yet there are a great many words in which they never make this change, as *Flash*, *Fashion*, *Fine*, *Sea*, *Soul*, *Sad*, *Sarrant* (i. e. servant) *Third*, and many others. It should be observed that they generally use *To* instead of *At*; *Ise*, *ees*, and *ich* for *I*; *Icham*, or *'Cham* for *I am*; *'Chell* for *I shall*, &c. which was once the general mode of proper speaking throughout the king-

* This forest is in *Somersetshire*, and is call'd *Exmoor*, from the river *Ex* having there its rise. (Gent. Mag. Aug. 1746.)

A VOCABULARY of the EXMOOR Dialect, containing all such Words in the Exmoor Scolding and Courtship, the Meaning of which does not appear by the Sense; with the Addition of some others; all accented on their proper Syllables, to shew the Method of their Pronunciation. (with NOTES.)

A Gést, or agást, afraid
 * Agging, murmuring, raising quarrels
 * égging or égging-on, is an expression frequently used in most counties, perhaps, to spur on from *aigu*, Fr. a point of a spur, or needle
 'Alkithole, a fool, a silly oaf
 'Allernbatch (probably of *Ælderr*, elder, and *Bosse*, a botch) a kind of botch or old sore
 A-púrt, sullen
 Aquótt, See Quott
 Art, eight
 Arteen, eighteen
 Avróre, frosty
 A'xen, ashes
 A'xwaddle, a dealer in ashes, and, sometimes, one that tumbles in them
 Azoon, anon
 Baggáged, or Bygáged, mad, bewitch'd
 To Bank, to beat
 Banging, large, great
 Bárngun, a breaking out in small pimples, or pustles in the skin
 Bárra, or Bárrow, a gelt pig
 To the true Ben or Bend (possibly of *Ben-dan Sax.* to stretch out, to yield to) To the purpose, or sufficiently, to the utmost stretch
 Bewhíver'd, lost to ones self, bewil'ler'd
 Biird or Berd, bread
 Blaking, crying 'till out of breath
 Blazing, spreading abroad news
 To Blóggý, to be sullen
 Blówmaunger, a fat blow-cheek'd person
 Bóneshave (Perhaps from bone spavin, a bony crust growing on a horse's heels, or the scratches) a kind of horny tumour Q
 Bóostering, labouring busily, so as to swear
 Bourm, -yeest
 Brándires, a trivet
 Brawn or Broan, a cleft of wood for the fire
 * [As a seem of braunds, is a horse-load of billet-wood; a rick of braunds, is a stack of wood cleft for the fire; so woaken or elmen braunds means oak or elm billets]
 Brífs, dust
 Broach, a spit, spindle
 Búckárd or Búcked (spoken of milk) sour-ed by keeping too long in the milk-bucket, or by a foul bucket
 Búldering (weather,) sultry, hot
 Fff
 Búr-

- Būmish, to grow fat, or increase in bulk,
look bright, rosy
 Butt, a bee-butt, or hive
 Cat-ham'd, fumbling, without dexterity
 Cāuchery, a medicinal composition, or flop
 Champ, a scuffle
 Chānnest, to challenge
 Chaungeling, an idiot, one whom the fai-
 ries have chang'd
 Change, a shirt, or shift
 Chóckling, hectoring, scolding
 Chóunting, quarrelling
 Chúer, a chare, or jobb of work
 Clathing, clothes
 Clável, a chimney-piece
 Cloam, earthen ware
 Coad, unhealthy
 Coajerzéend (*i. e.* a cordwainers end) a
 shoemaker's thread.
 Coander, a corner
 Cóckleett (*i. e.* cock-light) day-break, or
 (sometimes) the dusk of the evening
 Cód-glove, a thick glove without fingers,
 to handle turf
 Condiddled, dispers'd
 Cónkabell, an icicle [*in the Somerset di-*
alect Clinkabell]
 Cóppler-clouts, a kind of splatterdash
 worn on the small of the leg
 To Cotten, to beat one soundly
 To Creem, to squeeze or press together
 Créwnting, grunting or complaining
 Crock, a pot
 Crowd, a violin
 Crowdling, slow, dull, sickly
 Crub or Croust, a crust of bread or cheese
 Cússing, expounding on (applied to a tale)
 Culvers, pigeons
 Daps, likeness [*the very daps of one, the*
exact likeness in shape or manners]
 Dear'd, hurried, frighten'd, stunn'd
 Dem! you slut!
 Dímmet, the dusk of the evening
 Dinder, thunder
 Dinderex, a thunder-bolt
 Dorns, doorposts
 Dóveth, it thaws.
 Dowl, the devil
 Dreac, thread } and in general all words
 Dree, three } beginning with Th,
 sound D instead thereof
 To Drou, to dry
 Drúmbledrane, a drone [*or humble bee*]
 Dúbbed, blunt
 Dúgged or Dudded, draggle-tail'd.
 Eart one, eart to'ther, now one, then the
 other
 Eél-thing, or Ill-thing, St Anthony's fire
 Eléwn, eleven
 E'-long, slanting
 Elt, See It
 Ewte, to pour in
 Fitchole, a polcat, [*fitcher or fitchet, in*
other counties]
 Foust, dirty
 Full-itated, spoken of a leasehold estate,
 that has 3 lives subsisting on it
 Fústiluggs, a big-bon'd person
 Gállied, frighten'd
 Gállibagger, a bug-bear
 Gálliment, a great fright
 Gámmerell, the small of the leg
 G'and or G'ender, go yonder
 Gánny, a turkey
 Gáo-wing, chiding
 Gápesnest, a raree show, a fine sight
 Geed, gave
 Ghówering or Jowering, quarrelsome
 Ginged or Jinged, bewitch'd
 Gint or Jynt, joint
 Girred, draggle-tail'd
 Glam, a wound or sore
 Glówing, staring
 Glúmping, sullen, or sour-looking
 Griddle, a grid-iron
 Grízzledemundy, a laughing fool, one
 that grins at every thing
 Grízzling laughing, smiling
 Gubb, a pandar, or go-between
 Gurt, great
 Gútering, eating greedily [*guttling*]
 Hággage, a flattern
 Hálzening, predicting the worst that can
 happen
 Hanje or Hange, the purtenance of any
 creature [*in Somerset, lamb's head and*
pur'tnance, is the head, heart, liver
and lights]
 Hántick, frantick
 Hare, her, also us'd for She
 Hárrest, harvest
 Háwchamouth, one that talks indecently
 Háwthorn, a kind of bitch, or pin, cut out
 in an erect board, to hang a coat on, or
 the like
 To Henn, to throw
 Héwstring, short-breath'd, wheezing
 Hórry, mouldy 2
 To Hoppy, to hop or caper
 Hózee, to be badly off
 Húckmuck, a little tiny fellow [*thick,*
stuffed]
 Húcksheens, the hocks or hams
 Husking, shuffling and shrinking up ones
 shoulders
 Jacketawád, an Ignis Fatuus
 It, or Elt, a gelt sow
 Kee, kine or cows
 Kep, a cap
 Kerping, carping, finding fault
 Kíttepacks, a kind of buskins
 Labb, a blab
 To Lackee, to be wanting from home
 Lamps'd, lam'd or hurted

Lathing, invitation
 Leech-way, the path in which the dead
 are carried to be buried
 Leéry, empty, unloaded
 Loblolly, an odd mixture of spoon-meat
 Lock! What! Heyday!
 Loff, low
 Lóngcripple, a viper
 Looze, a hog-fly
 To Loustree, to work hard
 Lowing, piling up one thing on another
 To Lundge, to lean on any thing
 Lymptwigg, a lapwing
 Malls, the measles
 Marl, a marvel, a wonder
 Mafs, acorns, [mast]
 Maz'd, mad, crazy [so a maz'd-man
 for madman]
 Mews, moss
 Min or Men, them, e. g. Put min up,
 i. e. Put them up
 Moyle, a mule
 To Moyley, to labour hard like a mule
 Muggard, sullen
 Muggots, chitterlings, also a calf's pluck
 To Mull, to pull and tumble one about
 Mux, dirt
 Neeald, a needle
 Niddick, the nape of the neck
 Ninniwatch, a longing desire or expectati-
 on of a thing
 Nose-gigg, a toe-piece on a shoe
 Oavis, the eaves of a house
 Over, material, important, e. g. I have
 an over errand to you. (p. 298 H)
 To take Owl, to take amiss
 Ownty, empty
 Páddick, a toad
 To Páddle, to tiddle
 Pálching, patching or mending clothes
 Pálching, walking slowly
 Pame, a christening blanket, a mantle
 Páncrock, an earthen pan
 Pánking, panting
 Párbeaking, fretful
 Peek, a prong, or pitchfork
 Péstle, or leg, of pork
 Pilm, dust raised by the wind
 To Ping, to push
 Pingzwill, a boyl
 To take Pip at a thing, to take it ill
 Pístering, whispering
 Pixy, a fairy
 Plálad, in a fine condition
 To Plim, to swell or encrease in bulk, or to
 make any thing swell by beating
 Plump, a pump
 Pódger, a platter or pewter dish
 To Pómster, to act the empirick
 To Póochee, to make mows at a person
 Pook, a cock of hay
 To Pótee, to push with ones feet
 Prill'd, sour'd

Prinked, well dress'd, fine, neat
 To Pritch, to check or withstand †
 † [A term for making holes in the leathers of
 cards to admit the wire]
 Prósets, buskins
 Pung, push'd
 Púrting or a-púrt, sullen
 Putch to hand up, (pitch) sheaves or the
 like with a pitch-fork.
 Quélstring, hot, sultry, [sweltry]
 Quérking, grunting
 Quott or Aquott, weary of eating; also
 sat down
 Rábble-rote, a repetition of a long story,
 a tale of a tub
 Ragrówtering, playing at romps
 Ranish, ravenous
 Rathe (not rear, as Gay has it) early,
 soon, e. g. a leet rather, i. e. a little
 while ago, a little sooner; [why do you
 op so rathe; or rise so early]
 To Ream, to stretch
 Rearing, mocking, by repeating another's
 words with disdain, or the like
 Reart, right
 Réarting (i. e. righting) mending
 Réxen, rushes
 To Rey ones self, to dress ones self [aray]
 Ripping one up, telling him all his faults
 Rittling, wheazing [quasi rattling]
 Roundhaving, chiding exceedingly
 Rumple, a large debt contracted by little
 and little.—[Somersetshire. "I will
 come to a rumple, or breaking, at last"]
 To Scorfe or Scoace, to exchange
 Sewent or Suent, even, regular, all alike
 Shéenstrads, splatterdashs
 Sherking or Sharking, and eager desire to
 cheat or defraud another
 To take a Shoard, to drink a cup too much
 Shool, a shovel
 To Shoort, to shift for a living
 Sifs, a great fat woman
 Skotch or Squotch, a notch
 Slotter, nastiness
 To Sowl, to tumble ones clothes, to pull
 one about, &c.
 Spalls, chips, also things cast in ones teeth
 Spare, slow
 Spewring, a boarded partition
 Sprey, spruce, ingenious
 To Spúdee, to stir or spread a thing abroad
 Squélstring, sultry
 Stéehopping, playing the hobby-horse
 Stewardly, like a good housewife
 Stéyan or Stean, an earthen pot, like a jar
 To Stile or Stilee, to iron clothes
 Stirrups, a kind of buskins
 Strámmer, a great lye
 Stróaking, milking after a calf has suck'd
 Stroil, strength and agility
 A good Stubb, a large sum of money
 Sture, a steer, also a dust raised

Súffing, *sobbing*
 Swill, *to swallow down ones throat*
 Swillett, *growing turf set on fire for manuring the land*
 Tállet (i. e. top-loft) *a hay loft*
 Tánbaste or Tánbale, *scuffling, struggling*
 Taply or Tapely, *early in the morning*
 Tatchy, *peevish*
 Teaster, *the canopy of a bed*
 Ted or Tet, *to be order'd or permitted to do a thing, as, I Ted go home, i. e. I am to go home*
 Terra, *a turf*
 To Tervee, *to struggle and tumble, to get free*
 Tetties (from Teats) *breasts*
 Thek or Théekee or Théecka, *this is (generally, not always) us'd for That when it is a pronoun demonstrative, but never when it is a pronoun relative, or a conjunction, in which cases Thet or Thate is the word us'd*
 Therle, *gaunt, lean*
 To Thir, Thear, Der, Dear or Dere, *to frighten, hurt, or strike dead*
 Tho, then, *at that time*
 Thúmping, *great, huge*
 To Ting, *to chide severely*
 Tótle, *a slow, lazy person*
 Tótlíng, *slow, idle*
 Tourn, *a spinning wheel*
 To Toze, *to pull abroad wool, &c.*
 Troant, *a foolish fellow, and sometimes a lazy loiterer, a truant*
 Trolúbber, *a husbandman, a day-labourer*
 Trub, *a slut (not a little squat woman, as Bailey has it)*
 Twine, *packthread*
 To Vang, *to take or receive*
 To Vang to, *to stand sponsor to a child*
 Véaking, *fretfulness, peevishness*
 Vígging, *See Potee*
 Vinnied, *mouldy*
 Vinny, *a scolding-bout*
 To Vit, *to dress (meat, &c.)*
 Vitty, *decent, handsome, well*
 Umber, *number*
 Voor, *a furrow*
 Vore, *forth*
 To drow Vore, *to twit one with a fault*
 Vóre-days or Voar-days, *late in the day*
 Vore-reert, *forth-right, without circum-spection*
 Upazét, *in perfection*
 Upzétting, *a gossiping or christening feast*
 Vung, *receiv'd*
 Vull-itátad, *See Full-stated*
 Vurdin, *a farthing*
 Vur-vore, *far forth*
 Wángery, *flabby*
 Wáshamouthe, *a blabb*
 Wáshbrew, *flummery*
 Wattáil, *a drinking song on twelfth-day*

eve, throwing toast to the apple-trees in order to have a fruitful year; which seems to be a relick of a heathen sacrifice, to Pomona ||

|| Wassail, or Was-beil, to wish health. See Observat. on Macbeth, p. 41.

Wétherly, *with rage and violence*
 Whérret } *a great blow,*
 Whísterpoop } *(perhaps a back-hand stroke)*
 Whitwich, *a pretended conjurer that discovers, and sells charms for witchcraft*
 Whótjecombe, *what d'ye call him*
 Whott, *hot*
 Why-vore, *or for Why vore, wherefore*
 Wop, *a wasp*
 Wráxling, *wrestling*
 Yállow beels or Yellow boys, *guineas*
 Yead, *head*
 Yéaveling, *evening*
 Yees, *eyes*
 Yeevil, *a dung-fork*
 Yérring, *noisy*
 Yéwmors, *embers, hot-ashes*
 Yeo, *an ewe*
 Zénnet, *a week, a sev'night*
 Zess, *a pile of sheaves in a barn*
 Zew, *a sow*
 Zewnteen, *seventeen*
 Zigg, *urine*
 Zínnyla, *son-in-law*
 Zive, *a scythe*
 Zówerswopped, *ill-natur'd*
 Zowl, *a plough*

I could muster up many more words in this barbarous dialect, but

Ne quid nimis. DEVON.

What is between hooks [], and the notes, is an addition to the Vocabulary; and we hope will not offend the author.

A Letter from Mons. ———, Chamberlain to the King of P———, to Mons. ———, (not less extraordinary than that lately forwarded hither by M. Van Hoey.)

S I R,

THE king my master, who, amidst the troubles of Europe, pursues no other interest than those of the publick good, and the necessary peace, which he so much desires; has read, with great attention, the letter which the King of France has caused to be wrote by his minister, to the ambassador of the states general, concerning Prince C——— and his partizans, who, by the chance of war have been defeated, after performing miracles of valour. The king my master would have wrote in the same manner upon this subject, had

he been required, tho' he is not allied by blood to the House of S-----t. The merit of prince E----- is alone sufficient to determine any monarch, who is a friend to courage and clemency, to act in this manner.

We are greatly surpris'd at our court, to hear that several persons at *Paris* think this letter, in the king of *France*'s name, is not wrote with sufficient spirit and dignity; and that the council of L-----n look upon it as too bold and presumptuous. Our court, which is neither actuated by the cabals which may divide *Paris*, nor by the opinions which may prevail at the court of St J-----s, is unanimously agreed, that this declaration, which the king of *France* has made of his sentiments, is, at once, worthy of a most christian king, who makes war with a view to peace; and who has the virtue to shew, even his enemy, what kings owe to humanity. We not only look upon this behaviour as an instance of generosity, but as an overture towards an accommodation.

We are here firmly perswaded of two things; which are, That the ministry of *France* entertains a sincere desire of peace, and that it will pursue the war with constancy and vigour.

It is high time that this war, the effects of which we have long felt, by the interruption of our commerce, should at last have an end. We were in great hopes of it, when we perceived the greatest part of the United Provinces did sincerely desire it; and that the king of *France* had so far accomplish'd this great work, as to sign a treaty with the king of S-----a, which was at last to have contented more than one of the parties concerned, and have been a certain furtherance of the general good. God has not permitted these noble intentions, and this admirable policy, to produce the desired effect: But they must, at last, succeed; for I may venture to say, that a powerful and well served king, who has a sincere desire of peace, cannot long desire it in vain.

It would be very strange, if the most christian king should propose it within the walls of *Antwerp*, at the head of more than an 100,000 men, and should not obtain it. Whom ought we then to praise? Whom ought we then to blame? To whom shall we impute the troubles of *Europe*? And upon whom will fall its calamities? As to the rest, monsieur, you may be persua-

ded, that they are the enemies of this peace, who spread all the little low reports you tell me of; who propagate ridiculous rumours, and who blame so upright and well meaning a ministry, for their discourses, and for mean and indecent expressions. We receive these little calumnies here, with all the contempt they deserve, &c. &c.

The SPEECH made by the Archbishop of York, at the Head of the Dean and Clergy, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on his Arrival at that City, July 23, from Scotland.

PERMIT me, Sir, in the name of my brethren, the clergy of this diocese and province (the king's ever-faithful subjects) to testify to your royal highness their exceeding joy at your happy and victorious return out of the North. I want words to express the fulness of our grateful hearts on this occasion, and therefore I shall not attempt it.——Your conduct, royal Sir, has been glorious; and tho' the things you have done for the nation are singularly great, your manner of performing them is still more to be admired. You have restored the publick tranquillity at a very critical season, and done it, Sir, as became your high character in every amiable light. Courage is almost natural to a young prince, and is inherent in your royal blood; activity and industry are often constitutional; but to plan a great design maturely at a perilous conjuncture, to execute it with all the coolness, and caution, and providence of an old general, actuated with the fire and exertion of a young one, to use moderation and modesty in success, and in the midst of victory (where obdurate perfidy did not call for exemplary punishment) to treat unnatural and unprovok'd rebels to the best government in the world, as deluded subjects——These are things, Sir, which truth obliges me to say (tho' unpolitely in the hearing of your royal highness) shew the greatness of your understanding, and the goodness of your heart, which make every subject of *Great Britain* not only admire, and love, and serve you, as the son of their royal master, and the brother of their beloved prince, but trust and depend upon you, as the happy instrument of heaven to save, and protect, and raise the honour of the nation.——Go on as you have begun, Great Sir, in the paths of virtue and true glory: and may the good providence of God al-

always go along with you, direct all your counsels, cover your head in the day of battle, and, as you fight the cause of truth and liberty, give uninterrupted success to all your undertakings.

His Royal Highness return'd a most gracious Answer.

The SPEECH of the RECORDER of YORK on the same Occasion, when the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. presented to his Royal Highness, the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE city of York begs leave to congratulate your highness on your safe arrival here, secure from those dangers, which, for the sake of your country only, you exposed yourself to; and to express their sense of the honour done them by being admitted into the presence of their immediate deliverer from all those evils which popery and slavery threatened; the preserver of all those blessings to us, which, under his majesty's most auspicious government, we have in every circumstance of life the full enjoyment of.

This city, had they had a more timely notice of the honour your royal highness now does them, would have attempted to have receiv'd your highness in a manner more agreeable to what they intended; but, at present, can only, as a small testimony of their duty to his majesty and his family, and as a small acknowledgment of what they owe personally to your royal highness, beg your acceptance of this box, and to permit them to enrol your name as a member of this city: an honour our ancestors have in no times ever equalled, and which our posterity must ever with gratitude and duty remember, so long as his majesty's family shall continue upon the throne of these kingdoms, and your royal highness's glorious and heroic acts shall be remember'd, which we most sincerely wish may be as long as time itself shall endure.

The judges upon the circuit paid their compliments to his royal highness, and the city was illuminated from end to end, and the acclamations of the people were such, as cannot be remember'd on any other occasion.

S I R,

ON reading Mr Budge's query in your *Magazine* for June last (p. 289.) con-

cerning the legality or illegality of marrying a brother's widow, and the answer to it in your last (p. 362.) I hope you will indulge a constant purchaser with publishing the following remarks; for, I believe, there are many people who would be glad to see that case explained, not only with regard to the *Scripture*, where I think the legality is plain from the precepts and examples, but to the law of the land, and the laws of *Doctors Commons*. If marriage is intended by those expressions in *Levit. xviii.* as I suppose it is, the exact parallel case to this is excepted, when it happens, *ver. 18* of that *Chap.* for the prohibition there extends no further than her life time; and in all the old bibles, the words are very plain, and fully shew, when death has dissolved the former marriage, the other marriage, or freedoms with the wife's sister, which were before prohibited, are not then unlawful. And if a man may, according to that text, marry the sister of his former wife, then a woman may marry the brother of her former husband. — Mr O. Reperet says it was absolutely unlawful under the Mosaic dispensation to marry a brother's widow, unless childless; and quotes *Matth. xxiii. 24.* which seems to have no reference to the case.

It seems not to be forbid by the *Levitical* law, nor by act of Parliament, 32 Henry VIII. (which was after all the laws and disputes this case had caused in *England* in that reign) intitled *What persons may marry*, and was confirmed under *Edw. VI.* and by an act 1 *Eliz.* which declared that no degree of consanguinity or affinity for the future should be any bar to marriages not forbidden by the *Levitical* law, and all process against any but the violator of the *Levitical* law was forbidden, which act, I apprehend, was wisely designed to settle all the disputes this case had caused. But now it seems to be forgot, or custom has forbid the use of it; for I think it impossible to reconcile it to the table of marriages, and to the canons, which declare such a marriage incestuous. But as the disputes which this case caused are long since subsided, and now no particular party or persons of eminence and power concerned in its decision, I take it to be a case of natural liberty, not forbid by any divine laws, as I can find, and think it no way inconsistent with the good of society, which, as it has been part of the glory of his present Majesty's reign to enlarge, so I humbly hope (if there should be occasion) to see this affair explained, and that some gentleman of the clergy, or of *Doctors Commons*, who is a lover of truth and liberty, will, by means of your *Magazine*, clear the difficulty; that if such a marriage is inconsistent with truth, the law of the land, or the good of society, it may no more disturb the breast of any, and, particularly, your humble servant,

Aug. 12, 1746.

A WIDOWER.

H The large profit gained by the undertakers for raising 3 millions, &c. (See p. 191.)

THE following calculation of the advantage that may be supposed to accrue to the undertakers of the scheme for

for raising three millions of money for the service of the year 1746, with the observations thereon, are submitted to the consideration of the public.

50,000 lottery tickets, sold in an average at 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ticket, amounts to	525,000	A
45,000 <i>l.</i> per ann. life-annuities, sold in an average at 12 1 half years purchase	562,000	
2,500,000 bank 4 per cent. annuities, sold in average at 94 per cent.	2,350,000	
	<hr/> 3,437,500	B

As the prices of tickets have run from 10*l.* 1*s.* to 11*l.* 6*s.* and of life-annuities from 11 to 14 years purchase, and of Bank 4 per cent. from 88 to 105 per cent. the average prices in the above calculation cannot be very wide of the mark, especially if it be considered, that various bargains have been transacted herein, buying and reselling over and over again. But whether the average prices are really higher or lower, imports not much as to one point in view, which is, to shew that altho' the government borrows but three millions, yet the subjects do contribute a greater sum, just so much more as the profit amounts unto, more than the three millions, whatever that sum be; consequently, there is so much less money at market to supply the government with another year.

If the average prices before stated be allowed, then the profit on this bargain is 437,500*l.* which is not to be computed as made upon the whole three millions, but only upon so much thereof as is actually paid in.

On the tickets 50 per C. is paid	250,000	C.
On the 4 per cent. annuities	1,000,000	
40 per cent. paid in	<hr/> 1,250,000	E

The profit of 437,500*l.* comes out, on 1,250,000*l.* at 35 per cent. But as there is another payment near due upon the 4 per cent. annuities; say, that 1,625,000*l.* is paid in, and then the profit comes out at 26*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* 7 3ths per cent.

If the profit were reckoned to be made, even upon the three millions, then it will come out at 14*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per cent. But the undertaker always computes his profit upon the sum he has advanced, therefore must be taken only on so much as is paid in.

As the government give 45,000*l.* per

ann. life-annuities to the undertakers for supplying the three millions, which by a fair computation will stand the government in 675,000*l.* whereto if 437,500 be added, the computed profit made by the undertakers out of the subjects pockets, which surely must be taken into the account, then it appears that this scheme of raising the supply of three millions, stands the nation in 1,112,500.

Schemes of this kind may suit with the Craft of the longheads of *Exchange-Ally*, as it brings gifts to their mill, and occasions a brisk traffick amongst them; while some few of them get great estates at once, but still the nation is not enrich'd by their gains, and what is yet more pernicious, people, by these examples, are incited to a wrong pursuit after gain, and thereby taken off from a right one.—It is the gain and advantage that is made by foreign traffick, that only can enrich and support this or any nation.

[The following omitted in April.]

An account of the wounds, fractures and contusions observed on the head, arms and body of Mrs Elizabeth Dalrymple, as the same were examined by a surgeon, in presence of the coroner and his inquest, at the house of the said Mrs Dalrymple, on Wednesday, March 29, 1746. (See p. 175 F)

ONE large wound with a fracture of the temporal and parietal bones of the skull, on the left side of the head.

One other wound just above that, upon the parietal bone with a fracture of the skull, as in like manner with the former.

One other wound upon the occipital bone of the head, which was fractured also, and the broken skull beat in upon the brain.

Any one of the wounds above mentioned were fully sufficient to occasion the death of the party.

One large wound quite thro' on the right side of the face into the orbit of the eye, in which a part of the bone is cut off.

One other large wound just below that, in which the os maxillare, or cheek bone, is cut quite thro', and the wound penetrating the membrane of the mouth.

One large wound quite thro' the cheek into the jaw-bone and mouth.

Also several small wounds and contusions upon the throat, neck and breast.

One large wound on the left arm, in which the end of the radius, one of the bones of the lower arm, is cut off, and the joint of the elbow laid open.

Also many other small wounds and contusions upon that lower arm and hand.

One deep wound penetrating quite into the bone of the upper arm of the right side.

Also a great number of other smaller wounds and contusions on the lower arm and hand, on the same side.

On the back part of both upper arms, also

on the shoulder, neck and back innumerable small wounds and contusions, in all near 140.

The surgeon declared that he believed all the above-mentioned wounds, fractures and contusions were made by a butcher's or kitchen cleaver, there not appearing one made by any sharp instrument or other weapon whatsoever.

From the General Evening Post.

REBELS *no Martyrs.*

IT is confidently said by the friends of the lately executed rebels, that they acted from conscience; and thence it is inferred (as their said friends say they died undaunted) that they are martyrs. The propositions and the inference are intended to delude weak minds, and to support a party. I shall, in brief, explain what is generally understood by conscience; and then illustrate, by a few examples, how that name has been abused, and shall shew that those rebels have no title to be ranked as martyrs, unless it be such martyrs as I shall name hereafter.

Conscience, when grounded upon reason, searching after truth, is such conviction as results upon the examination of any proposition; this is the conscience of a rational man: But very frequently conscience is no other than an opinion taken on the credit of others, who generally use such their credit to impose on their followers; and when the mind is once blinded by wrong belief or opinion, then there arises a conscience from such belief, which troubles the mind when it goes against that belief; but gives confidence when the mind acts agreeable to that wrong belief, though the man is guided to the most cruel and immoral acts; else people, otherwise of humane dispositions, could not be spectators and applauders of the cruel punishments inflicted, pursuant to sentence of the courts of inquisition, on their neighbours and friends for heresy, which is whatever the inquisitors please to adjudge as such, even the most innocent opinion. It is also wrong belief, and has produced innumerable evils, to hold the indefeasible hereditary right to a crown, (a title assumed by King *James I.* a weak prince, who claimed the crown of *England* as he was descended from a daughter of King *Henry VII.* a very politick prince, who thought his title, gained by the sword, and strengthened by a marriage with the heiress of the house of *York*, too weak till confirmed by parliament) whether the claimer of that right be tyrant, idiot, or madman, each

of which qualities are incapacities to that high office, constituted for the good of the whole; as the tyrant reduces every thing to his own meer will, and idiots or madmen want the power to judge of right or wrong, to determine which is one chief end of government.

It is the grand and chief plea of the rebels, that they acted in support of hereditary right. On this their plea, their adherents make them to have acted from conscience; and to have died martyrs. Our present constitution of civil government has been established by laws beneficial to society and commerce, for more than half a century. All those who were lately executed for rebellion, were born, bred up, and protected under those very laws; and each one had given his consent, either personally by his oath, or by the bearing of office, or the voting for members of parliament, or else by his representative in parliament, to the present government; and, after these conditions and actions, to plead conscience for rebellion against a government which had protected all her subjects in the full enjoyment of their rights even to licentiousness, is the greatest absurdity. *Ravilliac*, who stabbed and murdered that great prince, *Henry IV. of France*, pleaded conscience (and with as much reason as the present rebels) for that his most inhuman parricide.

E As a proof that the rebels acted from conscience, the adherents to them affirm, though it be not admitted, that they died undaunted, and are martyrs to their conscience. It was the business of the party, by Romish and Non-juring priests, to keep those condemn'd men, their tools, warm with liquor and enthusiasm, either of which, without one grain of reason, the foundation of a good conscience, has kept up the spirits of great criminals, even under sentence of death, and near the time of execution.

G If men are to be judged, from their undaunted behaviour at the time of their execution, to have acted from good conscience, and therefore martyrs, the Romish annals can produce many such martyrs, even *Guy Fawkes* and others who suffered for the gunpowder treason nor are the annals of *Tyburn* without such martyrs, though they suffered death for robbery and murder. And, presume, these last mentioned criminals had in reason juster cause to depart the world undauntedly, than the rebels late

ly executed, as the crimes of the latter were in the sense of the law (*et lex est summa ratio*) of a higher nature than the former; for no crime can transcend rebellion, continued for some months triumphantly over the lives and property of loyal subjects, defending the laws, and a just, prudent, and mild sovereign, till a glorious deliverer went forth to fight our battle, and by victory crushed the hydra.

That in the dying words of the rebels they should belye and defame our sovereign, and his government, was natural to men who had forfeited their lives for attempting to destroy a government too strong for their most wicked arts: But lyes were their last and only weapons when they were subdued, and with these they fought even at the gallows. Yours, &c.

ANDREW HORNE.

An Account of the Skirmish at GOLSPIE, near Dunrobin, in the County of Sutherland, which happened on the 15th of April 1746.

Mr URBAN,

THE world has been deceiv'd by a relation of this affair in the *London Courant* (May 13) by which it is pretended that this was entirely acted by Lord Reay's militia, whereas there was not a man belonging to that Lord within 12 miles of the place that day.— It was thus,——

About 10 in the morning, the Earl of Cromarty, with 14 officers on horse-back, and 15 footmen all armed, in order to join his men to the number of 400, in their way to the little ferry, was obliged to pass the burn of Golspie, where 20 men of Lord Sutherland's militia, commanded by one of his ensigns John Mackay, lay in ambush, and upon the approach of the rebels, fired a volley of small arms, upon which the rebels, horse and foot, returned with all speed to Dunrobin Castle, the house of Lord Sutherland, and there shut themselves up, with their horses; soon after they hoisted a signal on the castle, which made Lord Cromarty's men change their rout, and return to this castle, as was concerted; in their way, Lord Sutherland's militia, to the number of 180 only, rushed upon them from the hills, and attacked them on all quarters; and put them to flight, killed and drowned about 90, and took 160 prisoners, whom they conducted to the castle of Dunrobin, when some of Lord Sutherland's officers were admitted to treat with the rebels; in the mean time; ensign Mackay, who had been admitted before, to treat with the rebels, perswaded the 15 armed men, who waited below, to lay down their arms, which he secur'd in the lodge, and thereafter wrested the key of the gate from the person who was entrusted with it, and opened the gate, and admitted 26 men of the Earl's militia, whom he conducted up to the dining room, where the rebels were, and

(Gent. Mag. Aug. 1746.)

summoned them to lay down their arms, which they immediately did, and were soon after put on board of one of his majesty's ships, and sent to Inverness.

His MAJESTY's most gracious
A SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, August 12, 1746.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing to you my entire satisfaction in your proceedings. The zeal and vigour, which you have so unanimously shewn for the support of my government; for suppressing the late rebellion; and for bringing the guilty to justice, in which you have been so universally seconded by my good subjects, have not only fully answered my expectations, but give me the best assurance, that you are determined to perfect this good work, by settling our tranquillity at home upon solid foundations, and extinguishing the hopes of the pretender and his adherents.

The powers, which you thought fit to repose in me on this occasion, have been employ'd in the most proper and effectual manner, and made strictly subservient to those purposes only, for which you intended them: And it has pleased the divine providence, in a most signal manner, to bless the measures, we have taken, with success. I am very sensible, there are matters of great moment still behind, which are necessary for our lasting security, and preventing the like calamities for the future; but as a foundation is prudently laid for your proceeding upon them in the next session, I was unwilling to detain you longer out of your respective countries, at this advanced season of the year.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the posture of affairs abroad appears more favourable than when I last spoke to you. As soon as the safety of my own kingdom would permit, I sent such a body of troops, as could be spared from hence, to strengthen the allied army in the Netherlands, for the defence of the United Provinces, and opposing the further progress of France on that side. By means of this succour, and other powerful assistances, which you have enabled me to furnish, that army has been very considerably augmented, and is become much stronger than was expected at the beginning of the year. This event, together with the happy successes of the Austrian and Sardinian

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armies in *Italy*, and some other incidents, which have happened to the advantage of the common cause, give us a better prospect of bringing our enemies to reason, and procuring a safe and honourable peace, which is my great end and aim.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The great readiness and cheerfulness, with which you have granted me the supplies for the current year, require my particular thanks. I am very sensible of the extraordinary difficulties, which the circumstance of the times brought upon this important service, and upon the public credit in general; and which nothing but your prudence and firmness could have overcome. What you have given shall be strictly applied to the purposes you intended: And you cannot but have observed my desire to lessen the public expence, as far as possible, by taking the first opportunity to disband those regiments, which the laudable and active zeal of several of my faithful subjects, of the first rank and distinction, had added to our strength on this occasion.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have had such ample experience of your unshaken fidelity, and of your affection and attachment to me and my family, that I rely, with the utmost confidence, on your future conduct. I cannot doubt, that, during this recess, you will, in your several stations, use your utmost endeavours to restore and preserve the peace of the kingdom; to heal the wounds which this unnatural rebellion may have made; and to encourage and cultivate in my subjects that spirit of loyalty and zeal for the present establishment, which has so remarkably appeared: The impressions of it shall ever remain upon my mind, and be demonstrated by the continuance of my vigilance, and endeavours to make them a happy people.

LETTER in the *Daily Advertiser*, Aug. 8.

S I R,

IT would be an unpardonable omission at this time not to observe to the public the greatness of his majesty's mercy, who, out of seventeen convicted, has been graciously pleased to pardon eight, hereby giving proof of that virtue which warms his royal breast, and must make him the glory of this, and admiration of succeeding ages.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Answered by another next Day.

S I R,

IT is an unpardonable presumption at this time to insinuate to the public, that, out of seventeen the most execrable criminals in nature, eight of them are absolutely pardon'd. The design of A. B. in his letter yesterday is too apparent to succeed; it now being the zealous desire of this nation, that his majesty will give proof of that virtue which warms his royal breast, by withstanding all attacks of dissimulation and bold importunity, and by exercising such rigid justice in a paternal care of his people, as will make him the glory of this, and admiration of succeeding ages.

C. D.

From the Daily Advertiser.

JACOBITES incorrigible.

AS the present conjuncture of our domestic affairs seems to promise us either the establishment of a lasting happiness, or a confirm'd state of disquiet; it is the indispensable duty of every *Briton*, to use his utmost powers in awaking his fellow subjects to a just sense of their sufferings, and future danger from the wicked attempts of the *Jacobite* faction: A faction raised upon principles the most false, unnatural, and destructive to all our civil and religious rights, that ever were conceived; yet never to be mov'd by reason, softened by lenity, or extinguish'd by distress; but permanent as poison in the nature of serpents.

For a long course of years, we have seen these kingdoms deluded with notions that the *Jacobite* party was in a manner extinct, or at least brought, by time, and happy experience of the most benign government in the world, to an acquiescence with national opinion and election: But how plainly does now appear the folly of ever expecting to see that sort of men made social creatures! A just mind cannot reflect, without the highest indignation, that a small minority, such as the *Jacobites* were lately thought, should not only refuse a natural submission to the force of reason, and acknowledge the common right of a majority, but even dare to intend the persecution and ruin of a community, far superior to themselves in power and number, and to which they stand indebted for the greatest tenderness and clemency. Such obstinacy, virulence and ingratitude in men, can exist only in those of the most evil, irreclaimable spirits, and who nearest resemble

seem a miserable being, that never was pitied.

The general joy on the suppression of the rebellion, though perfectly just, should not intoxicate or lay us asleep, when the utmost care and resolution is necessary to prevent a bad succession of consequences: For not to make the proper use of a victory, may be as bad as not to have gained it. The blow fallen on the rebels, if not followed, by the greatest severity, may only serve as a lesson of caution, not terror, to them; and expose us to more danger than we have yet surmounted. We plainly see the *Jacobites* actuated by something more than the absurd notions of indefeasible right, and that a just opposition to their designs has inflamed them with the most furious rancor and hatred against their patient countrymen. We find them leagued with the greatest enemies of mankind, to embroil and distress us, in points different from that of establishing a king; seducing our subjects into foreign service; endeavouring by secret information and assistance to give our enemies all advantages; promoting the interest of hostile agents; contriving to impair the national credit; and, what is most cruel, deceiving us by plausible bold falsties, (and the deepest infernal craft,) of feuds and animosities among themselves, upon subjects of indifference to them. For what equivalent to our happiness and security should these monstrous injuries be borne? It now seems that providence has given us the opportunity of at least reducing the number of these malignant wretches; and tho' the total extirpation of them may not be practicable, surely none should be spared that have ventured to infringe our laws. I would not be thought of a cruel sanguinary disposition, or to include in my meaning those inoffensive people who carry their principles no farther than speculation; but I do assert, that the lives of ten thousand destructive profligates, are not to be esteemed in value equal to the security and welfare of the same number of good men. The very basis and intention of our laws support this assertion, and I make it in a reasonable zeal for the preservation of them.

The *Jacobites* are not to be considered as a body of men acting justly upon principles of conscience, for the right worship of God, and happiness of his creatures; but as their practices manifestly shew, they are an obstinate, disobedient minority, denying the autho-

rity of the state under which they live, and seeking all opportunities to destroy it; We are therefore to deem them to many individual criminals, as we do highwaymen, house-breakers, and incendiaries.

Now, therefore, do the hopes of his majesty's good subjects unite to see condign punishment, and exemplary rigour exercised on all that variety of traitors (whether * subscribers, remitters, or fighting men) that the law can claim, for justice, example, and wise prevention; and let our pity recur to them, as authors of their own destruction, not attend them when suffering for their own wickedness, and the good of mankind.

Whoever has incurred a capital punishment, against the importunity of a numerous family, must have had an obdurate, remorseless heart; and if not of a degree to assist his family by the industrious use of his personal abilities, his death, tho' a transient subject of grief, is no loss to them, but that of his person; and let the families by him made miserable, be heard in their turn.

Whoever has acted in repugnance to his avow'd principles, is the fitter object of severity, as a false friend is worse than an open enemy: And whoever presumes to intrude with fallacious representations to the throne, let him reflect on the calamities and dreadful scene of affairs in last winter, with the innumerable evils attending and consequent thereto; let him also consider the impudent interposition of a foreign enemy,† and whether it is fitting that there should appear the smallest probability of a regard to it.

I cannot conclude without intimating, (in return to some fallacious allusions in a weekly || paper of last *Saturday*,) that after the crisis of a violent fever, and as soon as the patient is strong enough, it is always proper to purge away the remains of the morbid matter.

You have the sentiments of one not us'd to write on publick affairs, but sincerely anxious for the glory and happiness of his king and country, and who fears not the resentment of any person so cold a friend to either, as to wish the exercise of false mercy to traitors, more than that of justice and moral prudence.

I am, &c.

* See Hist. Chron.

† See D'Argenson's letter, &c. p. 302.

|| Craftsman, who said that incisions and amputations would only weaken the body politic, and occasion convulsions of state.

From the General Evening Post.

Against MERCY.

Finding, at this critical juncture, that *mercy* is so much the topick of discourse, I presume to address your readers upon that head.

That the king of kings delights in being stiled the *God of Mercy*, &c. and that therefore mercy is the brightest ornament to an earthly throne, are the themes taken by the advocates for the rebels: But those advocates do not consider that we cannot with reason make any comparison between an *infinite being* and *finite ones*, either in power, wisdom, or any other attribute: For the almighty sees the hearts of men, knows their schemes in the first conceptions, can suppress them in that state, or, for ensamples to men, let the wicked reign for a time, and then bring them to condign punishment. But such power is not with mortals; therefore it is absurd to place mercy as the brightest ornament to an earthly throne. That mercy is one of the attributes of the supreme, is indisputable; and mortals, who are daily offending the supreme, daily stand in need of that his mercy.

The sacred scriptures say. *What does the Lord require of thee, O man! but to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?* In this requisition, justice is made to precede mercy; and then, when we have done justice, (but not till justice be first done) we are to love mercy, that is, not to punish wantonly, out of resentment to a particular passion, any one in our power.—It was the unanimous voice of a most august assembly, in their late address to the throne, *That the many calamities this nation has suffered from the rebellion, call for exemplary justice against those disturbers of our peace.*

But when mercy is pleaded for the present rebels, so as to stop the execution of justice, that plea is to reverse the decree of the almighty, the sentence of the law, and the policy of government.—It is undoubtedly true, that a power to shew mercy is lodged with the crown, and on many occasions the crown has laudably extended that prerogative: But when rebellion, which is the most transcendant of all offences against the state, is stopped from its raging violence, are then those who were the fomentors of it, and the most active of its agents, when they could no longer support their crimes (crimes extended to almost every evil) to plead for mercy?

The first

From the General Evening Post.

For MERCY.

THE affair of the rebel lords, and others, now under sentence of death, and the mercy which his majesty has been pleased to shew to one of those three unfortunate noblemen, having made a great noise, and occasioned many controversial pieces 'on both sides: As you have given place to one of them, (*See the opposite column, and p. 415.*) I have sent you the following loose thoughts on the other side.

In order to distinguish in what cases mercy ought, or ought not, to be extended to criminals, it is necessary to enquire what is, or ought to be, the end and view of all human tribunals in inflicting punishments on the guilty; and for that purpose we will see what the learned have said upon that subject; and though they express the thing differently in words, they all seem to mean the same. *Plato* says, in his *Protagoras*, 'No one punishes criminals merely because they have committed a crime, unless it be some savage beast, who punishes to satisfy his own cruelty: But he who punishes with reason, does not punish for past faults, (for it is impossible to prevent that which has been done from being done) but for faults that are to come; that neither the guilty himself may be guilty again, nor others commit the crime for which they see him punished.' And *Seneca*, in his discourse on *anger*, says the same thing, after *Plato*; but in his book on *clemency* is more particular as to the intention of punishments: 'In vindicating injuries done to others (says he) the law (and the prince) ought also to do the same) regards these three things; either the amendment of the person punished, or the making others better by the punishment of him, or the security of others by taking the offender out of the way.' And *Grotius* expresses the same thing thus: 'In punishing we should regard either the good of him who has committed the crime, or the advantage of him whose interest it was that it should not have been committed, or the benefit of all in general.' The last authority I shall produce is that of *Puffendorf*, who, speaking of punishments in general, and the end of them, says, 'There is no injustice, with regard to the action itself, that he who has committed a crime should suffer for it: But, nevertheless, men ought

Against MERCY.

The first rebellion was hatch'd in the infernal regions against the almighty, vainly attempting to dethrone *him*. And the sacred scriptures say, *those rebels the almighty has reserved in chains, under darkness, unto the judgment of the great day.*

This plea for mercy to the rebels is a complot of our enemies, to spare those sons of violence, sacred to *Rome* and *France*, that they may once again, with re-united efforts, aim at our destruction. If ever men can in reason fall unpitied, those who have suffered, and those who are adjudged to suffer, for their machinations in the late rebellion, are the men.

No history can shew, no example can be given, that such offenders, so legally and impartially convicted, and whose punishment is so loudly and unanimously called for, were not made offerings in justice to an offended nation.

Think and reflect, had these men stood convicted and judged to death by the law while the rebellion raged, and any one then had talked of mercy towards those offenders, what would have been the sentiments of loyal subjects? By the happy suppression of the rebellion, the crimes of the rebels are not altered. Those already condemned, some of whom are executed, were chief agents in the rebellion, and bore commissions under him whom they stile their prince: If they, the chiefs, suffer not, what shall be done to the offenders of an inferior class in the rebellion?

Did those who lately suffered death shew any remorse after their conviction? Do those whose sentence is respited shew any tokens of their future obedience to our government? Does not their blood boil with vengeance?—Spare them therefore, spare them! in pity to their rage and vengeance denounced against our constitution.

I have read the speeches of the two rebel lords who pleaded guilty, pronounced by them before the august assembly of their peers, on their trials. After that confession of their crimes, so confessed that the aggravating circumstances of their crimes might be hidden in darkness, what can avail a flow of words moving to compassion! Were the councils of the rebels, immediately before the battle of *Culloden*, brought to light, what punishment would *Free Britons* then think due to the offenders!

PHILODIKOS.

For MERCY.

'ought never to punish, unless some advantage will arise from it.'

And now, whenever these ends can be answered without an actual infliction of punishment on the criminal, there is then room for mercy; and it is the duty of every man, more especially of every christian, to exercise that mercy and benevolence which so eminently distinguishes the supreme being from all others, and which he takes so much delight in, and will hereafter amply reward: For though I confess, with your late correspondent, that we ought not in all cases to measure the actions of finite beings by those of an infinite one; yet surely we ought to imitate, in all possible cases, that which is his darling and most amiable attribute.

Seneca, who was only a heathen moralist, recommends this to all, and particularly princes, 'That they should forgive where it can be safely done, and be tender even where they cannot forgive.' The Mosaic law says, *An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth*: But the great master of our religion has in the room of such severe justice introduced mercy and forgiveness, and has directed us to love even our enemies, and rather than exact a rigorous punishment on the offenders, not even resist the injury.

His majesty certainly has it in his power to know best who are, or are not fit objects of his mercy, as he can enquire not only into their principles and behaviour, but also may easily judge of the motives which induced the criminal to commit the crime. Let us then, confiding in his majesty's wisdom and justice, entirely leave it in his royal breast, where the law has already left it, either to pardon or to punish his, as well as our enemies; and let us not be so unchristian-like and cruel, as by our murmurs to stop the clemency which his majesty, who knows best their deserts, would otherwise extend to the unfortunate criminal: For in case all the ends of inflicting punishment may be sufficiently answered without the criminal's undergoing the punishment, and no ill consequences can arise from remitting it, his majesty has not only a right, but it is his duty, to extend his royal bounty and compassion on any whom he shall think deserving of it, and whose pardon is not likely to damage himself or others.

PHILANDER.

How

How to distress FRANCE.

Mr URBAN,

I Was lately in company with some particular friends, when the following important question was stated, *viz.* What is the most proper return we can make to the *French* for attempting to dethrone his majesty, and bring us under the subjection of a popish deputy? One reply'd, that it might be hop'd the government in a short time would answer that question, and shew by their vigorous measures a becoming resentment. Another of the company observ'd, that it was much in the power of this nation to lessen the trade of *France*, and contribute to the advancement of our own, and of a good peace, provided we would heartily unite as becomes those that have been deliver'd from an impending danger by the good providence of the almighty.——The person who spoke last was desired to explain himself, which he did to the following purpose. “ I humbly think that a total abstinence from all manner of *French* goods will distress our enemies, and advance the interest of the farmers, manufacturers, and fair tradesmen of these kingdoms, beyond all belief. For if no *French* brandy were smuggled into, or wool out of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, it would be some hundred thousand pounds loss to the *French*, and more saved to us yearly, which now greatly contributes to the power of an enemy meditating on our ruin, and when we consider the vast quantities of *French* wines, silks, cambricks, lace from *Flanders*, now in the possession of *France*, &c. what sums of money have they not receiv'd from us? It is monstrous and absurd to see what numbers of gentlemen, tradesmen and others are lessening the value of their estates, and ruining trade by the consumption of the above articles. How many thousands are daily drinking K. George's health in bowls of punch made of *French* brandy, and adorning their heads and hands with cambricks and lace, the manufactures of our enemies! not considering they are paying taxes unto, and adding strength to the *French* monarch! which I verily believe proceeds more from want of attention, &c. than any extraordinary love to *France* or *French* brandy, &c. for certainly our own plantation rum is as agreeable in general, and much more wholesome, tho' somewhat dearer.”——He went

on to observe, 'that all those that have address'd his majesty, and enter'd into associations to stand by him with their lives and fortunes, are in honour bound not unnecessarily to expend any part of their fortunes in *French* goods, or lay out their money with the enemies of our happy constitution in church or state; the first is directly augmenting the power of *France*, and consequently is a dishonourable and criminal action, and the latter is enabling our domestic enemies to send larger collections to unite or support another rebellion. All who are receivers and consumers of smuggled goods, and known in short, or believe them so to be, ought also to know they are robbers of the fair tradesman, and injurers of the society to which they belong.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

When the six lords, mention'd p. 358 D, pleaded guilty, Lord *Winton* put himself on his defence, and after obtaining time, in order to send for his witnesses, from Jan. 19 to March 15, he was then brought to the bar when the lord high steward (E. Cowper) made the following speech:

George Earl of Winton,

YOU are brought to the bar of this august judicature, in order to a fair and impartial trial, on the impeachment of high treason, exhibited against you by the commons of *Great Britain* in parliament assembled; to which you have answered, and pleaded, ‘ Not guilty:’ Thereupon the commons have replied, and undertaken to prove you guilty of the high treason whereof you stand impeached.

Under this heavy charge (of which your lordship has long since had a copy, and which you will now hear read again) nothing can be a greater support to your mind, (especially if not conscious of guilt) than to consider, that you are about to be try'd by your peers; not any select number of them, but by their whole body assembled in parliament, and indifferently summoned to attend this trial.

Hence your lordship may be assured that justice will be administred to you attended not only with that common degree of compassion, which humanity itself derives to persons in your condition; but also with that extraordinary concern for you, which naturally flows from a parity of circumstances common to yourself, and to them who judge you

(tho)

(those bonds, the weighty accusation laid upon you, with its consequences, almost only excepted.)

On the other hand, you must not hope, that, if you should be clearly proved guilty, their lordships, being under the strongest obligation to do right, that can be laid on noble minds, I mean, that of their honour, will not break thro' all the difficulties unmerited pity may put in their way, to do perfect justice upon you, however miserable that must render your condition.

Your lordship will not be interrupted while you are making your defence in a proper manner; and therefore you will also attend with patience, to what shall be said by the managers of the house of commons, or given in evidence against you.

When any of the witnesses produced against you by the gentlemen of the house of commons, are thoroughly examined by them, your lordship will have liberty to cross-examine every witness before another is called.

But the council assigned you, are not to cross-examine any witnesses, nor to give you any assistance, public or private, while matter of fact only is in question; but if any matter of law arise, during the course of your trial, they may speak to it in your lordship's behalf: and, to that end, they are permitted to be within hearing, that they may be the more ready and able to serve your lordship on such occasion.

Your lordship is the first, that, on an impeachment for high treason, will have had the benefit of a good law, made in the first year of the late queen, (since the revolution) whereby in all trials for high treason, as well as other capital offences mentioned in the act, the witnesses produced on the part of the prisoner are to be examined on their oaths: so that your witnesses will become intitled, in respect of the obligation under which they give their testimony, to the same degree of credit, as the witnesses produced against you will be.

I take it for granted, that, if your lordship desires it, you will be allowed the use of pen, ink, and paper, to take notes, in order to your defence. And I doubt not, but if, during the trial, you are observed to omit any just advantage which the law allows you, I shall not only be excused, but approved, if I put you in mind of it.

I am also commanded to acquaint your lordship, that when you have oc-

casion to speak, you are to address yourself to the lords in general, and not to any lord in particular; as all others, who shall have occasion to speak in this trial, will likewise take notice they are to do.

His lordship's trial lasted three days; but after the king's witnesses had been examined to prove he was active in the rebellion, and not forced, as he set forth in his answer, no witness was called in his behalf; his counsel were Sir *Constantine Phipps* and *Peere * Williams, Esq;* who argued, in arrest of judgment, that no particular day was fix'd in the articles of impeachment, and that it was therefore defective; but this objection being confuted by the managers, and king's counsel, on the third day, *March 19*, sentence was passed on him.

Lord High Steward's SPEECH on passing Sentence on the Lord WINTON.

George Earl of Winton,

I Have already acquainted you, that your peers have found you guilty, that is, in the terms of the law, convicted you of the high treason whereof you stand impeached.

After your lordship has moved in arrest of judgment, and the lords have disallow'd that motion, their next step is to proceed to judgment.

The melancholy part I am to bear in pronouncing that judgment upon you, since it is his majesty's pleasure to appoint me to that office, I dutifully submit to; far, very far, from taking any satisfaction in it.

Till conviction, your lordship has been spoke to without the least prejudice, or supposition of your guilt; but now it must be taken for granted, that your lordship is guilty of the high treason whereof you stand impeached.

My Lord, this your crime is the greatest known to the law of this kingdom, or of any other country whatsoever: and it is of the blackest and most odious species of that crime; a conspiracy and an attempt, manifested by an open rebellion, to depose and murder that

* This gentleman, in one speech, digressed, to insinuate a want of understanding in this unhappy lord—'Unhappy, says he, as being in that doubtful state of memory, not *insane* enough to be within the protection of the law, nor *sane* enough to do himself, in any respect, the least service whatever.'

that sacred person, who sustains, and is the majesty of the whole; and from whom, as from a fountain of warmth and glory, are dispersed all the honours, all the dignities of the state; indeed the lasting and operative life and vigour of the laws, which plainly subsist by a due administration of the executive power.

So that attempting this precious life, is really striking at the most noble part, the seat of life, and spring of all motion in this government; and may therefore properly be called, a design to murder, not only the king, but also the body politick of the kingdom.

And this is most evidently true in your lordship's case, considering that success in your treason must infallibly have established popery; and that never fails to bring with it a civil, as well as ecclesiastick tyranny; which is quite another sort of constitution than that of this kingdom, and cannot take place till the present is annihilated.

This your crime (so I must now call it) is the more aggravated, in that, when it proceeds so far as to take up arms openly, and to make an offensive war against lawful authority, 'tis generally (as in your case) complicated with the horrid and crying sin of murdering many, who are not only innocent, but meritorious.

And if pity be due (as I admit it is, in some degree) to such as suffer for their own crimes, it must be admitted a much greater share of compassion is owing to them, who have lost their lives merely by the crimes of other men,

As many as have so done in the late rebellion, so many murders have they to answer for, who promoted it; and your lordship, in examining your conscience, will be under a great delusion, if you look on those who fell at *Preston*, *Dumblain*, or elsewhere, on the side of the laws, and in defence of settled order and government, as slain in lawful war, even judging of this matter by the law of nations.

Alas! my Lord; your crime of high treason is made yet redder, by shedding a great deal of the best blood in the kingdom: I include in this expression the brave common soldiers, as well as those gallant and heroic officers, who continued faithful to death, in defence of the laws; for sure but little blood can be better than that, which is shed while it is warm in the cause of the true religion, and the liberties of its native country.

Believe it, notwithstanding the unfair arts and industry used, to stir up a pernicious excess of commiseration, towards such as have fallen by the sword of justice, (few, if compared with the numbers of good subjects, murdered from doors and windows at *Preston* only) the life of one honest, loyal subject, is more precious, in the eye of God, and all considering men, than the lives of many rebels and parricides.

This puts me in mind to observe to your lordship, that

There is another malignity in your lordship's crime, (open rebellion) which consists in this, That it is always sure of doing hurt to a government, in one respect, tho' it be defeated. I will not say it does so on the whole matter.

For the offence is too notorious to be let pass unobserved, by any connivance: then is a government reduced to this dilemma; if it be not punished, the state is endangered, by suffering examples to appear, that it may be attack'd with impunity; if it be punished, they who are publickly or privately favourers of the treason, (and perhaps some of them of meer folly) raise undeserved clamours of cruelty against those in power; or the lowest their malice flies, is, to make unseasonable, unlimited, and injudicious encomiums upon mercy and forgiveness: things rightly used, certainly of the greatest excellence.

And this proceeding, it must be admitted, does some harm with silly, undistinguishing people.

So that rebels have the satisfaction of thinking they hurt the government a little, even by their fall.

The only, but true consolation every wise government has in such a case, (after it has tempered justice with mercy, in such proportion as sound discretion directs, having always a care of the public safety above all things) is this:

That such like seeds of unreasonable discontent, take root on very shallow soil only; and that therefore, after they have made a weak shoot, they soon wither, and come to nothing.

It is well your lordship has given an opportunity of doing the government right, on the subject of your surrender at *Preston*. †

How

† The lords *Derwentwater*, *Widdrington*, *Nithsdale*, and *Nairn*, had asserted, in their speeches to the house of lords, that they were put in hopes of mercy at *Preston*, and that their surrendering would be the ready way to attain it, his majesty being a prince of great clemency.

How confidently had it been given out by the faction, that the surrender was made on assurances, at least hopes insinuated, of pardon! Whereas the truth appears to be, that fear was the only motive to it; the evil day was deferred; and the rebels rightly depended, fewer would die at last by the measures they elected, than if they had stood an assault. They were awed by the experienc'd courage, discipline, and steddiness of the king's troops; and by the superior genius and spirit of his majesty's commanders, over those of the rebels; so that in truth they were never flatter'd with any other terms, than to surrender as rebels and as traitors; their lives only to be spar'd till his majesty's pleasure should be known.

It was indeed a debt due to those brave commanders and soldiers (to whom their king and country owe more than can be well express'd) that their victory should be vindicated to the present and future ages, from untrue detraction, and kept from being sully'd by the tongues of rebels, and their accomplices, when their arms could no longer hinder it.

'Tis hard to leave this subject without shortly observing, that this engine, which sets the world on fire, a lying tongue, has been of prodigious use to the party of the rebels, not only since, and during the rebellion, but before, while it was forming, and the rebels preparing for it.

False facts, false hopes, and false characters, have been the greater half of the scheme they set out with, and yet seem to depend upon.

It has been rightly observed, your lordship's answer does not so much as insist, with any clearness, on that which only could excuse your being taken in open rebellion; that you was forced into it, remained so under a force, and would have escaped from it, but could not.

If you had so insisted, it has been clemency.—But, on *Ld Winton's* trial, *Col. Churchill*, *Col. Cotton*, and *Brig. Munden* (who went into *Preston* to agree a cessation, and bring out the *Earl of Derwentwater* and *Capt. Mackintosh* as hostages) and the generals *Carpenter* and *Willes*, who sent them, declared on their oaths, that no promise of mercy was made, but only that, if they surrender'd at discretion, (tho' then they might, part or all, be immediately kill'd, by the strict rules of war) the king's troops should be hindred from cutting them to pieces, and their lives should be spared till further orders.

(*Gent. Mag.* AUG. 1746.)

clearly proved, that it had not been true; for your lordship was active and forward in many instances, and so considerable in a military capacity among your fellow soldiers, as to command a squadron.

These, and other particulars, have been observed by the managers of the house of commons, and therefore I shall not pursue them further;

But conclude this introduction to the sentence, by exhorting your lordship, with perfect charity, and much earnestness, to consider, that now the time is come, when the veil of partiality should be taken from your eyes, (it must be so when you come to die) and that your lordship should henceforward think with clearness and indifference, (if possible) which must produce in you a hearty detestation of the high crime you have committed; and, being a protestant, be very likely to make you a sincere penitent, for your having engaged in a design, that must have destroyed the holy religion you profess, had it taken effect.

Nothing now remains, but that I pronounce upon you that sentence, &c. See p. 361 E.

As any person may for three or four shillings lay his sentiments before the public, we see many short letters in the *Daily Advertiser*, and answers to them. The following was inserted, Aug. 12.

OF CLERKS *setting fiery, persecuting* P S A L M S.

Nothing of late years has been more abused by the caprice of parish clerks than psalm-singing, who are so apt to give out psalms adapted to their own taste, that they seem to forget they are in a christian congregation. In my parish church, for several months past, we have sung hardly any thing else but faggots, fire, flame, gibbets, axes, hammers, and all the curses in *David's* psalms. The clerk first invokes the congregation to praise God, and then imposes upon them *David's* curses. Cursing might be lawful amongst the primitive Jews, but our saviour and his apostles instructed us to bless, but curse not; they prayed for their murderers. The psalms forced upon us yesterday were the 59th, Verses 5, 6, 7, 8; the 83d, Verses 15, 16, 17, 18; the 137th, Verses 7, 8, 9, 10 in the old version; being quite reverse to the excellent collect for the day, and to the sermons preach'd,

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all which recommended mercy as the darling attribute of God. The present L—d B——p of London has given printed directions to parish clerks what psalms to sing, and ranged them under three different heads, viz. 1. Praise and thanksgiving. 2. Prayer to God, and trust in him. 3. Precepts and motives to a godly life, with other proper psalms for particular days, which will last half a year; wherein the 109th and such like psalms are prudently avoided, as unfit for a christian congregation. When we go to church, laying aside all rancour, malice and ill-will to our neighbours, intending devoutly to praise God, let it not be the constant practice of a parish clerk to stir up those heathenish passions amongst us. I am,
Sir, Yours, &c.

A Lover of Psalmody.

St M—n's, W——r, Aug. 11, 1746.

The ANSWER (on the 16th) defends the parish clerk's conduct, as imploring God's assistance for the confusion of our enemies, the safety of his anointed, and the preservation of our excellent constitution; to which it supposes this lover of psalmody to be no friend.

Mr URBAN,

YOUR Magazine being chiefly intended as a repository of such things as will be of service to mankind, I flatter myself you will allow a place, as soon as possible, to the following method of cure for the stone in the bladder. The medicines therein made use of, are of the same nature, tho' safer, more easy to be taken, and more efficacious, than those of Mrs Stephens, which, after all the improvements made by Dr Hartley, are so bulky and nauseous, that some people cannot take them, and many use them with the utmost reluctance. I have extracted it from an essay wrote by the ingenious Dr WHYTT, and publish'd in the last volume of the *Edinburgh transactions*: A work, which contains a large fund of curious observations in all the branches of medicine, and which would be extremely useful, not only to the gentlemen of the faculty, but in several cases to others, had they an opportunity of being conversant with it. But the misfortune is, the price of these, and such like invaluable books is so great, that the bulk of mankind are not able to purchase them, and therefore would be often unhappily ignorant of (and consequently suffer much for want of knowing) those important truths therein related, was it not for those means that you, and such as you take to oblige the world. And especially in the case of the stone (a distemper the most painful and excruciating of all others) I think our fellow-creature would suffer, in being kept unacquainted with this powerful remedy, which, some persons of undoubted veracity have assu-

red me, has been highly serviceable to several in these circumstances. I have been pretty particular, but the importance of the subject seem'd to demand it, and I hope will be an excuse to
Your constant reader, &c!

Aug. 18, 1746.

S. A.

A CURE for the STONE in the BLADDER.

FIRST of all the Dr advises the patient to swallow every day, in any form, that is least disagreeable, an ounce of (the internal part of) *Alicant* soap (which is of a blue colour marbled with white, whilst its surface, exposed to and injured by the air, is reddish and sometimes yellow or white) and to drink three *English* pints or more of oyster or cockle-shell lime-water. If he takes the soap in pills (which ought to be made fresh every day of the same sort of soap) he may divide it into three doses, the largest to be taken fasting in the morning early, the second at eleven before noon, and the third at five in the evening, drinking after each dose a large draught of the lime water, the remainder of which he may take after dinner or supper instead of other liquor. The taste of the lime-water may be blunted by adding a little sweet milk to it, and quite destroy'd by washing one's mouth, immediately after drinking it, with a little vinegar and water, which however must be carefully spit out again. But if the patient find difficulty in taking the soap in this form, or if it does not sit easy on his stomach, let him dissolve an ounce of it (for a solution is preferable to a decoction) in an *English* pint and a half of warm lime-water (which has not so disagreeable a taste, as a solution or decoction in common water) and take this at three different times, drinking the rest of the lime-water by itself. If shell-lime-water cannot be had, then let him take the same quantity of stone-lime-water, with at least an ounce and an half of soap, because the virtue of the former is much superior to that of the latter.

The soap is not only proper to be join'd with the shell-lime-water, as it is endued with a considerable power of dissolving the stone, but likewise as it will prevent any costiveness that might otherwise be occasioned by the lime-water: But if any patient has an invincible aversion to soap in any shape, the Dr's experiments give us reason to think that oyster and cockle-shell-lime-water drunk alone in large quantities, will have greater effect in dissolving the calculus, than stone-lime-water even

even when assisted by soap; so that that in the place of all Mrs Stephens's medicines, which to many delicate people can be of little use, we may substitute this lime-water with equal, nay probably with greater success.

At first the patient should begin with a smaller quantity of the lime-water than what is mentioned above, which he may increase by degrees, and ought to persevere in the use of, especially if he finds any symptoms of the stone dissolving, or an abatement of his pain or complaints (which is generally the happy consequence, and a strong argument in favour of lime-water, even supposing it was not endued with a lithontriptic vertue) in such a case, I say, he should persist in the use of it for several months, nay, if the stone be large, years, during which time he should abstain from all acid and fermented liquors, as vinegar, wine, ale, beer, cyder, &c. For his drink, he may have water and milk, or a ptisan made with the roots of marshmallows, parsley, and liquorice; but if he cannot confine himself from more generous liquors, he may be allowed now and then a little weak punch made without souring. It will also be proper to be sparing in the use of salt-meats and honey, and to refrain from all fruits that have any acidity or sharpness, while, on the other hand, milk, sugar, and animal food, green and bohea tea, together with artichokes, asparagus, parsley, spinach, lettuce, succory, purslane, turnip, carrot, potatoes, radishes, green-peas, and particularly onions, leeks and cellary may be freely used.

As the cure depends upon the urine being strongly impregnated with the virtues of the lime-water, the patient ought to drink no more of any other liquors than is necessary to quench his thirst, and should retain † his urine as long as he can without uneasiness, that it might have the greater time to act upon the surface of the stone.

It may be observed by the bye too, that such as have no stone in the bladder, but are subject to frequent fits of

† With leave of our correspondent, this direction should be observed with great caution, for fear of a fatal effect;—*Luther* it is written dy'd of a retention of urine in a coach, thro' a modest regard to the company, as did *Dr Tryon* of the same forbearance in a passage boat, the bladder being so filled as, when he came on shore, not to permit an emission.——The Marq. of *T——ne*, 'tis said, took also the same method in *Stow* to escape a public death.

gravel in the kidneys, might very probably prevent these, by drinking every morning, two or three hours before breakfast, a pint of oyster or cockle-shell lime-water, which, though too small a quantity to dissolve a stone, yet might possibly hinder any new concretions.

If the lime-water should occasion costiveness (which, as was hinted before, it is very liable to do) it will be proper now and then to take a gentle purge of aloes, rhubarb, jalap, senna, or manna, carefully avoiding soluble tartar, nitre, the purging bitter salt, Glauber's or sea-salt, which all remarkably lessen the virtue of the lime-water.

The oyster and cockle-shells, for making the water, must lie long exposed to the weather before calcination, and when calcined, be perfectly white, and used fresh from the fire; as must also the lime-stone. 7 or at most 8 pound of boiling water is to be poured upon one of the shells, and 10 pound upon the lime-stone, which boiling water gives a sweeter and softer taste than cold; the dissolving power of both is the same; but whether hot or cold, it should be allowed to stand four or five hours on the lime, then decanted off and filter'd through a brown paper. This water will keep for any time without alteration, if closely stopp'd up in bottles, but loses some of its qualities by boiling; and the severest test of its goodness is, its changing syrup of violets to a green colour.

In order to render the cure still more speedy, the *D.* proposes that such persons as have a stone in the bladder, should at the same time they are taking the medicines above directed, have some tepid shell-lime-water injected into their bladder, by means of the catheter, twice at least every day. And in order to render the injection more safe, and less capable of injuring those tender parts, a drachm of starch, or the fourth part of the yolk of an egg, may be dissolved in six or seven ounces of lime-water. The world is obliged to *Dr Hales* for the first proposal of this kind; and since our author here mention'd it, *Dr Langrish* has made and published several experiments upon brutes, which makes it highly probable, that this method (especially in conjunction with the other) may turn out of infinite service to mankind. It is true, one cannot pretend to affirm that the menstrua, which have been found to sit easy in the bladders of dogs, &c. will certainly do so in men, yet no reason, at present, can be given to the contrary.

trary. But this would soon be put beyond dispute, were a sufficient number of convicts allowed, by law, to some proper persons, who should be appointed by the college of physicians, or the royal society, to make the experiments upon. It is to be taken for granted, that the gentlemen appointed for experimenters would be humane, charitable and good-natured; so that no hardship would be put upon the subjects under their care, no such experiments made, as would put them to unnecessary pain, or endanger their lives: B Whence it is natural to think that every convict would gladly embrace such terms, rather than suffer death, or even transportation.

MR URBAN,

THE Lord *Balmerino*, having been so much extolled for his heroic behaviour at his sentence and death, give me leave to recommend the revival of the heroic part acted by the E. of *Strafford*, than which, tho' I will not take upon me to make any comparison, nothing can in my opinion be more magnanimous, distressful, and moving: As will appear best from his own letter.

The Earl of STRAFFORD's
Letter to King CHARLES I.

IT has been my greatest grief in all my troubles, to be taken as a person that should endeavour to represent, and set things amiss between your majesty, and your people, and to have given counsel tending to the disquiet of your majesty and your three kingdoms.

Most true it is, that such an attempt (my private condition consider'd) had been a great madness, seeing, through your gracious favour, I was so provided, as I could not expect in any kind to mend my fortune, or to please my mind more than by resting where your bounteous hand had placed me; nay, the business is most mightily mistaken, for unto your majesty it is well known, that my poor and humble advices concluded still in this, that your majesty should never be happy, 'till there were a right understanding procured betwixt you and them; no other means to effect and settle this happiness, but by the counsel and assent of the parliament, and no way to prevent the growing evils of the state, but by putting yourself entirely upon the loyalty and good affection of your subjects.

Yet (such is my misfortune) the truth finds little credit, the contrary (it seems) is generally believed, and my-

self reputed the cause of this great separation betwixt you and your people. Under a heavier censure than this, I am persuaded, no gentleman can suffer; and now I understand that the minds of men are the more incensed against me, notwithstanding your majesty hath declared that in your princely opinion I am not guilty of treason, nor are you satisfied in your conscience to pass the bill; this brings me into a great strait.

Here is before me the ruin of my children and family, hitherto untouched in all the branches of it with any foul crime. Here are before me the many evils which may befall your sacred person, and the whole kingdom, should yourself and the parliament be less satisfied the one with the other, than is necessary for the king and the people. Here are before me the things most valued, most feared by mortal men, life and death. To say, Sir, there hath not been a conflict within me about these things, were to make myself less man than (God knows) my infirmities will give me leave; and to call a destruction upon myself and my young children, where the intentions (at least) of my heart have been innocent of this great offence (may be believed) would find no easy consent from flesh and blood.

But, out of much sadness, I am come to a resolution of that which I take to be best becoming me, that is, to look upon that which is principally to be considered in itself, and that is doubtless the prosperity of your sacred person and the commonwealth, infinitely to be preferred before any man's private interest; and therefore, in few words, as I have put myself wholly upon the honour and justice of my peers, and so clearly as I wish your majesty had been pleased to have spared that declaration of yours on *Saturday* last, * and to have left me entirely to their lordships; so now (to set your majesty's conscience at liberty) I do most humbly beseech you, for the preventing such mischiefs as may happen by your refusal to pass the bill, by this means to remove (praised be God I cannot say this accursed, but I confess) this unfortunate thing forth of the way towards that blessed agreement, which God, I trust, shall for ever establish betwixt you and your subjects. Sir, my consent herein shall acquit you more to God than all the world can do beside.

T O

* The bill of attainder was then presented, and his majesty declared that he would give an answer on *Monday*.

To a willing man there is no injury done; and, as by God's grace, I forgive all the world, with a calmness and meekness of infinite contentment to my dislodging soul, so, Sir, I can give the life of this world with all cheerfulness imaginable, in the just acknowledgement of your exceeding favours, and only beg that in your goodness you would vouchsafe to cast your gracious regard upon my poor son and his three sisters, less or more, and no otherwise, than their unfortunate father shall appear more or less † guilty of this death.

God preserve your majesty!

Your majesty's most humble,
and faithful subject and servant.

STRAFFORD.

Tower, Sunday, May 9, 1641.

The Bill passed on the 10th, on the 11th the king sent a letter to the lords by the prince of Wales, requesting that the Earl's life might be spared; it was read twice in the house, but could not prevail. This great and unfortunate man was brought to the scaffold the very next day, where he made an eloquent and pathetic speech, protesting his innocence of any design against the constitution, concluding with the most ardent prayers for its prosperity; and desiring those of all present for himself, he calmly resigned his head to the stroke. His life having satisfy'd the rage of his enemies, his children were restored to their birth, honour and estates, even on petition from the lords and commons.

† The act provided, that no man else should be judged guilty by it as a precedent: and the King afterward bewail'd his passing with great remorse of conscience.

Advocates for MERCY partial.

Gen. Evening, Aug. 21, sign'd A. Horne.

AMong other replications to these advocates, this writer says,—They would bury in oblivion the calamities of the late unnatural rebellion, and that our constitution, and the present royal family were intended for destruction. They mention not, that the Roman senate after solemn debate adjudged to death 400 slaves for the single murder of their Lord *Pedanius Secundus*: And forget that *Augustus Cæsar*, their pattern, decreed 300 of the chief citizens of *Perusia* to be carried to an altar raised to *Julius Cæsar*, and there made victims to his *Manes*, contrary to treaty; and that from the citizens of *Mursia* he took their whole substance and city, and banish'd them, for only having raised a

monument to their fellow citizens slain at *Modena*, inscribed, *dy'd for publick liberty*, though himself had just before fought on the same side. Their favourite *Seneca's* declamations of justice are also passed over, where he says the acquittal is worse than the crime. This writer mentions, next, the cruelties of *Charles* and *James II.* the execution of *Col. Sidney* and *Lord Russel*, for whose life 100,000 l. was refused under banishment, though accused only of a forged plot; *Jeffery's* butcheries, and the execution of the Duke of *Monmouth* without any trial by his peers: Also that *Lady Lisle*, though 70, and only accused of harbouring an unproclaimed person, was not then thought an object of mercy.

The Arguments for Mercy weak.

Gen. Even: Aug. 19, sign'd COLIGNY.

THIS Writer shews at large, that—

The law of nature and self-preservation oblige us to punish rebels, and to put it out of their power to hurt us again, which cannot be done but by the death of some; imprisoning would but add expence to the state, and banishing give them opportunity to return to disturb our tranquillity.—The king by law of war hath a right to put every invader of his kingdom to death, unless he hath contracted with the warring power not to use it, and this is laid down in *Calvin's* case. *Coke's* reports.

—The pretended ancestors of the young pretender, and the house of *Bourbon* have been more rigorous than any other princes.—As for the *Steuarts* their three reigns alone employ'd the executioner's axe and knife more than any ten in the *English* history, &c.

On MERCY.

From SHAKESPEARE'S MEASURE for MEASURE, Act II, Scene 7, reprinted, in the London Evening Post.

NO ceremony that to the great belongs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,

The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As MERCY does,—Alas! alas!
Why, all the souls that were, were forfeit once;
And HE that might th' advantage best have took,

Found out the remedy. How would you be
If HE, which is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? Oh, think on that,
And MERCY then will breathe within your lips
Like man new made,——— [Spare him.
To-morrow? Oh! that's sudden, Spare him,
He's not prepar'd for death.

Re-

Remarkable Effect of Humanity.

Without deciding whether the advocates for mercy have done right in publishing their pleas for it, or the writers against mercy, in insisting so unusually and publickly to prevent it, on a supposition that the king and council (who, by the way, might before have settled what proportion should be spared) could be influenced by either of them; we may be allowed to point out one instance which seems to be overlook'd. It is on the side of Lenity, which, if it would always have so good an effect, could not find opposers but in the most cruel of tempers.

In that bloody and general massacre of the protestants in France, the lieutenant governor of Normandy brought to the bishop of *Lisieux*, in that province, the order which he had received from court to massacre all the protestants in that diocese, as it had been executed at *Paris*. and all the cities of the kingdom. The good prelate vigorously opposed it. 'You shall not, says he, execute the orders, or you shall begin with me, for I will never consent to it. I am pastor of the church of *Lisieux*, and those whom you would worry are my flock. It is true they are stray'd, but I am not without hopes of bringing them back in due time into *Christ's* fold. I do not find in the gospel that a pastor ought to suffer others to spill the blood of his sheep, but, on the contrary, that he is to shed his own, and even lay down his life for them. Go back then with your orders, it shall never be executed while God shall please to preserve my life, which I received from him for no other end but to be employ'd for the spiritual and temporal advantage of my flock.' The governor being much moved, and at the same time edified at such heroic constancy, desired of the bishop a writ of refusal for his excuse to the king. The good prelate gave him one immediately, telling him he was assured of the goodness of his prince [*Charles IX.*] who had been surpris'd on that occasion, and that he did not in the least doubt but his majesty would approve his refusal; but whatever might happen, he would be answerable for any ill consequence. The divine blessing attended the zeal of the generous bishop. The king, having received from the governor an account of the opposition, was troubled, and immediately revoked, with regard to the diocese of *Lisieux*, those orders, which were

executed in all other dioceses, without any opposition from the bishops, who, on the contrary, testified their joy by processions, prayers, and public thankings.—Observe the consequence.—

- A The bishop of *Lisieux* had the comfort to see fulfilled what he had foretold the governor. For, whereas that horrible massacre, equally dishonourable and injurious to nature and religion, had no effect but to provoke, and drive into utmost desperation, the remains of the protestants in France, where they committed very great disorders, those of *Lisieux*, being affected with the goodness of their bishop, without which they must have had their throats cut, voluntarily renounced Calvinism, which was forever abolished in that city. See *Echard*, Biblioth. Script. Ord. Prædic. Tom. 2. *Maimbourg*, Histoire du Calvinisme. C *Fleuri*, Histoire Ecclesiastique, Tom. 35. *Thuanus*, *Mezeray*, &c.

MR URBAN,

- A Writer in the *Craftsman* of July 26th (See p. 374.) has laid down, and undertaken to defend, one of the most absurd tenets that ever I saw in print; 'That the man who rebels against his lawful prince, from a conviction in his own mind that he is right in such a rebellion, is an object of mercy in the eye of his victorious sovereign.'—This is so far from being true, that one may venture to assert, that such a rebel, for this very reason, is not an object of mercy.

If governors were to act upon the narrow principles of this author; if they had no other ends in inflicting corporal punishments, but revenge, and the utter ruin of the delinquent; then a man's rebelling upon principle, as it seems to lessen the offence, so it might be an argument for lightening the punishment. but revenge and ruin are not the principles that prudent magistrates act upon. they are the ministers of God for good, and were ordained, by making severe examples of some, to preserve the lives and properties of myriads, and to secure the world from that violence and confusion it would soon fall into, were it not for this constitution.

Do you think that a man is executed and his head put upon Temple-bar to be revenged of him? Mean thought! No, the first is done to secure the innocent community from his wicked attempts, and (seeing when the body is dead no mortal power can do any more) the latter no way concerns him, yet is highly beneficial.

Beneficial to the living, as it is a warning to his associates and partisans, who from the Strand may see and fear, and do no more any such wickedness.

[To be continued.]

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, August 15, 1746.

Yesterday in the Evening arrived a Messenger dispatch'd by Mr VILLETES, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of the King of Sardinia, with Letters to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, containing the following Account of the total Defeat of the French and Spanish Forces on the 10th Instant, N. S. upon the River Tidone, and of the Surrender of Placentia.

From the King of Sardinia's Camp at Borghetto, August 11, N. S.

THE motions of the king of Sardinia, with a considerable body of the army on the other side of the Po, having obliged the enemy to abandon successively their posts of Margignano, Lodi, Cbignolo, St Columbino, and others which they had between the Lambro and the Adda, and to draw nearer to their intrenchments at Placentia and upon the Po, determined them at last to take a desperate resolution, which was that of passing the Po, in order to attempt a retreat towards Tortona. For that purpose they drew down their boats which they had upon the Lambro, and brought up the Po those which they had at Placentia, and with them laid two bridges over the Po, between the mouth of the Lambro, and that of the Tidone, near the castles called la Corta di St Andrea. They were finished the 9th in the evening, and their several bodies, which had been posted at different places, being drawn together at the said bridges, the army began to pass over them that same evening, and all the night between the 9th and 10th.

General Botta having notice, from the parties which patrolled along the Po, of the laying of the said bridges, and that the enemy had begun to pass over them, detached on the 9th, about six of the clock in the evening, general Count Serbelloni, with a body of between 6 and 7000 men, who marched with all possible expedition. The said general met on the road Major Gen. Count Gorani, who not having been able to make head against the enemies that had already passed, was returning with his detachment, and another of 300 of our horse and dragoons, commanded by the Chevalier Orchia, Major of the dragoons of Piedmont. They joined general Serbelloni, and returned to the enemy's bridges, where being ranged in order of battle, they began to engage, and maintained their ground with that small body till ten the next morning, when Gen. Botta, who had marched at midnight with all the regular troops, arrived upon the Tidone. Then the battle was renewed with much more fury, and lasted till four in the afternoon. The enemy

retiring in great disorder, and breaking in one upon another, the slaughter was very great, and especially of the French. The Austrians lost on their side between 3 and 4000 men; amongst whom Gen. Bernclau was left dead upon the field of battle, universally lamented. Gen. Pallavicini was wounded in the head, Serbelloni in the thigh, Gorani in one hand, Fottcher in the knee, and Andlau was likewise wounded. There are several more officers killed or wounded, particularly amongst the foot, who have suffered the most. But the loss of the enemy has been four times as great. The deserters and prisoners give out that it exceeds that which they sustained at the battle of Placentia, but as yet no exact account can be given of it. What is certain is, that we have taken from them 19 pieces of cannon, between 60 and 70 officers, and 900 soldiers prisoners, 20 colours and standards, nine of which were taken by our detachment of horse and dragoons, who began the attack first, and have distinguish'd themselves in the most particular manner. It is assured, that the greatest part of the artillery which the enemy had with them, has been thrown into the Po, or left in the bushes, as well as a great part of their equipages. The remainder of their army has taken the route of Stradella.

They have left no more than 700 men at Placentia to guard the castle, and as it is said, 11000 sick in the town, which is fill'd with vast magazines. 'Tis likewise given out that they have drawn out of it no more than 25 pieces of heavy cannon, so that there are supposed to be about 75 remaining. They have burnt the bridges they had between that town, and the intrenchments on the other side of the Po, as well as the two new ones over which they passed.

This account was brought to the king this morning by the Chevalier Montoya, adjutant general, who was sent by Gen. Botta. Count Castiglione has been dispatched to Vienna to carry the news to their imperial majesties.

The king thereupon sent Gen. Brown in a ferry-boat over the Po, to confer with General Botta, and concert with him the march of the armies for the pursuit of the enemy, and to settle what body should remain in order to the reduction of Placentia, which cannot hold out long. His majesty has already appointed, on his part, Major Gen. Briguerafque, with the brigade of Piedmont, to be left for that service. At the same time he has also sent Lieut. Gen. Prince Piccolomini, with several companies of grenadiers, to assist in harassing the enemy, till such time as the grand army can march.

Pavia, August 14, N. S. The action on the 10th instant, lasted near 14 hours, and was as hot and violent a one as was ever known. The enemy's loss in the battle is computed to amount to above 10,000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The Marquis de Gages is slightly wounded in the leg. The day after the action Gen. Nadasti was sent by marquis Botta, to summon Placentia to surrender; upon which the officer commanding there, immediately offered to capitulate, and the same day

day delivered up the town and citadel to the imperial general. There were found there, including the garrison and the sick, and those which had been wounded in the former action of the 16th of *June*, about 9000, who are all made prisoners of war; and vast magazines of all kinds, together with between 60 and 70 pieces of cannon, 40 mortars, and all the train and tackle belonging to them. The loss on the side of the imperialists is now computed to be not above 2000. We are further informed by letters from the army on the other side the *Po*, that in pursuing the enemy they have picked up the best part of the artillery which they had left after the action, and that the enemy retires with the greatest precipitation and disorder towards *Tortona*. In the mean time their deserters come in daily on both sides the *Po* by hundreds; and it is plain by these several circumstances, that they must be reduced to so small a number, that there is no probability of their making a stand at *Tortona*, but rather that they will hasten into the *Riviera* of *Genoa*, and only leave a garrison in that town sufficient to amuse us a few days. Marquis *Botta's* army is in march towards *Tortona*, in the neighbourhood of which it will soon join that commanded by the King of *Sardinia* and Gen. *Brown*, which last are to pass the *Po* near this city early to-morrow morning, in order to follow the enemy.

From OTHER PAPERS.

EXTRACT of a Letter from an Officer on the Field of Battle.

WE made 1300 prisoners, among them 51 officers; and 8 colours, 3 standards, and 9 pieces of cannon, are brought to the general quarters. The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but not yet to be determined. Ours consists of 371 killed, 1574 wounded, and 264 lost or stray'd. The brave baron *Bernclau*, Lieut. field marshal, and Col. of a regiment of foot, is killed, and makes our greatest loss; he was but 45 years old, and consequently young for the time he had lived, but very old if we reckon up his exploits.

By other accounts, the Imperialists found in *Placentia*, besides vast magazines and provisions which the enemy at an immense expence had drawn out of the state of *Venice*, all the numerous train of heavy artillery, designed for promoting the establishment of the infant don *Philip* in *Italy*. They take notice also that out of that numerous and powerful army which the *Spaniards* themselves a year ago computed at 104000 men; and which has since received 30,000 recruits, their generals have not carry'd off full 20,000 into the territories of *Genoa*, all the rest are kill'd, taken or deserted.— Other fresher advices say, that count *Gages*, in his retreat by *Tortona*, withdrew the garrison, and was making precipitate marches towards *Genoa*, in order to preserve the poor remains of his army. He had learnt that he was to receive no more remittances from *Madrid*, and was therefore only to bring off his troops as well as he could; and his court appears so lit-

tle satisfied with his conduct that he is removed from his command, and the marquis *de las Minas* appointed general under Don *Philip*. The K. of *Sardinia*, on the 12th Inst, N. S. was passing the *Po* with his army, and the marquis with the forces under his command are close at the heels of the enemy.

ARTICLES by Authority concerning the REBELS.

From the London Gazette, August 2.

Edinburgh, **W** E have intelligence, that July 27. on Wednesday se'ennight the pretender's son got over the hill of *Morar*, in *Lochabar*, where he was received by *Lochgerrie*, with 80 men in arms, who conducted him into *Badenoch*. Orders are sent for preserving a strict embargo along the coast, and for seizing and securing every where all suspected persons.

From the London Gazette, August 9.

Edinburgh, **B** Y the latest intelligence from Aug. 2. *Arisaig*, dated July 23. we are well assured that the pretender's son continues there, and is inclosed on all sides, and it was believed that *Lochiel*, and some of the Highland chiefs, were likewise within the lines. General *Campbell* was then at *Applecrofs Bay*, and Col. *Campbell* at *Lochnakuach*; old *Meinuen*, and the priest, *Lochiel's* brother, are taken; as also *Rhonald M'Donald*, brother to *Kenloch Moidart*. Commodore *Smith* was at *Tobermorey*, and was joined on the 22d by 3 ships of war from the Northland; the *Glasgow* man of war had, on the western coast, taken a brigantine with 13 officers on board, who have since the first of *June* been trying to carry off the pretender's son. Yesterday *Francis Anderson*, and *John Tritbie*, were convicted before the court of justiciary, of the murder of *John Catanach*, near *Glames* (whom they suspected to have given some information to the government) and condemned to be hanged in chains, the one between *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, and the other at *Ferfar*, near the place where the crime was committed. This day *Alexander M'Donald* of *Kingsborrow*, who was taken up for having received and entertain'd the pretender's son at his house in *Skye*, was sent hither a prisoner by the Earl of *Albemarle*, under a guard of the D. of *Kingston's* horse, and committed to the castle of *Edinburgh*. And this day all the prisoners from *Aberdeen* were brought hither, and lodged in the goal of the Cannongate.

Other ADVICES concerning the YOUNG PRETENDER.

Lochabar, **W** E have 2000 regular troops July 20. out, besides *Ld Loudoun's* and Gen. *Campbell's* irregulars, in quest of the pretender, who is now wandering about the mountains in the country of *Morrar*, in an old Highland habit, and an old plad. He was in women's cloaths when he came to the mainland. One of Sir *Alexander Mac Donald's* factors, who conceal'd him in his house for 33 days, is now in irons at *Fort Augustus*, where the body of the army is to remain, till the search

search be over. We have a chain of centries from *Inverness* to this place. It is almost impossible he (the pretender) can escape; he is in very bad health, and broke out to such a degree that he is like a leper.—All the principal gentlemen of the clan *Cameron*, some of the *Appin Stewarts*, with all the *M'Donalds*, followers of *Clanronald*, *Glengary*, *Keppoch*, *Kinlochmoidart* and *Glenco*, are made prisoners by Gen. *Campbell*, and other officers, in their search thro' this country and the western isles.

Stirling, July 22. On the 15th Capt. *Jn. Campbell*, commanding the *Pertb* volunteers in *Balquidder*, having information of several officers being return'd to the *Braes* of that country, found means to surround part of them in a lodge, or sheilling hut, and after a brisk fire for a quarter of an hour from the door and two windows, obliged them, being all wounded but one, to surrender. They are major *Stewart*, brother to the laird of *Adworlick*, Capt. *Malcolm M'Gregor* of *Comour*, Capt. *Donald M'Loren*, serjeant *King*, alias *M'Ree*, late of Sir *P. Murray*'s company in *Ld Jn Murray*'s regiment, and 3 private men.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Fort Augustus to his Friend in Newcastle, July 26.

Kingsfon's horse marches to-morrow for *England*. The regiments of foot make a chain all along the sea-coast, to prevent any of the rebels getting off, especially the pretender, who has been chased this fortnight past from one island to another, sometimes dress'd as a Highlander, and sometimes as a woman. We hang or shoot every one that is known to conceal him, burn their houses, and take their cattle, of which we have got 8000 head within these few days past, so that if some of your *Northumberland* graziers were here, they might make their fortunes.

Edinburgh, July 29. An embargo is laid anew on all vessels in the *Firth*, and it's said some of the rebels of distinction, and even the young pretender, are come southwards.—Last night Sir *John Douglas* of *Kilhead*, Bart. was taken into custody of a messenger.—The elder laird of *M'Innon* is taken by the *Argyllshire* men.—Capt. *Lorimer*, master of a vessel belonging to *Saltcoats*, is arrived from *Bergen* in *Norway*; he had a passage of eight days to *Newcastle*; he says his vessel was loaded with tobacco, and taken by two *French* privateers, who cruise between *Bergen* and the *Orkneys*, and have taken 25 *British* ships, some of which they ransom'd, the ransom-money amounting to 1360 *l*. Two days before he left *Bergen* the 13 rebels (*See p 328.*) confined there, made their escape. The day he came off a *French* cutter arrived there with about 30 rebels, some in the *Highland* dress, others in the habit of those they called their life-guards, one a young man particularly respected.—The consul would have had them seized, but being refused, he enter'd a protest.

Newcastle, August 9. The captain of the *French* brig taken by the *Glasgow* was formerly on the coast of *Scotland*, in a dogger, which was chased ashore and burnt by the *Bridgwater* (August 1746.)

ter man of war at *Peterhead*; but the captain and crew escaping on shore, seized the same vessel they were now taken in, and carry'd her to *France*, where, soon after his arrival, the *French* king presented him with a fine sword, and 200 ducats; and promised if he would return to *Scotland*; and bring off Pr. *Edward*, he would make him captain of a man of war.

Edinburgh, August 11. The following is the exactest account of the pretender's motions we have yet met with.—June 28, under the disguise of a lady's maid, he sailed with her in a small boat from *South Uist* to the isle of *Sky*, and next day, in the same habit, landed at a gentleman's house, but not till he had got a signal from a trusty friend, whom he had sent on shore about half an hour before. The lady din'd there, but refused to stay that night, and removed with her maid; who, putting on man's apparel, hired one *M'Kinnon*, a boatman, to *Raza*, from whence he return'd to *Sky*, and at last sailed for the continent. Here, it is said, he was joined by *Barrisdale*, in manifest violation of the protection his royal highness had given him; and notwithstanding the vigilance of the parties which guarded the passes, he escaped thro' *Glengary* to *Badenoch*. General *Campbell*, who was in *South Uist*, after ordering a certain chieftain's lady, who had protected him, and contrived his escape, to be seized, set out for *Sky*, having previously dispatched captain *Ferguson* in the cutter. They landed below the gentleman's house, went strait to it, and enquired of his lady about her two guests, but as she knew nothing of the secret of the matter, she could give no satisfaction except as above. During this hunting for him, several, such as Capt. *O'Neal*, three priests, one of them *Lochiel*'s brother, the old laird of *M'Kinnon*, &c. were taken by Capt. *M'Neil* of the *Argyllshire* militia. A party of the corps under Col. *Campbell* apprehended in *Moidart*, the Lieut. Col. of *Clanronald*'s regiment, with his servants, in a cave. Captain *Noble* took captain *Rhald M'Donald*, a brother of *Kinlochmoidart*. Vast quantities of arms, ammunition, several saddles and boots have been found in the rocks. Some *English* hories, as they were roasting in the woods, were secured; all the cattle of the outstanding parties have been brought into the camp, by the general's orders; so that the rebels must either surrender, leave the country, or starve.—There was found in *Barrisdale*'s house a hellish engine for extorting confession, and punishing such thieves as were not in his service (for as he took *Black-mail* [money] for preserving the cattle of the country round to a great extent, he entertained many such) it is all made of iron, and stands upright; the criminal's neck, hands and feet are put into it, by which he's in a sloping posture, and can neither sit, lie nor stand.—*Mackinnon*, who ferry'd the young pretender from *Sky* to *Raza*, says, that he walked 24 miles with him from eight o'clock at night to eight next morning, and that he carried on his back a wallet containing two shirts and a bottle of brandy, and that he would not permit him to carry it.

Old England Journals August 2 and 9.

IN these papers are concluded an *old* argument (See p. 374.) concerning the SUCCESSION. We shall only quote the following paragraphs:

CERTAINLY it were a most dangerous thing to have an opinion prevail, That the king, in concurrence with his parliament, should not have power to change the direct order of succession, tho' the preservation both of him and his people did depend upon it; for it does directly tend to anarchy, and makes the government to want power to defend itself. There must be a supreme uncontrollable power lodged somewhere, and the men who talk at this rate can hardly find where it is lodged in England, if not in the king, lords, and commons, in parliament.

But when we ask a reason of this doctrine, that *proximity of blood gives a title unchangeable by any human laws*, the teachers of it differ exceedingly: some tell us of a divine, patriarchal right, which kings, as natural fathers of their people, have derived down to them from Adam; and this notion, tho' it be no older than the present age, has been very frequent in mens mouths and books, and has much pleased of late (as new things used to do). But they consider not, that, if this be true, there never can be but one rightful monarch in the universe; that is, he only who is the direct and lineal heir of Adam then living: and thus these great patrons of absolute power, instead of supporting, do shake the thrones of all the princes in the world, since none of them at this day can make out any such title.

There are others, who being desirous to bestow upon the crown a complement of the like nature, which they were at the same time obtaining from it, have declared in general, that monarchy is of divine right, that princes succeed by the laws of God, that their title is not subject to any earthly cognisance, nor owing to any consent of the people. But the consequences of this opinion are not once considered by these men, that thereby the property of all subjects, and the laws of all countries are destroy'd together; for no human laws or contracts can bind or restrain a power divinely instituted; or (if you like it in the words of a great cardinal) [*Pallavicini*] a jurisdiction which is of divine right, is not alterable by the will or power of man.

But when I reflect what sort of men I am arguing with, and how willingly

they use to submit to authority, I think I shall convince them best by citing the opinions of two great men, the one a cardinal, the other a lord chancellor, both of them martyrs for the papal supremacy, I mean Bp *Fisher* and Sir *T. Moor*. They declared, 'That if the supremacy was left out, they would willingly swear an oath to maintain the succession of the crown to the issue of the king's present marriage, as it was then establish'd by parliament,' and gave this reason for it, that 'this was in the power of a parliament to determine, but not who was supreme head of the church.' Sir *T. Moor* said farther, *The people are bound in conscience to obey their laws, and must not pretend to enquire whether they were made upon just grounds.* By the same reason they may pretend that all other laws were made without just cause, and refuse obedience to any of them; and surely those that should do so would be an excellent loyal party. God defend this nation from such loyalty as opposes itself to the laws.

Old England Aug. 16. inserts a pamphlet intitled, *the character of a swacker*, which he owns was printed in 1705, and makes no application of it to the present time.

Old England, Aug. 23. has another treatise printed in the reign of Charles II. shewing the designs of France. [Of this kind two were lately reprinted, one entitled *the political views of the court of France*; the other, *Christianissimus Christianandus*.]

Westminster Journal, August 2.

THIS paper proves, from parliament-rolls, and other records, that foreign dominions on the continent were always (and consequently for ever will be) a charge and a drain to England of her blood and treasure. He instances the dutchy of Normandy from William the Conqueror till the latter end of Henry VI. when, by the success of the French arms, the English crown was happily eased of the province and the expence together.—He adds further, *Brest* alone cost Richard III. 12000 marks a year, then a great sum. *Calais*, from the first acquisition of it by Edw. III. to the loss of it under Q. Mary, was a perpetual issue of the treasure of the land; as between the 30th of Henry VIII. and the death of Edw. VI. it cost the nation yearly upon an average above 26000 *l*. It cannot be deny'd but that this town, *Dunkirk*, or any other maritime place, the possession of which would be a security to our trade, in the present age, could hardly be acquired or maintain'd at too great expence; but the case was otherwise in the reigns of the Plantagenets, when we had nothing to fear from French invaders, and but little commerce. K. Wm III. being a prince of the empire, and Stadtholder of Holland, in his time, with a view

view to these interests, first arose the system of *Great Britain's* humbling *France* by land. And *France*, in return, will, upon every affront, direct her vengeance against such possessions as *England* may have upon the continent, thereby putting us to great expence for their defence, and hampering us in engagements, which, if the interest of *England* alone were consider'd, would be ridiculous.

Westminster Journal, Aug. 9: gives a dry account of foreign alliances, from *Henry I.* down to *Edward III.* and one of this last prince against the king of *Scotland*, as secondary to the king of *France*; and observes that the *Scots* nation, then abetting *French* measures, obtain'd the common conditions of war, but now being subjects to the crown of *Great Britain*, are no better than rebels.

Westminster Journal, Aug. 16. Contains a dissertation on the art of kite-making, and some hints for improvement. The diversion of kite-flying, which, tho' omitted by *Ainsworth*, probably as a childish thing, the author observes, cannot be justly consider'd as the mere pastime of boys; since the ingenious *Mr Condell*, who has imitated the figure and motion of the living kite in the paper one, frequently amuses himself with flying it, as well as several other persons, who are men, as far as age and stature can make them so.——To render this contrivance useful as well as entertaining, he hints (among other fancies) that a good artificial kite, dextrously play'd, may keep partridges couched on the ground till the net can be drawn over them; and that the likeness of the Duke of *Cumberland* flown over the Highlands would have the same effect on the skulking rebels.

Westminster Journal, Aug. 23. is on mercy, &c. of which we have several essays already.

Craftsman August 2 and 9.

These papers (like the last month's *Westminster Journals* (See p. 374 B) contain a charge against the late administration for laying the foundation of the rebellion, by the 'most extraordinary taxes ever known among free people; not (he says) by the consent of the nation, but the power of a few wretches who sacrificed public good to private gain; by the ill conduct of the war, which has ruined many, and disgusted more; and by a subsequent neglect of public grievances, which, tho' long complained of, are still increasing.'

This, the writer alledges, encouraged the pretender to expect a formidable rising in *England*, for that he could never be supposed to build his hopes on the assistance of the Highlanders, any further than to facilitate his landing. He next, from a view of the dependance of the clans on their chiefs, supposes 'it cruel to reproach them for what was the necessary consequence of this circumstance, and still more so to sacrifice them by thousands to a corrupt and blundering ministry.' [Such is the light in which this honest and sagacious writer represents the slaughter of the rebel army at the battle of *Culloden*, in defence of liberty and a rational religion; the laws now making to

prevent the like calamity for the future; and the punishing, by judicial process, a very inconsiderable number of the leaders of those who would have overturn'd the constitution.]

As a remedy for these evils, he proposes a redress of grievances, and an act like that made in *Henry VIIth's* time, to increase the Highland farms, by adding such an extent of land as may render the tenant independant, and enable him not only to live, but to make a saving; concluding with this wise maxim, "that the tempering justice with mercy is the worst way of quelling a rebellion, and that we should either cut off every offender, or punish none at all." But the great lord *Corwooper* happened to be of a different opinion. (See p. 520, F.)

The *Craftsman* Aug. 16. contains an invidious parallel between the conduct of absolute governments in the east, and the method now taken to secure our own.——'When a rebellion in *Turky* is defeated, says this author, the nobleman and commoner are delivered up an un pity'd prey to the sabre and bowstring.——how unkind and inhuman the policy that requires such numbers of life-offer'd sacrifices, and how much more miserable the unfortunate subjects of such a royal butcher! For whom are all these murders? what vast, what national interest is served? Alas, no national interest at all!——Why then this massacre?——Why but to establish the grand Seigneur's family!——A very private interest indeed!——' This may serve as a specimen of the *Craftsman's* eloquence, and accuracy of stile.

The *Craftsman*, Aug. 23. gives a short account of several *Scottish* rebellions; from which he infers, that, while the property of the land in that kingdom is vested in a few, it will always be subject to the like commotions, when, among these few, there are some ambitious spirits, who, either from zeal or feigned injuries, as patriots or usurpers, animate the people to sedition and revolt.——At the conclusion of this paper the author tells us that he has proved 'the clans to have been necessitated into the rebellion, by their natural circumstances; and, as to the gentlemen of understanding and genius who took part in it, he considers them as acting from principles which they thought honourable.'——[The latter will be readily allow'd him; but, to infer that a man who sins against the community from principle is not a proper subject of punishment, is to justify all the horrid massacres of popery and superstition.——But this is to be consider'd further by a correspondent. (See p. 426.)

On the Cr——n, and its present Author.]
Not applicable to this Paper only.

C—he toils with malice from a wretched head,
To animate a paper long since dead.
So silly imps (we're told) their pranks exhibit
In some dead body borrow'd from a gibbet.

H ERRAT. Page 342, for 1737 read 1739.
p. 358, note †, for impeachment read indictment.
p. 384, for Earl of read Earl Brook.
p. 384, for Baron of read Baron Luxborough.
Mon.

Monsieur URBANE,
Madame de Tencin, sister to the Cardinal, has at her *Hotel* a regular assembly of wits and poets, to each of whom once a year she makes a present of a pair of velvet breeches. In return Mr *Pyrhon* sent her ladyship a *Close-stool*, in which she found the following verses :

La Chaise Percee du PYRHON.

Femme! au dessus de bien des hommes,
 Du siecle heroique ou nous sommes ;
 Femme! digne tout d'une voix,
 Qu'on la celebre d'age en age ;
 Comme ayant eu tout a la fois
 Esprit, beaute, graces, courage,
 Sentiment & gout delicat :
 Femme! forte que rien n'etonne,
 Ni n'enorgueillit, ni n'abat ;
 Femme! au besoin homme d'etat,
 S'il le falloit meme Amazonne :
 Bref, femme rare de tout point !
 Et telle que n'en eurent point
 Rome, Athenes, Lacedemone :

Je voudrois bien en verite
 Ne vous pas moins offrir qu'un trone,
 De vous millefois merite ;
 Mais qui n'en sait la rarete ?
 Vous voyez que bien loin qu'il en vacque
 Que pour un seul, en voila deux,
 Se prennant l'un l'autre aux cheveux,
 Pour etre ou fut celui de Jacques.
 Donc au lieu d'un siege eminent,
 Qui branle ou cracque a tout moment,
 Je vous en offre un, bas, mais stable,
 Plus necessaire assurement,
 Plus utile & plus agreable :
 Ou vous aurez cela de doux,
 Qu'a la barbe au nez des jaloux
 Vous siegerez en paix profonde,
 Et que si le tonnerre y gronde
 Ce ne sera que dessous vous.
 Autre difference infinie,
 Celui-la, poste vis a vis
 Le grande monde, & la calomnie,
 Environne de noirs soucis,
 Adosse contre l'insomnie,
 Altere la sante souvent :
 Celui-ci, benin, salutaire,
 Loin de l'alterer, au contraire
 L'entretient sans cesse, ou la rend,
 Du reste assise en souveraine
 Sur ce siege des plus decens,
 Donnez vous un plaisir de Reine ;
 Etendez y votre domaine
 Sur ce peuple, affame d'encens,
 Que desaltere l'Hippocraine ;
 Que Mess. les beaux esprits ris
 Soient applaudis ou condamnis
 Au ce tribunal respectable,
 Et qu'ils y soient tous ajournis
 Comme ils le sont a votre table :
 A l'aise, & d'un ail equitable,

La vous jugerez, sans appel,
Le vers de Mr Tel & Tel.
Gardez les bons par privilege,
Et pour ceux dont vous direz si
Laissez les en quittant le siege
Ou vous aurez trouve ceux-ci.

The CLOSE-STOOL.

A Translation of the foregoing.

O Woman more than man ! tho' born
 When heroes ev'ry clime adorn,
 Thy worth shall win, from age to age,
 Praise from each tongue, and ev'ry page;
 For, join'd in thee, we wond'ring trace
 At once, wit, courage, beauty, grace,
 The solid judgment, taste refin'd,
 Each charm of body and of mind !
 Thy steady soul no turn of fate
 With fear can sink, with pride elate ;
 When knotty points perplex, we see
 The skilful statesman shine in thee,
 If needful too, the sword, and shield,
 An Amazon, thy hands would wield.
 A woman you, excelling far
 All Greece, all Rome, in peace and war ;

If all I wish my pow'r cou'd do,
 A throne, nor less, I'd offer you :
 But tho' your merit thus excel,
 That thrones are scarce is known too well :
 There's none to spare the world around,
 For one two claimants oft are found.
 Now fields with slain two heroes heap
 For that which *Jemmy* cou'd not keep.

Instead of this, which rear'd aloft,
 Cracks ev'ry hour, and totters oft,
 A seat I send, more low indeed,
 But firm, a seat which more you need ;
 More ease, more pleasure this bestows,
 And blesses, under envy's nose.
 Here while you sit, in peace of soul,
 They roll beneath, if thunders roll.
 Besides the seats of kings expose
 Their faults, and follies, to their foes ;
 Thrones glittering on exalted ground
 The world beholds, and cares surround ;
 Thence grandeur exiles health and sleep,
 And fears perpetual vigils keep.
 Far other is the seat I send,
 To peace, and ease, and wit a friend :
 Health, if she leaves the turgid veins,
 This first recalls, and then retains.

Here, from unhallow'd eyes retreat,
 A sov'reign, fill your decent seat ;
 Mean while, to taste of regal joy,
 Yet shun the cares which queens annoy.
 O'er all, your peaceful empire raise,
 Who hunger, and who thirst, for praise ;
 Who drink at *Hippocrene* in vain,
 And thirst, and drink, and thirst again.
 Before this awful judgment-seat
 Let wits applause, or censure, meet,

Wh

Who at your table us'd to wait
 Submits, and anxious for their fate ;
 Here, from whence no appeal can lie,
 Judge at your ease, with equal eye,
 Of this, and that, and t'others merit,
 And save the piece that's wrote with spirit.
 But for the rhimes that give the spleen,
 Those gingling sounds which nothing
 mean,
 E'en leave them, when the seat you quit,
 Where you found these which I have writ.

VERSES sent to a young LADY at L——s
 with a Ring.

FLORA, deign this gift to take,
 And wear it for the giver's sake :
 May the little present prove
 Emblematical of love.
FLORA, view it well, and see,
 How the ring resembles thee ;
 The similitude will hold
 In the jewels, in the gold——
 What can with the di'monds vie,
 But the lustre of your eye ?
 What can with the gold compare,
 But my love-alluring fair ?
 The gold is bright, and tempting too,
 Charming *FLORA*, so are you :
 This will but your finger bind,
 You have manacled my mind.
 Thus, fair excellence, you see
 In what the ring and you agree.
 As the gift resembles you,
 May it prove an omen too——
 May your years with bliss be crown'd,
 Rolling in a perfect round :
 May each bright and golden day
 Sweetly, gently, glide away,
 Without mixture or allay ;
 Till the ends of being meet,
 And life's great circle grows compleat :
 Then willing quit all earthly toys,
 Vain hopes and fears, and fleeting joys,
 Empty, insincere, uneven,
 For perfect happiness in heaven ;
 Exchange the name of *Venus* here
 For that of cherub, angel, there.

Aug. 14, 1746.

FLORIO.

To Mrs ELIZ. P—— of L——s.

Consolatory on the sudden loss of her speech
 and fine Complexion.

CHLOE the fair, the gay, the young
ARTHUR complains has lost her tongue.
DICK cries, alas ! more doleful case,
CHLOE has lost her charming face.
 Yet grieve not, *CHLOE*, glad I'd be
 To have a wife as dumb as thee ;
 For oft thy folks, I do not doubt,
 Have wish'd, thy clack to be without.
 Ne'er mind complexion—This one grace
 Will make amends for loss of face.

HEY HOE.

To the Rev. Mr EDW—DS, on his State of
 the Case between STEBBING and WAR-
 BURTON.

STEBBING and WARBURTON contest,
 Heroes of more than common size ;
 This with a daring genius blest,
 In that the strength of judgment lies.

One skill'd a fabrick soon to raise,
 Ingenious architect of fame ;
 The other merits equal praise
 For quickly pulling down the same.

The guardians of religion's cause
 Sit tame spectators of the fight ;
 EDW—DS alone indignant draws
 His pen to state the matter right.

Thus in a puppet-show I've seen
 Two laurel'd heroes act their part,
 When, lo ! the grandeur of the scene
 Pouch interrupts—and lets a fart.

Mr URBAN,

H—ll, Aug. 20.

The thoughts on death in your last appear'd so
 beautiful to me, that I could not hinder the follow-
 ing reflections presenting themselves without order
 to my mind, which I venture to send you for your
 next.

I am, Yours, &c.

To SENE X.

The Sting of DEATH is SIN.

THrice blest the man, whom virtue shields
 from fear, [near;
 When age unnerves him, and when death draws
 Who plainer still, and plainer as more nigh,
 In death's thin form can all the friend descry;
 Whose hands for him the gates of life display,
 For him unlock the manacles of clay;
 Give the freed soul on joyful wings to rise,
 From earth God's footstool, to his throne the skies;
 Where joy shall prompt to join the seraphs' songs
 Of praise, to whom all nature's praise belongs.

Not so § man, who treads where vice hath trod,
 Who loves no virtue, and believes no God ;
 His eyes in death with terror trace the foe,
 He dreads his presence, and expects his blow.
 It comes—and lo ! th' anticipated dart,
 While his first pray'r ascends, pervades his heart.
 By guilt incumber'd, freed from clay in vain,
 He sinks forever to the realms of pain.

O *Senex*, startled at this transient view,
 Sure all shou'd more than wish to live like you ;
 Thrice happy bard ! whom innocence inspires,
 Whose glowing breast religious ardour fires :
 O ! round thee still diffuse the ray divine,
 Still let religion in thy numbers shine : [fire,
 That each young breast like mine may catch the
 Imbibe thy thoughts, and emulate thy lyre ;
 Thy calm contentment seek, and find it too,
 Thro' life, that lab'rinth, still thy steps pursue ;
 Thro' death's dim shade, like thee, the guiding ray,
 Perceive and trace to everlasting day :
 Where God's sole son, who once on *Judah's* plains
 As mortal dy'd, immortal lives and reigns.

AURELIUS.

The GAMES at FAIRS.

I Never beheld such a string of bites, truly,
As at N—tt—ngb—m races the first week in
July,

Of which some had raffles for silver and gold,
With very few prizes, but blanks manifold ;
The prizes were fixt on such high and low chances,
As seldom were thrown—To the blanks the ad-
vances

Were easy, by being to such casts annext
As many ways happen'd : The whole so perplext,
By being promiscuously mix'd, that but few
Of many spectators, the cheat cou'd see thro'.
Some, hid in a crowd, o'er an old buffet-stool,
With old-bat and a skewer gull'd many a fool ;
Some oil-cloth and flyer expos'd to the view,
With nine chances them, and but six chances you ;
Some skim-dish and whirly-gig manag'd, and there
Tb' unwary had just the before-mention'd share ;
Some, shaking the dice, tic'd the silly to choose,
If by under or over, or seven they'd lose.

For to tell you a secret, those scandalous elves
(Who live by it) always claim'd seven themselves.

One often declar'd with a boast to all ranks.
He'd thirty-four prizes to seventeen blanks ;
Another, to tempt 'em, exultingly cries
Come venture away, you'll have each time a prize ;
Here ten or a dozen cry'd, under or over ;
There more who bawl'd, Cover away my lads,
Another, she's up and about she goes ; [cover ;
A third roar'd out, money for winning ! who
throws ?

In the midst of this rabble one bite did decoy,
To prick in old-bat, a poor innocent boy,
By which who has try'd it sufficiently knows
There's no way to win but a many to lose ;
I, seeing the cheat, cou'd no longer forbear,
But tore the old-bat, and warn'd all to beware
Of old-bat, and gold raffles, and cover away,
With under or over, as dangerous play.

Here one of 'em, rattling his box at my nose,
Said, master reformer ! Be pleas'd to disclose
Tb' advantage I have at this over or under,
The middle-chance seven : Like one struck with
thunder.

I stood at the question, not knowing I vow,
A, ha, quoth the sharper, I've silenc'd you now.

Ye artists who (only to guard you from bites)
Have learn'd chance's laws, please to set me to
rights

By some easy method, which I will, most truly,
Reveal to my neighbours next first week in July.

On an odd piece of writing in Queen's College
Library in Oxford.

AN Oxford rarity at Queen's is shown,
Unmatch'd by all the rarities of Sloane ;
A manuscript, yet, as the learn'd have thought,
Such as by mortal hand was never wrote ;
Druids and Sybils ! this transcends ye all.
A dark, oracular, mysterious scrawl,
Uncouth, occult, unknown to ancient Greece,
The Persian Magi, or the wise Chinese.
Nor Runic this, nor Coptic does appear ;
No, 'tis the diabolick character.
No more, ye criticks, be your brains perplext
T' elucidate the darkness of the text ;
No farther in the endless search proceed,
The devil wrote it—let the devil read.

*On the HEBREW and GREEK EPITAPH
in Westminster Abby.*

WHene'er in pensive mood we chuse to
tread

The sacred mansions of the mighty dead,
Still to our breasts must some reflection rise,
When here we're told a king or hero lies :
A sigh is nat'ral when we read the fate
Of all that's fair, or wise, or good, or great:
But 'midst the rest, lo ! here and there a stone
Of language strange, or characters unknown.
What is their use ? what ?—why to draw a tear
For so much Greek and Hebrew buried here ! S.W.

On a certain LADY'S STUDY.

TO Cloe's study shall we go
(For ladies have their studies too)
Oh what a splendid sight is there !
'Twould make the dullest hermit stare.
There stands, all rang'd in proud array
Each French romance, each modern play,
Love's magazine of flames and darts,
Whole histories of eyes and hearts.
But oh ! view well the outward scene,
You'll never need to look within :
What Cloe loves she plainly shows,
For lo ! her very books are beaux.

On the DUKE's triumphant Return.

IO BRITANNIA ! IO PEANS sing !
Let acclamations round our island ring.
He comes, the glorious youth, with laurel
crown'd,
Exulting crowds his victor-car surround :
Ten thousand pray'rs were for his weal prefer'd,
Ten thousand pray'rs were with acceptance heard
And now innum'rous benedictions tell
How WILLIAM conquer'd, and how ARCHEBISHOP fell
Ye fond abettors of a Tyrant's claim,
Now hide your conscious heads, and blush for shame
Growl that you're curs'd with hated freedom still
And forc'd to happiness against your will ;
While grateful Britons loud their joys attest,
We feel, and therefore boast, how much we're
blest :

Boast the long prospect, that delights our eyes,
Of future chiefs from BRUNSWICK's race to rise,
That shall, we trust, our LIBERTY secure,
As long as sun, and moon, and time endure.

EPIGRAM.

THE pope of Rome has got a maggot,
We must submit to fire and faggot ;
But, with his holiness's grace,
We'll have a brush in the first place.

J. SACKETT.

To his Mistress BARBARA.†

COME dearest, come to better resolutions,
And let us draw affirmative conclusions.
All the learn'd world would laugh to hear me say,
" There's nought but negatives in Barbara."

J. SACKETT.

† Being in Logic, trebly affirmative.

The PRISONERS.

WE all are innocent, the pris'ners cry ;
Believe us : None here willingly wou'd
lie.

J. Sackett.

SCHEME to prevent all future Rebellions in
the HIGHLANDS.

High on a summit near the *Ford of Frew*,
Facing the frozen North, and full to view,
A statue breathing life let *Pbidias* place,
Expressing youth and health, and manly grace ;
Fresh bloom his cheeks, and smile his brow serene,
With modest look, and with a gentle mien :
Let it confess the beauties of a mind
That freedom loves, and lives but for mankind ;
That is alike to friends or foes, sincere,
Despising riches, and unknowing fear ;
That pants for glory in the glorious cause
Of true religion, liberty, and laws :
Litter the royal falchion in his hand,
That threatens ruin to a wicked land.
If fierce *Bellona* ever rouse to arms,
Her cruel sons, to strike us with alarms ;
If they from dreary dens, and mountains rise,
And rush, like torrents down, with hideous cries ;
Soon as the royal image they shall view,
Guarding the passage of the *Ford of Frew*,
Amaz'd, appall'd, they shall their dread confess,
And tremble like their fires at *Inverness* ;
Back to their mountains fly, their lives to save,
And growl for hunger in a brutal cave.
When man grew rebel to his gracious lord,
He plac'd the cherub with a flaming sword,
Who *Eden* kept, the joy of life below,
And giants struck, and giants sons, with awe.
Darlington, June 24, 1746. N. T.

S I R,

I Do not doubt but your readers will take the
hint from the following lines, and shew their
affection for the brave duke, by wearing the flower
that bears his name, as the Jacobites do theirs
for the pretender, by wearing roses of the colour
that always tinges the cheeks of the *Stuarts* when
they are in danger, and which will be hereafter a
proper emblem for their friends, when they la-
ment the battle of *Culloden*.

The SWEET WILLIAM.

THE pride of *France* is Lilly white ;
The Rose in *June* is Jacobite ;
The prickly Thistle of the Scot
Is northern knighthood's badge and lot :
But since the duke's victorious blows,
The Lilly, Thistle, and the Rose,
All droop and fade, all die away ;
Sweet *William's* flower rules the day :
'Tis *English* growth, of beauteous hue,
Cloath'd, like our troops, in red and blue:
No plant with brighter lustre grows,
Except the laurel on his brows,
That everlasting wreath of fame ;
To guard and spread the hero's name.
Britons, the tarnish'd rose detest,
And stick Sweet-*William* in your breast :
The factious rose in pieces tear,
And this more charming nosegay wear ;
Let this remain the loyal sign
Of *Brunswick's* valiant, virtuous line ;

Sweet-*William* be the *British* toast,
As *William* is *Britannia's* boast :
The soldier on his casque shall wear
Sweet-*William*, on her breast the fair :
The flow'r shall nerve the warrior's arms,
And add new lustre to the maiden's charms.
St *George's* star, with feebler rays,
By this victorious flow'r shall blaze ;
And knights of Bath shall own their red,
Compar'd with *William's* purple, dead.
There is no red with this can vie,
But godlike *William's* modesty ;
Who blushes to deserve the praise
Which rescu'd *Britain* fondly pays.
Then let this warlike sprig be worn,
On either white auspicious morn ;
One gave great *William* birth, and one
Proclaims him *George's* martial son :
In happy order link'd we see
The hero's birth and victory ; *
And *April's* happy ides shall bloom,
Successive with Sweet *William's* rich per-
fume.

* The Duke was born on the 15th of *April*,
and on the 16th gain'd the victory at *Culloden*.

An Answer to the RIDDLE in your last.

BY your parents we guess, you can be no less,
Than the blade which produceth our bread,
'Till by art you're refin'd, and to *Chloe* consign'd,
As a bonnet of STRAW for her head.
To invention what's due, let's consider in you,
Who else might have been in such station,
On a dung-hill to rot ; tho' now you are got
To adorn the best part of creation.

GAMBLE.

ANOTHER.

AS walking with *Polly*, last night, o'er the
green,
I pull'd from my pocket your last Magazine ;
And thus, ' *Urban's* willing to pleasure the young,
' He hath sent us this month both a riddle and
song.

" The riddle explain to me, *Poll*, if you can ;
" You see, verse the third, 'tis a rival to man.
She read it, and answer'd me thus, with a sneer,
" 'Tis only a STRAW—don't be frightened, my
dear."

July 20.

J. S.

Another EXTEMPORE.

TH O' I shall not, dear *Urban*, point out
any flaw,
Much less your *Enigmatist's* character draw,
Yet his lines, I must own, are as light—as a
STRAW.

Oxon, Aug. 15, 1746.

Simon Quipcrank.

EPIGRAM.

LIARS compared.

Such a liar is *Tom*, there is none can lie faster,
Excepting his maid, and she'll lie with her
master.

J. SACKETT.

Historical Chronicle, August 1746.

FRIDAY, August 1.



THE Lord High Steward, and the peers being come to *Westminster-hall*, the three rebel lords were brought to the bar, with the axe carry'd before them. Then the E. of *Kilmarnock* and E. of *Cromarty* were separately ask'd if they had any thing to propose why judgment should not be passed upon them; to which they answer'd in the negative. Then his grace inform'd *Ld Balmerino* that, having started an objection, desir'd counsel, and had their assistance (*See p. 382.*) he was now to make use of it, if he thought fit to argue that * point. His lordship answer'd, he was sorry for the trouble he had given his grace and the peers; that he would not have taken that step, if he had not been persuaded there was some ground for the objection; but that his counsel having satisfy'd him there was nothing in it that could tend to his service, he declined having them heard, submitted to the court, and was resolved to rely upon his majesty's mercy.

His grace then made a speech to the prisoners, almost to the same effect as that pronounced by *Earl Cowper* [*See p. 419.*] But as the present rebellion was opposed with more unanimity and zeal than the last, his grace took occasion to observe to their lordships, that the beginnings of the rebellion 'were so weak and unpromising, as to be capable of seducing none but the most infected and willing minds to join in so desperate an enterprize.—That it was impossible even for the party of the rebels to be so inconsiderate or vain, as

* It may be proper to give this point more particular than we had time to do in our last, p. 382 G. It was to this effect:—That the indictment was founded on an act of parliament passed in *March* last, by which prisoners charged with high treason were to be tried in such county as his majesty should appoint; but as the treason with which his lordship was charged, is laid to be committed at *Carlisle* in the *December* before, he ought to have been indicted there, and not in *Surry*, because the treason alleged to be committed was before the passing of the act, and therefore he could not be affected by it, and consequently the whole superstructure built thereon must fall to the ground. This objection, it is said, was suggested to all the lords in a letter sent to each in the *Tower*, by an officious person; but the very title of the act includes *such persons as HAVE levied, or shall levy war against his Majesty.*

as to imagine, that the body of this free people, blest in the enjoyment of all their rights both civil and religious under his majesty's protection; secure in the prospect of transmitting them safe to their posterity, under the protestant succession in his royal house, would not rise up, as one man, to oppose and crush so flagitious, so destructive, and so unprovoked an attempt.—Accordingly the rebels soon saw his majesty's faithful subjects, conscious both of their duty and interest, contending to outdo one another in demonstrations of their zeal and vigour in his service.—Men of property, of all ranks and orders, crowded in with liberal subscriptions, of their own motion, beyond the examples of former times, and unpelled by any law; and yet in the most legal and warrantable manner; notwithstanding what has been ignorantly and presumptuously suggested to the contrary.—His lordship concluded thus: 'It has been his majesty's justice to bring your lordships to a legal trial: and it has been his wisdom to shew, that, as a small part of his national forces was sufficient to subdue the rebel army in the field, so the ordinary course of his laws is strong enough to bring even their chiefs to justice.'

Then, after a short pause, his Grace pronounced sentence as in cases of high treason. (*See p. 361 E.*) Afterwards breaking his staff, put an end to the commission.

The six soldiers, and *Wm Bruce* (*see p. 381.*) were executed at *Tyburn*. —A Gentleman observes, that if the soldiers were kept in barracks, instead of being quartered mostly in the wicked parts of the town, their officers could take more care of their conduct, and fewer robberies would be committed by them.

Yesterday the judges sat at the court house on *St Margaret's hill* for the trying of the *Scotch* rebel officers; when *James Nicholson*, Lieut. in the D. of *Perth's* regiment (who broke the capitulation at *Carlisle*, by endeavouring to escape over the walls) and *Donald M'Donald*, a Captain in *Keppoch's* regiment, were brought to the bar, one after another and pleaded guilty, begging to be recommended to his majesty's mercy.—Next, *Alexander M'Gruther* the elder, Capt. in *Perth's* regiment, pleaded not guilty.

guilty, and that he was forced; but after a tryal of three hours, not being able to prove (see p. 402) the force, he was brought in guilty of high treason.

SATURDAY 2.

The court met again on *St Margaret's Hill* for the tryal of the rebels; when *James Stratton*, late a surgeon in the rebel army at *Carlisle*, was brought on his tryal, but none of the witnesses proving that he bore arms, and it appearing that he was forced into the service, he was acquitted and immediately discharged. *Walter Ogilvie*, Lieut. in *Ld Lewis Gordon's* regiment pleaded guilty.— The counsel for the prisoners moved in arrest of judgment, but after some short arguments the motion was overul'd. Then the lord chief justice *Willes* made a very pathetic speech, which drew tears from many of the auditors, at the end of which he pronounced sentence.

The heads of *Townley* and *Fletcher* (not *Morgan's*) were fix'd on *Temple-bar*, those of *Chadwick*, *Barwick*, *Deacon* and *Syddal*, were preserv'd in spirits to be carry'd to *Manchester*, and there set up in proper places. *Townley's* body was bury'd at *Pancras* from an undertaker's, and the heads of the others with their bodies were bury'd all together under the direction of the keeper of the *New Gaol*, who had a warrant for that purpose.

The papers and records were removed from the Trade and Plantations office to the New Treasury, the office of Trade, &c. being to be pull'd down to make room for continuing the new street, call'd Parliament street, to the broad opening near *Whitehall*.

SUNDAY 3.

Maddox, and many other witnesses against the rebels, set out with Mr *Carlington*, the messenger for *Carlisle*.

MONDAY 4.

The Western mail was robbed of 15 bags of letters by a single highwayman; for taking of whom a reward is offer'd of 200*l.* besides that allow'd by act of parliament for apprehending highwaymen.

WEDNESDAY 6.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and a committee of the common council of *London* went in a grand procession, and presented his royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of the city in a gold box, curiously engraved with the city arms, which his R. H. accepted in a very obliging manner.

THURSDAY 7.

Several persons were examin'd at the cock-pit, *Whitehall*, and nine of them
(*Gen. Mag. Aug. 1746.*)

order'd into custody of a messenger. Was fixt the key-stone of the last arch of *Westminster* bridge.

FRIDAY 8.

A man and woman were committed to prison, the man for personating and taking upon himself the name of Mr *Holland* in *Newgate-street*, to whom the woman was housekeeper, and for marrying her; and the woman for procuring the said man so to marry her, under the character and name of her master, and in his cloaths. This woman a few days before went to *Doctors Commons*, and in order to obtain a licence took the usual oath of her being under a contract of marriage to her master, whose destruction she probably designed, in order to administer to his effects.

SATURDAY 9.

The Earl of *Traquair*, who had been sometime in custody of a messenger, was carry'd prisoner to the *Tower*.

SUNDAY 10.

The court went into mourning for the late king of *Spain*, and the late dauphiness of *France*.

THURSDAY 12.

The Earl of *Sandwich* set out for the *Hague*, being appointed his majesty's plenipotentiary to the congress to be held at *Breda*, for treating of a general peace.— 'Tis said, that on taking leave at *Leicester House*, his R. H. told him, that he had a particular friend to recommend to his care in his present embassy. The Earl assur'd him of the singular respect he should pay to his R. H.'s commands; upon which the Pr. after professing a great affection for his friend, was pleased to make him known by the name of *CAPE BRETON*.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to,

An act for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1746; and for enabling his majesty to raise a farther sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned: and for the farther appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, lottery tickets, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

— For the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of customs, or excise; and for indemnifying offenders against those laws upon the terms in this act mentioned; and for the relief of officers of the customs in informations upon seizures.

— More effectually to prohibit and prevent pastors or ministers from officiating in episcopal meeting houses in *Scotland*, without duly qualifying themselves according to law, and to punish persons for resorting to any meeting

meeting houses where such unqualified pastors or ministers shall officiate.

— For the more effectual disarming the highlands in *Scotland*, and for the more effectual securing the peace of the said Highlands, and for restraining the use of the Highland dress; and for further indemnifying such persons as have acted in defence of his majesty's person and government during the unnatural rebellion; and for indemnifying the judges, and other officers of the court of judicature in *Scotland*, for not performing the Northern circuit in *May* 1746; and for obliging the masters and teachers of private schools in *Scotland* to take the oaths to his majesty, his heirs and successors, and to register the same.

— To allow the purchase, for his majesty's use, of naval stores brought into this kingdom on board neutral ships, by any of his majesty's ships, and to allow such stores to be landed and entered during the continuance of the present wars with *France* and *Spain*, or either of them.

— To regulate the insurance on ships belonging to the subjects of *Great Britain*, and all merchandizes or effects laden thereon.

— For amending the laws relating to bankrupts.

— More effectually to prevent the frauds and abuses committed in the admeasurement of coals within the city and liberty of *Westminster*, and that part of the duchy of *Lancaster* adjoining thereto, and the several parishes of *St Giles* in the fields, *St Mary le Bon*, and such part of the parish of *St Andrew, Holborn*, as lies in the county of *Middlesex*.

— To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, employments and promotions within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose. And to five private bills.

After which his majesty made a most gracious speech (*see p. 413.*) and the parliament was prorogued to *Sept. 30.*

THURSDAY 14.

Sir *John Douglas*, Bart, member for *Dumfries*, was brought to town in custody of a messenger; Dr *Barry*, who had been some time in custody, was committed to *Newgate*.—'Tis said that great sums of money collected in and about *London* for carrying on the rebellion, but under pretence for the relief of a young gentleman in distress, passed chiefly thro' his hands.

It was asserted that for six years last 700,000 *l.* has been collected for the service of the pretender, of which 400,000 *l.* since the beginning of the rebellion, and of this 170,000 *l.* during the last winter, in and about *London*; 1500 names of subscribers, several of them persons of note, have also been discover'd.

FRIDAY 15.

Sir *on Fraser*, Lord *Lowat*, arrived at the ~~river~~ in an open landau, drawn

with six horses, guarded by a party of *Ligonier's* horse, and accompany'd in the landau by an officer.—As he passed through the streets he seem'd very unconcern'd, but coming on the hill, he turn'd his eyes towards the scaffolds erecting for beholding the execution of the lords, and lifting up his hands, said, *A few days and it will be my unhappy fate.*

SATURDAY 16.

At the assizes at *Chelmsford*, *John Skinner*, late an oilman and dry-salter without *Aldgate*, was condemn'd for shooting his servant in 1744, for which he fled, but lately returned into *Essex* to take possession of an estate.

A PROCLAMATION by his Excellency William Shirley, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts bay in New England.

Whereas his majesty has been graciously pleased to order, that a number of troops, under the command of the honourable lieutenant-general *Sinclair*, do proceed from *Great Britain* for *Louisbourg*, with a sufficient convey of men of war, and with a great part of his majesty's troops now in garrison at *Louisbourg*, and also with such troops as shall be levied for that purpose in his majesty's colonies of *North America*, to attempt the immediate Reduction of *Canada*; and has signified his royal pleasure to me, as also to the governors of the several provinces and colonies of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, *New Jersey*, *New York*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode Island*, and *New Hampshire*, by letters dispatched from his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, that the necessary dispositions should be forthwith made for the raising as many men within this and the above-mentioned governments, as the shortness of the time will admit, for proceeding on the said expedition:

And whereas the great and general court of this province have, with the utmost cheerfulness and unanimity, voted to give all necessary and proper encouragement for 3000 volunteers, that shall enlist into his majesty's said service;

In obedience therefore to his majesty's said commands, I have thought fit, with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, in order to make known his majesty's gracious intentions and declarations for the encouragement of all able-bodied effective men, that are inclined to enlist themselves into his service, in the said expedition, together with the further encouragement which is offered by this government, *viz.* that the said volunteers will be under such officers as I shall appoint; that they will be immediately intitled to his majesty's pay, the officers from the time they shall engage in his majesty's service, and the soldiers from the respective days on which they shall be enlisted; and if provision cannot be made of arms and cloathing for them, by reason of the shortness of the time, reasonable allowance will be made in money for the same; that they shall be entitled to a share of the booty that shall be taken from the enemy, and shall be sent back to their several habitations when this service shall be over, unless any of them shall desire to settle elsewhere.

And for the further encouragement of all volunteers who shall engage in this service, it is provided that they shall receive 30 *l.* in bills of credit of the old tenor, as a bounty; as also for each man a good blanket, and a bed for every two men; the said bounty to be paid upon their enlistment, and the blankets and beds at the time of their embarkation, or proceeding on the said expedition; and that all such volunteers as shall proceed on this expedition, shall be exempted from all impresses for two years after their return.

Given at the council-chamber

at *Boston*, June 3, 1746.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

'Tis fear'd this design will not succeed so well as that on *Cape Breton*, it being so public, that the French are fully prepar'd against it, and a squadron under M. *Danville* sailed so long, before *Lestock* and *Sinclair*, by reason of countermands and counterwinds, have been able to get to sea from *Portsmouth*.

About

MONDAY 18.

About 12 o'clock were executed on Tower-Hill, Wm Earl of Kilmarnock, and Arthur Lord Balmerino. For the particular circumstances of their execution, and their behaviour (See p. 391, 2, 3, 4)

The Earl of Cromartie was pardon'd.

WEDNESDAY 20.

Twenty-six Scotch rebels were brought up from Sheerness and Tilbury fort, to be evidence for the king, under the care of two messengers, and lodg'd at the plaisterer's arms in St Margaret's lane, Westminster, and a strong guard of foldiers placed over them.—A vessel, with above 130 rebel officers, among them young Glenbucket, came up to Woolwich.—Among the Scotch rebels at Tilbury, was a distemper which had carry'd off several, and some of the officers at the fort.—The eight condemn'd rebels (see p. 383A) were reprieved for three weeks longer.

THURSDAY 21.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the bank of England, when it was agreed, that the court of directors should be impower'd to sell so much of the bank stock of those proprietors, who had not comply'd with the call of 10*l.* per Cent. as would answer the said call: And that the sale of the said stock shall be at such time as the court thinks proper; which stock is to be transferred by Mr Jones, the accountant general of the bank of England. Whereupon it being moved by Mr Sampson Gideon, for the governor to declare what quantity of bank-stock might be transferred upon this occasion, he said it would be about 12,000*l.*

FRIDAY 22.

The three rebel officers, Mac Donald, Nicholson and Ogilvie were executed at Kennington. Mac Groutber was reprieved for 3 weeks. (See the account p. 400.)

A French officer, supposed a spy, and concern'd in the rebellion, was taken in Essex; and brought under a guard of foldiers to the Savoy.

SATURDAY 23.

The judges met at the court-house on St Margaret's Hill, when bills were found by the grand jury against

Sir John Wedderburn, volunteer in Ogilvie's regiment, collector of excise for the pretender.

Sir James Kinloch, lieutenant-colonel in Ogilvie's second battalion.

Alex. Kinloch, } captains in ditto, brothers
Cha. Kinloch, } to Sir James.

Nicholas Glascoe, major in ditto. He raised the battery against the hazard sloop (which was commanded by captain Hill) and took her.

Roderick Mackenzie, lieut. in the earl of Cromartie's regiment,

Thomas Watson, ensign in Ogilvie's.

James Ratray, major in Tullibardine's.

Andrew Hood, captain in Roy Stewart's.

Allen Cameron, captain in Lockiel's reg.

Collin Mackenzie, capt. in Cromartie's reg.

Francis Farquharson, col. of his own reg.

John Farquharson, captain in ditto.

Henry Kerr, colonel and aid de camp.

Mr Lochlin, major in Tullibardine's reg.

James Bradshaw, captain in the Manchester regiment, who lately kept a Manchester warehouse in London.

James Lindsay, a life-guard-man in lord Pitligoe's troops.

James Stewart, major in the duke of Perth's regiment, and steward, as 'tis said, to the duke

Hector Mackenzie, ensign in Cromartie's

Roderick Macculloch, captain in ditto.

John Mackenzie, called lord Macleod (son to the earl of Cromartie.) And

John Murray, Esq; of Broughton, secretary to the young pretender.

But the two last were not brought to the bar, being to receive mercy.

A duel at sword and pistol was fought in the fields between Tottenham-Court and Marybon, between Ld Belfield, a baron of Ireland, and Rich. Herbert, Esq; member for Ludlow, and Col. of one of the new regiments, when the latter received a ball, which went in at his eye, and out at the back part of his skull, but the surgeons had hopes of saving him. Lord Belfield is very much wounded; who, 'tis said, was challenged for demanding a debt of honour long due.

SUNDAY 24.

The Princess of Hesse, who had landed the 23d at Dover, came to Kensington.

Admiral Lestock with the fleet of men of war, and transports (see p. 438) with land forces sailed from St Helens with a fair wind; this is the seventh time of their sailing. (See Vol. XV. p. 29, 97.)

MONDAY 25.

The distemper among the horned cattle breaking out afresh in the parts adjacent to London, the Fair for the sale of Welch cattle near Islington, was kept at Barnet.

TUESDAY 26.

Came an account to the General Post-Office that Nathaniel Miller the person who robbed the Western mail, was taken at Rye in Sussex, being shot thro' the back by some custom-house officers.

A proclamation was published for observing a publick thanksgiving on the 9th of October next, for the suppression of the late unnatural rebellion.

SUNDAY 31.

The Lady Eliz. Germain gave 500*l.* to the foundling hospital.

By a vessel arrived in 25 days from Cape Breton, came an account that the express sent by admiral Martin to inform

form them of the sailing of the *Brest* fleet, was arrived; and as commodore Knowles, the governor, had 9 men of war of the line, and 6000 land forces, they apprehended no danger.

A battalion out of each of the first and second regiments of guards which is to consist of 2000 men, are soon to embark at *Woolwich* for *Flanders*, to be followed by a greater number, as it is thought, to attack the enemy in some other quarter, as they cannot now join the allied army.

Commodore *Barnet* has taken the following ships in the *East-Indies*, besides what has been formerly mention'd,—the *l'Amiable Maria*, at *St Jago*; the *Mahomet*, *Charles*, from *Manilla*, taken by capt. *Moor*, of the *Deptford*, in the freights of *Malacca*; the *La Heruex**, from *Surat*, the *Duplex**, from *Bosseuren*, and the two pilot sloops from *Bengal*, all taken by lord *Northesk* off point *Palmaris*; the *Cardanagore**, from *Judab*, taken by capt. *Rosewell*, in the *Lively* man of war; the *Cæsar*, from *Pondicherry*, and the *Expedition**, a privateer of 80 men and 14 guns, with a packet from *France*, are taken off *Malacca* by the *Medway* man of war, and a small sloop from *Pondicherry*, taken by lord *Thomas Bertie*.

The Ships marked with * are in the *Gazette*, which also mentions the arrival of six of the *E. India* companies ships at *St Helens*, viz. the *Wager*, *Lincoln*, *Hardwick*, *Queen Caroline*, and *Vernon*; and relates that commodore *Barnet* was blocking up *Pondicherry*, and had by a stratagem defeated a design of the *French* to attack *Fort St Davids*.

'Tis affirm'd that against the next session of parliament all the penal laws in regard to papists, which are now but a dead letter, will be reduced into one regular body, with just and reasonable coercive clauses, for the security of church and state, to be effectually carried into execution in town and country.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Berkeley, of Gen. St George's Dragoons, at Athbroath in Scotland.

WE have been dismounted these two months past, and taken a great many rebels both in the Highlands and Lowlands; numbers refused to surrender, which has caus'd many skirmishes, where in several of the rebels have been killed, in which number, it is confidently asserted, the young pretender is one. We seize and divide all their goods and cattle, which is distributed among the private men, by order of his royal highness, who by his conduct has rendered

himself the bravest and best general of the age. Our horses are at *Dumfries*, 150 miles from this place, and we shall march to them in a week.

A LIST of the REGULAR FORCES (besides some independent Companies, and a Train of Artillery) now in Scotland, under the chief Command of the Rt Hon. William, Earl of Albemarle, Lt Gen.

DRAGOONS five Regiments.

1. Major Gen. St George's. 2. Field-marshal Visc. Cobham's. 3. Gen. of foot, Lord Mark Kerr's. 4. Col. Naizon's. (late Gardiner's.) 5. Major Gen. Hamilton's.

FOOT sixteen Battalions.

1. One of Lt Gen. St Clair's two battalions of royal Scots; at *Perth*. 2. Lt Gen. Barrel's. (the king's Tangier regiment) at *Stirling*. 3. Major Gen. Skelton's at *Perth*. 4. Brig. Gen. Price's; at *Stirling*. 5. Lt Gen. Handasyd's; at *Elgin*, &c. 6. Brig. Gen. Mordaunt's (royal Irish) at *Nairn*, &c. 7. Lt Geo. Sackville's (late Bligh's). at *Perth*. 8. Major Gen. Campbell's (Scot's fuzileers) at *Glasgow*. 9. Brig. Gen. Houghton's; at *Fort William*. 10. Major Gen. Blakeney's (Iniskillin regiment); at *Inverness*. 11. Brig. Gen. Gen. Fleming's; at *Aberdeen*. 12. Col. Dejean's (late Monro's); at *Cullen*, &c. 13. Col. Lee's; at *Edinburgh*. 14. Col. Conway's (late Ligonier's) at *Stirling*. 15. Col. Battereau's. 16. Earl of Loudon's Highlanders, and independent companies; at *Fort Augustus*.

A LIST of the BRITISH FORCES in the Netherlands, under the chief Command of the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Ligonier, Kt of the Bath.

DRAGOONS three Regiments.

1. Field-marshal Earl of Stair's Scots greys. 2. Maj. Gen. Earl of Rothes's Iniskillin regiment. 3. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cope's. [the queen's regiment.]

FOOT seven Regiments.

1. Major Gen. Wolfe's. [The king's own regiment.] 2. Col. Graham's (late Sawle's) 3. Major Gen. Pulteney's. 4. Major Gen. Howard's. 5. Brig. Gen. Lt Sempil's. 6. Brig. Gen. Douglass's. 7. Maj Gen. Johnson's.

A LIST of the regular Forces in Ireland, under the chief Command of the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Gervais Parker.

HORSE three Regiments.

1. Colonel Brown's. 2. Lieut. Gen. Wentworth's. 3. Lt Gen. Bowles's royal carbineers

DRAGOONS three Regiments.

1. Lt Gen. Visc. Molesworth's royal Irish. 2. Brig. Gen. de Grangues's. 3. Brig. Gen. Bligh's. (late Whitshed's.)

FOOT four Regiments.

1. Major Gen. Irwin's. 2. Lt Gen. Otway's. 3. Sir John Bruce's. 4. Col. Folliot's.

N. B. In our next will be resumed the DEBATES in the SENATE of LILLIPUT.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

AUG. 22. **T**HE wife of Mr Williams of Coventry-street, Piccadilly, deliver'd of two boys and two girls, all like to live.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

AUG. 2. John Sharp of Kirton Hall, Northumberland, Esq;—to widow Palgrave of Ipswich.

9. Hon. Wm Finch, Esq; vice chamberlain to his majesty,—to Lady Charlott Farmer, daughter to the E. of Pomfret.

11. Lord Visc. Petersham, eldest son to the E. of Harrington,—to the lady Caroline Fitzroy, youngest daughter to the D. of Grafton.

Geo. Goatley of Alford, Kent, Esq;—to Miss Sarah Mills of Canterbury.

16. Rev. Mr Murray, brother to Ld Elphinstone,—to a daughter of Gen. St Hypolite.

Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart,—to Hon. lady Anne Hamilton.

20. James Frampton of Moreton, Dorsetshire, Esq;—to the only daughter of Joseph Houlton of Farleigh, Wiltshire, Esq;

26. Sir Wm Irby, Bart,—member for Grampound,—to Miss Selwyn, maid of honour to the Princess of Wales.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

July 29. Tho. Hukes, Esq; brewer in Southwark.

30. Joseph Windham Ashe, Esq; member for Downton, Wiltshire.

AUG. 5. Capt. John Prentice of New Loadon, commander of the Defiance at the taking of Cape Breton, of the small pox.

6. N. S. His Danish majesty, Christian VI. of a consumption, in the 47th year of his age, and the 16th of his reign.

9. Hon. Jamis Brudenell, Esq; uncle to the E. of Cardigan, a commissioner of trade &c. and member for Chichester, of an apoplexy.

Dr Reuben Clarke, archdeacon of Essex, vicar of Chigwell, Essex, rector of St Magnus London Bridge, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

10. Jonathan Oliphant of Bedfordsh. Esq;

11. Wm Harris of Salisbury, Esq;

Bald Waring of Dunstan, Berks, Esq;

13. Sir Robert Sutton, knight of the Bath, formerly ambassador to France, twice member for Nottinghamshire, and last parliament for Great Grimsby.

Wm Fitzberbert of Scotland Yard, Esq;

13. Laurence Todd, Esq; lately arrived from the W. Indies of the small pox.

15. John Knapp of Eastham, Essex, Esq;

17. Mrs Smith; a maiden lady in St Antholin's, worth 70,000 l.

Nicholas Trout in Sobø, Esq; aged 97.

11. Rev. Mr Abbot, master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, found dead in his bed.

20. Tho. Robe of Cold Bath Fields, Esq;

21. Winchcomb Howard Packer of Downton Castle, Berks, Esq; member for that county.

22. Sir Abr. Shard, Kt of Kenington, Surrey.

23. Cha. Clark, Esq; of Westminster, much

wounded at the battle of Culloden.

24. Sir James Steward, one of the rebel prisoners just committed to the New Gaol, Surrey.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been pleased to Aug. 19. grant unto the Right Hon. John Baron Hobart, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile and title of Earl of Buckinghamshire.

— To grant unto the Right Hon. Wm Lord Fitzwilliams, baron of Milton, the dignities of a Visc. and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile and title of Visc. Milton, in the county of Northampton, and Earl Fitzwilliams of Narborough in the same county.

Whitehall, Aug. 23. The king has been pleas'd to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Wm Anne, E. of Albemarle, Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, to be commander in chief of his majesty's forces in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

From other Papers.

James Brudenell, Esq; eldest son of the Hon. James Brudenell, Esq; dec. appointed one of the pages to his majesty.

Lt. Townshend,—Capt. Lieut. in room of Capt. Lieut. Hepburn,—Capt. in Brigadier Ricchbell's regiment, in room of Capt. Caddale, d.

Hon. Jn Forbes, Esq; eldest son to Ld Forbes,—Capt. in Handasyde's regiment.

Sir Andrew Agnew,—Col. of a regiment of marines, in room of Col. Jeffreys, cashier'd by a court martial for false mustats.

Tho. Vansittart, Esq;—a Lt. of S^r Princessa.

Benj. Wheatley, Esq;—clerk of the navy office in Carolina, America.

Robert Osborne, Esq;—a commissioner of the Navy, in room of

John Cleveland, Esq;—deputy secretary of the admiralty.

Tho. and Rob. Hardy, Esq; by grant, the office of surveyor of his majesty's works and

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

REv. Mr Parris, fellow of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, elected master, in room of the Rev. Dr Adams, dec.

Sam. Nicolls of the Temple, LL.D. appointed one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

Wm Gibbon, D. D. by grant, a prebendary of the free chapel of St George, Windsor.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place { Elected { in room of Downton, Geo. Edgcombe, Jo. Windham Ashe, d.

B—K—S from the Gazette.

Joseph Holding, late of Ratcliff Highway, Midd. merch.

Geo. Henry Allius of Norwich, merchant.

Robert Wells Greenall of Worcester, distiller.

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Between 2 and 5		265	
Between 5 and 10		93	
Between 10 and 20		77	
Between 20 and 30		170	
Between 30 and 40		197	
Between 40 and 50		224	
Between 50 and 60		158	
Between 60 and 70		120	
Between 70 and 80		108	
Between 80 and 90		37	
Between 90 and 100		6	
Between 100 and 110		1	
			2339
Buried	Within the walls		186
	Without the walls		543
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FOREIGN HISTORY

DENMARK.

THE new king, *Frederic V.* shews such evident tokens of an extraordinary capacity, and truly royal disposition, as raise the greatest expectations. He has wrote a most dutiful letter with his own hand to his *British* majesty, who has answer'd it with his own hand in the most obliging manner.

ITALY.

The *French* and *Spanish* account of the battle at *Rottosfreddo*, (as it is called) widely differs from that p. 427. making the loss but about 2500 men, and 2 pair of colours, *M. de Candel*, a *Spanish* Lieut. Gen. killed, and the *Marquis de Castellar* dangerously wounded. It adds, that Count *Gages* caused the city of *Placentia* to be evacuated the night before the action, and only left the sick there with a small garrison, and the artillery which could not be carry'd off, he nail'd up, but took 82 pieces with him. To raise credit to this account, the officer who brought the news of the battle to *Paris*, was made a marshal de camp, and *Te Deum* was order'd to be sung there, and in the camp of marshal *de Saxe*. The truth is, the *Spaniards* have by this desperate action open'd their way to *Genoa*, brought off a great part of their troops, with some of their artillery and baggage, and what was more material, the person of the infant, which was in great danger of being surrounded, and obliged to surrender with

all the rest prisoner at discretion. There were found in *Placentia* 91 pieces of heavy cannon, 32 mortars, 40,000 bombs charged, 300,000 cannon bullets, 14,000 tents, 12,000 fuses, 6000 pair of pistols, 8000 labres, 3000 pieces of cloth, and 30,000 sacks of corn. The two brave *Austrian* generals, *Pallavicini* and *Serbelloni*, are dead of their wounds.

SPAIN.

The new king, after his coronation on the 11th instant N. S. thus address'd his nobles,

My noble Lords, and great good Men,

"Be assured, the whole future business of my life shall tend, with the assistance of the almighty, to the promoting the honour and happiness of *Spain*, and the welfare of my dear countrymen. I shall set out with a hearty endeavour to terminate, as soon as possible, the present distracting troubles of *Europe*, tho' my best endeavours (thro' the prevailing ambition of princes) may prove fruitless. But the manner in which I shall act, with regard to those which more nearly concern these kingdoms, I trust, will not be inconsistent with the glory of *Spain*, or appear in your eyes unworthy the high dignity this day consummated."—His catholic majesty is a frugal as well as a wise and just prince, has retrench'd several expences of the court, and is resolv'd to have all the complaints of his subjects convey'd to him by a private box. Great rejoicings were made at *Valencia* for the death of the late king, where the scholars form'd themselves into a considerable body, and ran about the streets, crying "Since the *French* king is dead, let us put to death all the other

French

Frenchmen; and several tumults have happened, particularly at a gate of *Madrid*, where 11 *Frenchmen* were mortally wounded. The queen has been presented by her brother, K. of *Portugal*, with jewels worth 2 millions of pieces of eight, and there is a greatest harmony between the two courts, of *Madrid* and *Lisbon*, which, considering the catholic king's pacific inclinations, may be the means of promoting a general peace. With this view the Marquis of *Tabernaci* (see p. 381.) is set out for *Madrid*, and Mr. *Keene* for the court of *Portugal*.

FRANCE.

It is now no longer doubted but that the D. D' *Anville's* squadron was design'd for reconquering *Cape Breton*, or, if that should appear impracticable, to supply *Quebec*, and other places in *Canada*, with troops, and necessary stores for their defence against the *English*, from whom an attack is expected at this court. The D. of *Newcastle* having desired M. *Van Hoey*, the *Dutch* ambassador, to procure a passport for a nobleman his nephew, who had some particular affairs to transact in *France*, *Van Hoey* apply'd himself to count d' *Argenson*, who sent the passport desir'd in a very obliging letter, signifying how pleased he was he the said ambassador had so happily discharged himself of the reparation exacted of him (see p. 318.) and that the king being greatly pleased with the States General's friendly letter of condolence on the death of the dauphiness, had, on their representation, order'd Count *Saxe* to forbear exacting contributions in the district of *Maestricht*.—The actions of the *India* company, which fell very much on the capture of their ships in *America* and the *E. Indies*, were much revived by the accommodation in respect to their three ships sold by commodore *Barnet* to the governor of *Batavia*, which was settled at a million and half of florins of *Holland*; and now the hopes of reconquering *Cape Breton*, and the reports of peace have rais'd them to 1450 livres.—The king has publish'd an edict in order to secure the commerce of his subjects to the *American* isles, forbidding all captains and masters of ships to sail without convoy, under penalty of 500 livres forfeiture, and being obliged to serve a year before the mast, without excuse, on board his majesty's ships. For those who quit their convoy when out without just reason, the fine is 1000 livres, and a year's imprisonment; besides the owners forfeiting 1000 livres.—The pretender's friends in *France*, so lately caress'd, are entirely slighted at court, and starving.

NETHERLANDS.

The *French* by the conquest of *Mons* on the 13th past, and of *Charleroy* on the 22d, are become intire masters of *Flanders*, *Brabant* and *Hainault*, the most considerable provinces of the *Austrian Low Countries*. It is great pity that the allied army was not able to relieve *Mons*, the capital of *Hainault*, and the only well defended place in the country, as it held out, tho' the fortifications wanted repairs, and the magazines were ill furnished, 26 days. The garrison at the beginning of the siege was but 3149 effective men, scarce a third part of the force requir'd for the defence of the works: On the other hand the besiegers were provided with 800 waggons laden with bombs and bullets, 140 pieces of heavy cannon, and 80 mortars. But the brave garrison, tho' obliged to abandon their outworks one after another, as the enemy advanced, did not surrender prisoners of war, till the great and continual fire of so formidable an artillery had made several breaches wide enough for an assault; it cost the *French* at least 7000 men. *St Ghislain*, which had a garrison of 600 men, was forced to submit after about a week's resistance on the same terms; and *Charleroy*, tho' strong enough to hold out a considerable time, was unhappily lost on a sudden, thro' the miscarriage of a sally, which enabled the enemy, by dint of numbers, to get in some men along with the garrison upon their retreat into the lower town. This necessitated a surrender, the garrison of 1500 men being prisoners, of which the *Dutch* to be sent into the interior parts of *France*, the *Austrians* into the frontier towns.—The body under the Pr. of *Conti*, which was employ'd in this siege, having since joined marshal *Saxe*, the allied army found itself too weak to attack that general, as was designed, and the armies have been dodging each other's motions, till the *French* by their numbers obtained some advantages, by surprising *Huy*, where the allies had considerable magazines, and thereby cutting off their communication with *Holland* by way of *Maestricht*. This has necessitated Pr. *Charles*, who commands the confederate army, to pass the *Maes* at *Namur*, and to draw his supplies of provision and forage from the dutchies of *Limbourg* and *Luxembourg*; and the siege of *Namur* will probably not be prevented, except by a suspension of arms to be agreed upon at the approaching congress at *Breda*.

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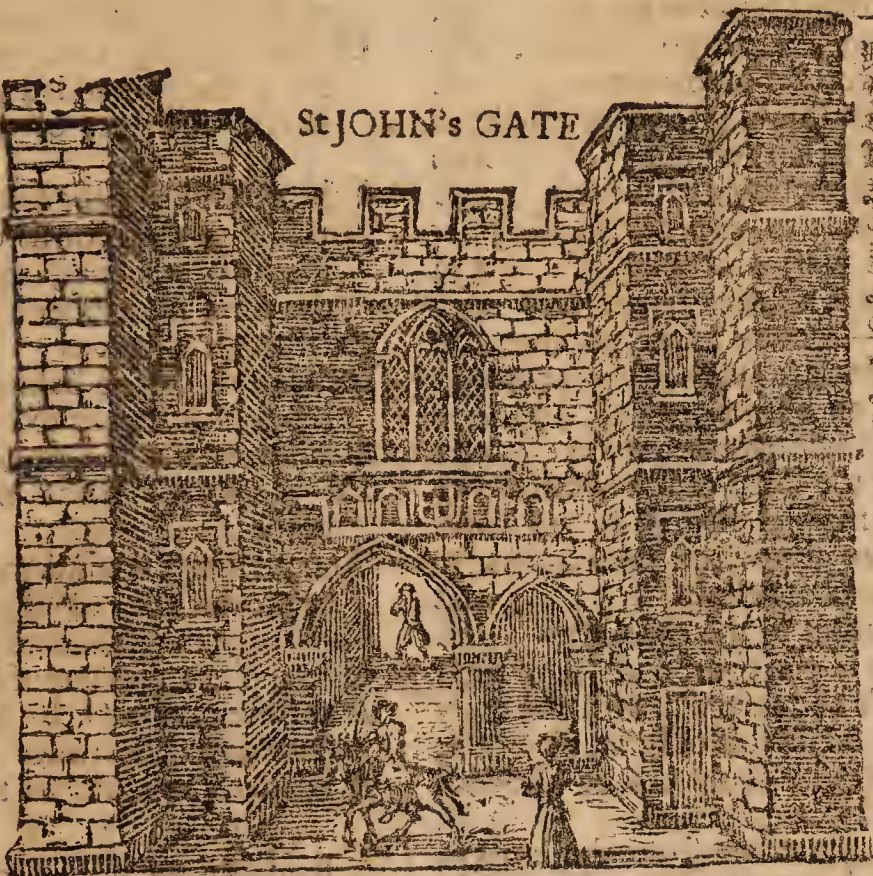
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C O N T E N T S.

D EBATES in the senate of Great	
<i>Lilliput</i> on the expediency of engaging in the war on the continent	447
Speech of Urg; <i>Plemahm</i> for it	<i>ib.</i>
—Interrupted by <i>hurgo Sternag</i> , demanding further information	<i>ib.</i>
Urg; <i>Plemahm</i> shews it to be needless	448
—Continues his argument	449
—Shews a probability of success	452
—Unreasonable to expect the <i>Belgians</i> to declare war, and why	453
Motion to hire 18,000 <i>Hanetroens</i>	455
Lord <i>H——gton</i> 's letter pressing the states to declare war	456, 467
Ships taken on both sides	458, 459, 460
Reply to the widower's answer	461
Letter from the lords of the admiralty to the court martial sitting to try capt. <i>Burrish</i> , to allow the prosecutors to ask questions <i>viva voce</i>	462
Their resolution to the contrary	<i>ib.</i>
Proceedings of the court martial on their president's being serv'd with the copy of a writ at the suit of lieut. <i>Fry</i>	463
Resolution of the court not to proceed till satisfaction made	<i>ib.</i>
A letter to the court from the lords of the admiralty on the said resolution	<i>ib.</i>
—From the D. of <i>Newcastle</i> enclosed	<i>ib.</i>
Answer of the court thereon	464
Charge on L. C. J. <i>W——</i> of endeavouring to prevent the execution of justice	<i>ib.</i>
The court martial's opinion of the notice required by act of parliament to be under copies of writs of <i>capias</i> which require only common bail	<i>ib.</i>
Monkish inscription on a monument	465
—Translated	466
Of the tryal of Mr <i>Brinkley</i> for the murder of Mr <i>Aston</i>	466-7
Different account of it	469, 470
The souls of <i>Townly</i> and <i>Bleod</i> prayed for by the papists	467
Proclamation against the D. of <i>Monmouth</i>	468
Attainder the highest judicial act	<i>ib.</i>
Address of the N. England clergy	<i>ib.</i>
Description of <i>Genoa</i> and the <i>Genoese</i>	471
Account of a magnificent entertainment given by the <i>English</i> factory at <i>Lisbon</i> on the rebels defeat	473
Plate V. in last <i>Mag.</i> explain'd	474-8
—Construction of fig. I. an instrument by which views of buildings, &c. may be taken by a person ignorant of drawing and perspective	474
Of fig. II. being a commodious pump	475
Account of a philosophical society at <i>Northampton</i>	475-6
—Of an universal dial invented by Mr <i>Goodman</i> , one of its members	<i>ib.</i>
—Construction and use of it, fig. III.	<i>ib.</i>
—Of fig. IV. to serve as a dumb bell	478
Of pigeon houses	<i>ib.</i>

Description of <i>Namur</i> , <i>Huy</i> , &c.	479
The stupidity of negro slaves does not prove that they have not a relish of and a right to liberty	<i>ib.</i>
Of the enquiry into the state of the army; the pretended perquisites of officers, and way of paying the men	480
False assertion of the <i>London Magazine</i>	481
Abstract of the returns of the ten regiments of marines, and regulation of the fund for officer's widows	482
Of foreign alliances	483
Reflexions on the behaviour of the two rebel lords lately executed	<i>ib.</i>
Steadiness in a bad cause not virtue	484
Ld <i>Balmerino</i> made no prayer at the block	485
The writings against mercy exposed	<i>ib.</i>
The productions of disguised jesuits	486
Cowardly commanders exposed	487
Of the plea in favour of the pretender	<i>ib.</i>
A throne obtained by force necessarily encreases grievances	488
A farmer's remarks on the <i>Craftsman</i>	<i>ib.</i>

P O E T R Y.

Epitaphs on miss <i>Nancy Sandford</i> her father and brothers.—On certain verses to <i>W. P——t</i> , Esq;—On the nuptials of <i>Jolly Robin</i>	489
Nosegay for <i>Flora</i> .—Directions to make and preach a sermon that shall please.—To <i>Ast. C——n</i> , on seeing him upon the coach-box, by a lady.—To miss <i>P——y G——r</i>	490
Duke of <i>C——d</i> 's answer to Ld <i>Levat</i> 's letter.— <i>Robin</i> the butler to <i>Kitty</i> the cook's daughter.—A sea captain.—To a mistress, requiring marriage.—To <i>Liberia</i> within a silver snuff-box.—Answer and reply.—Epigram on the death of <i>E. Kildare</i> .—On the subscriptions against the rebellion.—On modern freethinkers	491
Burlesque epistle to the K. of <i>Prussia</i> ; <i>French and English</i>	492
Historical chronicle. Secretary of war's letter to the D. of <i>Kingston</i>	493
Benefit of Dr <i>Hales</i> 's ventilators	494
Proceedings ag. the rebels at <i>Carlisle</i>	495
Dis temper'd cows cur'd by tarwater	496
Births, Deaths, Promotions	496-7
Foreign hist. Submission of <i>Genoa</i>	498
Bill of mortality, stocks, and books	500

* * * The Papers of this month (particularly *Old England* 6.) have expatiated on the importance of *Sape Breton*; but they say no more than what we had long since, chiefly from *P. Charlevoix* (See p. 123, 126, 128.) illustrated with a map of all that part of *North America* which we gave our readers in the *Magazine* for January. (See also Vol. XV. p. 356.)



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER, 1746.

DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

On the Expediency of engaging in the War on the Continent.

On the 11th of the month of the Goose (or April) the *Clinabs* went into a committee of the whole house, by appointment, to finish the money-supplies of the year. Sums proportionable to the nearest estimates had been granted to maintain the fleets and armies, for defence of the nation and every other domestick service. Accordingly the rebels, who had advanced to the heart of the kingdom, were driven back to their mountains in North Lilliput, and the ministers having leisure to turn their thoughts to the continent, a proposal for hiring 18,000 *Hanewroans* having been referred to this committee, it was now to be considered what assistance, by means of money at least, was to be given to the allies. The business began by reading some papers, referred but the day before to this committee; 1. Memorials from the imperial minister. 2. One from the *Sadrinian* minister. 3. A letter to the *Belgian* ministers from the hurgon *Hantonrig*, one of the secretaries of state; and 4. A resolution of the *Belgians*, in answer to the said letter: after which

The Urg; Plemahm, [Ch---n---l---r of the E-----r] got up and spoke to the following effect.

S I R,



HAT the motion, which I propose to make to the committee, may not appear obtruded upon them without notice, or without preparation,

I think it necessary to lay before you the opinion which I have been able to form upon the state of *Degulia*, from the intelligence which my employments afford me, and from the enquiries to which I have been led by my curiosity, or incited by my duty; that by examining the present condition of the continent, and observing the dispositions of the neighbouring powers, we may determine, with as much probability as enquiries of this fluctuating and variable kind allow, what measures are to be taken by this nation, and how the present safety, and future happiness, of our country may be best established, or most firmly secured.

The committee has already received the informations necessary to enable them to judge of many circumstances of the question, which will be now before them. They have heard the memorials of the Imperial and *Sadrinian* ministers, and the letter of one of the secretaries of state, to the *Belgian* ministers, also the resolution which has been, in consequence of that letter, taken by the states, and therefore—

The hurgo Sternag.

S I R,

I Hope it will not be considered as an act of disrespect to the right hon. gentleman, that I take the liberty of interrupting him for the sake of obtaining further information, without which I think we cannot properly enter

ter upon the consideration of the question ; for if we do not understand all its circumstances, we cannot hope to decide it with the approbation of our own hearts.

Though I doubt not of receiving great information from the account, which the right hon. gentleman is now about to give us of the state of *Degulia*, it seems to me necessary that we should be furnished with more materials, which have the sanction of authority, and upon which our resolutions may be safely grounded, without danger of failing in the foundation. It appears, Sir, from the papers read just now, that more might have been exhibited to us, which, if we may judge of them by their titles, would not have been of less use than those which we have heard. The states of *Belgia*, in their resolution which has been now read, refer to their resolution of last year upon the same question, and to the reasons by which they were then determined not to declare war against *Blefuscu*, which they affirm, in their answer to the noble lord's letter, are now become more cogent, and more important. These papers are, in my opinion, necessary to such information as we may justly expect on this great occasion ; and therefore I hope they will be produced, or that at least such extracts will be given, as may contain whatever is necessary to a complete knowledge of the situation and design of our old allies.

The Urg; Plemahm.

S I R,

THE demand made by the noble lord is so unexpected, that I have not any answer to give him as preconceived in my own mind ; but the demand is such as may, I think, without any premeditation, be easily shown not to be of any great importance. The papers which we have now heard, are exhibited to the committee, not in consequence of an ad-

dress for information, but by the voluntary command of his majesty, who, as he has thus anticipated our wishes, cannot be suspected of intending to deny us any intelligence, which he could imagine necessary to us in this deliberation. And therefore since he appears so desirous to inform us, we may reasonably believe that the papers which are not sent, are withheld only because no information could have been received from them.—

This, Sir, is the answer which has on this sudden occasion occurred to me, and with which I think, upon review, the committee may very reasonably be satisfied. I shall now endeavour to recollect my thoughts, which an interruption so little expected has somewhat dissipated, and proceed, though perhaps not with that accuracy of method which I had first planned out, or with that clearness of consequences which I might have attained, if I had escaped the embarrassment of this demand, to lay before the committee my sentiments on the present state of the continent, and my opinion with regard to the question, which is justly thought so arduous and interesting, and which we are this day assembled to debate.

There can be surely no need of expressing my desire that this question may be considered with attention, and debated with calmness ; for its importance must awaken every mind, by which it is comprehended, to the most vigorous exertion of all its powers ; and the reflection, that he is summoned to give his opinion on the question of this day, must exalt every man, who is warm either with glory or patriotism, who has either a proper notion of his own dignity, or a rational or honest regard to the happiness of mankind, above all mean considerations, or contracted designs.

In order to dispose our minds to this necessary attention, it will be proper to consider the question, not as it is complicated and entangled with circumstances that may affect interest, or inflame

in flame passion, may inflame partial passions, or touch personal interests; for all these will embarrass our enquiries, and lead us away from our principal design. It is necessary to divest ourselves of all foreign considerations, and to fix all our regard upon this one enquiry, Whether it is most for the advantage of our country to engage in the present disturbances on the continent; or, to exhibit the same question in more words, Whether the *Lilliputians* are likely to preserve their religion, their liberties, and their commerce longer, by standing alone, and collecting their strength in their own island, friendless, and unassisted; or, by uniting themselves with other nations, equally interested in opposing the schemes of *Blefuscu* and *Iberia*, and endeavouring by our conduct to raise a general ardour in the common cause, and a general resistance against the common enemy.

In discussing this question, I do not find that we can easily differ in opinions, unless we are misled by our conceptions of a confederacy, and suffer ourselves to wander into useless speculations. A confederacy is well known to be a mutual stipulation for the joint use of certain means, in order to the attainment of a common benefit, or the repulsion of a common danger; and therefore the failure of one confederate in the performance of his engagements, must be allowed to absolve the other from his stipulations. Upon this principle it may be objected, with great appearance of honest ardour, that we have no reason to involve ourselves any longer in the perplexities of our neighbours, and many hours may be lost in enumerating the failures of our allies, and in proving that we are about to do for them what they would not do for us, if their condition could be changed for ours.

But that this topic of fruitless declamation may be taken away, I make no difficulty to confess, that our allies have not acted in such a manner as I can approve, and that I wish they

will now change their measures. By this concession, it appears that I have no intention to defend the conduct of other powers, and I hope that none in this committee will think it proper to attack those who will not have any to defend them; but that all will unite their endeavours in this single enquiry, how it is most for the publick advantage to act in this state of our allies, our enemies, and ourselves; by what means we may best secure ourselves from the danger, which the concurrence of different causes is bringing upon us.

It must be remembred, in the course of the debate on which we are now to enter, that we are deliberating, not about the danger or happiness of our neighbours, but our own safety; that though we may be said to give assistance to the powers of the continent, we assist them for no other reason than that which inclines them to assist us, or to fight for themselves; we act without regard to any interest but our own, and others are only accidentally benefited, because we cannot be separated from them. We are therefore to consider not how we may justly treat our allies, but how we can most prudently conduct ourselves; not what the behaviour of others has deserved, but what our own interest most evidently requires; we are not to abandon our safety because others have neglected their own, we are not to ruin ourselves that we may punish our allies.

Having thus endeavoured to reduce the question to its natural simplicity, and to cut off all considerations which may hinder the progress of our chief enquiry, it is proper to proceed to the examination of our present state, that by observing the dangers which threaten us, and on which side they advance towards us, we may judge what obstacles it is proper to oppose, or by what way it is possible to escape.

The danger, Sir, which now threatens us, and which has, for many years past, been a constant and just occasion of alarm, arises from the power, ambition

tion and activity of *Blefuscu*; activity not to be repressed, ambition not to be satisfied, and power which, if it be suffered to gain any more increase, will be no longer to be resisted.

It is well known that the *Blefuscudians* have, for many years, acted, either openly or in secret, with no other intention than that of enslaving the rest of the world, and of bringing all the powers of *Degulia* into an abject dependence upon their own king. The pernicious tendency of this project I have no need of explaining, since every man knows the calamities of dependence, and every *Lilliputian* must know that interests more important than those which commonly fill the world with bloodshed, interests more valuable than riches or power, are in danger of being injured by the greatness of *Blefuscu*.

The designs of this aspiring nation have hitherto been chiefly hindered by the vigour of *Lilliputian* counsels, and the force of *Lilliputian* arms; but though they have been often obliged to suspend their scheme, they have never laid it aside; when they have made peace, they have only watched a more convenient opportunity of renewing war, and while they have intermitted the batteries of war, they have sapped the liberty of *Degulia* by more destructive negotiations. They have however been till now opposed with so much success, at least, that their progress has been retarded, though not stopped; but the time is now arrived, in which there is reason to fear that the destruction of liberty approaches, and that the world will in a short time own no other authority than that of the tyrant of *Blefuscu*.

That this dreadful hour is near, every man will suspect, who considers what acquisitions have lately been made in the *Low Countries*, and in how short a time it may be expected that the remaining part of those important provinces will be over-run. The rapid progress which has been hitherto seen, the weak resistance

which the garrisons have been able to make, and the inequality of the forces which have entered the field against these restless champions of tyranny, are well known to this assembly; nor can it be doubted but that new designs, and more fatal attempts will be incited, by such an addition of force and of riches as these new dominions will supply.

There will not remain, indeed, when this conquest shall be once completed, any other enemy than *Lilliput*, upon which the arms of ambition can be employed. The *Belgians* will be compelled to accept a neutrality, or to purchase a short exemption from the horrors of invasion, by submitting to such terms as shall be imposed upon them; the Empress, notwithstanding her heroic perseverance in the assertion of her rights, will be forced to give way at length to resistless power, and to sit still while her ruin is accomplished; and when the *Blefuscudians* have the continent at their mercy, they will soon imagine themselves able to add this envied island to their conquests. There will then, Sir, be reason to fear, that those who have lately advised that we should intrench ourselves within our own coasts, and depend, for the defence of our liberties, upon the strength of our situation, and the courage of our people, will find that they have mistaken their own strength, and, by neglecting the proper time of opposition, betrayed themselves to slavery, and their country to ruin.

These consequences are so apparently deducible from the conquest of the *Low Countries*, that I suppose none will deny their probability; and therefore I shall not endeavour to make the deduction more clear, or to enforce my opinion by any reasoning. I rather expect to hear that our danger is too evidently such as I have represented it, but that it is to no purpose to disturb our own minds with gloomy representations of inevitable calamities, and of evils without remedy;

remedy ; that we are now reduced to a state, in which all struggles will be fruitless, and all consultations vain ; and that nothing now remains, but that we submit, without hopeless resistance, to the miseries which are about to seize us, and that we study patience rather than resistance.

In favour of this opinion, uncomfortable as it is, too much may be at this time offered. There is indeed reason to fear, that we have too long neglected the growth of that power, which we knew, though we concealed our knowledge from ourselves, encreased only to overwhelm us. But though the power of *Blefuscu* is indeed great, is it therefore above resistance ? The power of *Lilliput* is likewise great, the power of *Aurista* is by no means little, and that of *Belgia*, if it were exerted, is likewise formidable ; and if an union could be formed and continued, there is no reason that we should despair of repelling a force, even more formidable than the *Blefuscu*dians can hope to bring into the field against us. But in all enquiries of this kind, it is dangerous to lose ourselves in general declamations, in which the reason is too often dazzled by the fancy ; and men, who have heated their minds with grand ideas, impose equally upon themselves and their hearers. Let us therefore trust only to calculations, and examine minutely what numbers can be brought into the *Low Countries*.

The prince of *Wadleck* demanded for the operation of the campaign an army of ninety five thousand men ; but having found that six thousand were to be employed in *Lilliput*, he afterwards declared that there was need of one hundred and nine thousand. I know not, Sir, upon what new discoveries his new computation was built ; for the deduction of six thousand could require only an addition of the same number. Upon this proposal it may be observed that generals always make demands of a

greater number than they think absolutely necessary, and perhaps than they expect to be granted them.

Let us now, Sir, enquire whether we may not hope to assemble such a force, as may bear, at least, the usual proportion to the general's demand ; and in enumerating the troops, let us make all reasonable deductions for the want of their full number. I have no intention nor desire of persuading the committee to believe what I do not believe myself, and therefore shall not amuse them with an account of assistance only in prospect, or with the enumeration of any other force than that which is now prepared to enter the field. The *Auristans* have stipulated to furnish fifty thousand, which we will only estimate at forty thousand effective men ; the *Belgians* have promised forty thousand ; from which, according to the usual deficiencies of troops, ten thousand may be deducted. The *Hyeffean* and *Lilliputian* cavalry may be reckoned together at six thousand, and his majesty, as elector of *Hanevro*, engages to furnish five thousand horse, and thirteen thousand foot. All these bodies together will compose an army of ninety four thousand men, and will want only one thousand of the number first demanded by the prince *Wadleck*. Of these it must be granted that a considerable body will be employed in the garrison of *Luxmebrug*, for which service let us assign ten thousand, a greater number than it can be supposed to require, there will still remain eighty four thousand to act in the field, which is a force greater than *Degulia* has often seen drawn out to battle. I shall pay no great regard to the computations of the number of troops, which are generally communicated to the publick ; for it is well known that armies fall always far short of their reputed numbers ; and therefore I hope no gentleman will be surpris'd to hear me assert, what I do not speak but in consequence of good information, that the great nardac of

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Mauroburgh never saw himself at the head of so great a number, and yet we know that the *Blefuscu*dians had no reason to despise him, or to look with great satisfaction upon the superiority of their force.

I hope it will be observed that, in this account of our forces, I have not reckoned any of whom we are not certain; because we have too long flattered ourselves with chimerical succours. I have therefore not mentioned ten thousand men, whom we have hopes of obtaining from the king of *Poldrand*, because the treaty is not yet brought to its conclusion. But that this assistance may not be thought more distant than it is in reality, I shall make no difficulty of informing the committee, that the true reason which has hitherto retarded the motion of these troops, is the want of money, which the heavy contributions lately exacted by the king of *Parusby* makes it impossible to raise in so short a time; but yet there is sufficient reason to hope, that this obstacle will be surmounted, and that these likewise will be added to the allied army.

There is another change in the state of *Degulia*, which may be said to add great strength to our confederacy; since, though it does not immediately augment the number of our troops by the concurrence of any other powers to the alliance, it yet gives us the liberty of employing our full force against *Blefuscu*. The treaty lately concluded by the mediation of his majesty between the courts of *Parusby* and *Aurista*, has at last removed a very potent enemy, though it has not yet gained us a friend. It has at least elevated our condition above despair, and is sufficient to show us that difficulties may be removed by perseverance and address; and that, even when there is least hope, it is yet more rational to continue the struggle, than to suffer despondency to destroy us without a blow. It has been said that fortune favours the brave, and it is at least certain that he who tries to

attain his end is less likely to miss it, than he that uses no endeavours, but, with lazy timidity, magnifies obstacles, which perhaps would entirely vanish, if he had courage to encounter them.

The motive which incites the industry of mankind, is the prospect of advantage in proportion to what shall be hazarded in the trial. And what can I urge in our present condition, as an incitement to vigorous measures, which the most negligent, the most transient reflection will not place immediately before your eyes? We are now in a state in which we may gain, at least may save, all that reason teaches us to value, and in which we can lose nothing by the attempts which we shall make for its preservation. For what can we suffer by the contest, which we shall not suffer at least equally by endeavouring to avoid it? If we are at last by a series of ill success reduced to beg peace of *Blefuscu*, is it more detrimental than to submit to the terms which shall be imposed upon us without opposition? Shall we not suffer with greater ignominy those evils which we have not endeavoured to escape? and will not our enemies condemn us more, and our friends pity us less?

It cannot be denied, but that in these circumstances, it will be most eligible to try the event of war; and therefore, I think, the question that must naturally arise to us is, whether the critical time is now arrived in which we must struggle or perish; or whether we may put off the effort to another time, and continue to make use of petty artifices to divert the danger which we are unwilling to meet.

I have no desire of filling my fellow subjects with false terrors, and therefore shall not exaggerate the greatness, nor blacken the designs of the *Blefuscu*dian nation, but shall content myself with declaring my sentiments, that if we suffer ourselves to lose the opportunity which the present disturbances

of the world afford us, we shall scarcely be able to make any future stand against our enemies. If the *Blefusculians* have once established themselves in the *Low Countries*, they will, by the increase of their territory, and the slow and silent accessions which will be every day made to their power, by the ambition of one prince, and the fears of another, become in a short time masters of *Degulia*, nor will any of the neighbouring princes imagine himself secure in the possession of his dominions, but by the favour of *Blefuscu*.

We are, therefore, now to declare whether we will engage in the war on the continent, and endeavour, in conjunction with our allies, to repress the exorbitant and insatiable power of *Blefuscu*, or whether we will sit passive and silent, and expect our fate, without any attempts to obviate or avoid it. If we should now, after a solemn deliberation, declare that we resign the continent to its own fortune, and that we propose hence-forward to confine our regard to our own immediate safety, we are to expect that those who are at present in arms, or who are preparing for war, will run to the feet of the conqueror, and endeavour to outbid each other for a short, uncertain, and dependant peace. For why should they struggle who can have no hope, or why should they not, by a timely compliance, endeavour to delay those miseries, which would be precipitated and heightened by a fruitless resistance?

It may perhaps be urged, that before we engage in these measures our allies of the united provinces ought to declare war against *Blefuscu*; but I do not conceive that any gentleman, who considers their present situation, will think it reasonable to insist upon such a demand. It must be considered, that the sword of *Blefuscu* is now impending over them, and that they cannot adventure the declaration of war without first knowing the resolutions of *Lilliput*, which, as farther removed

ed from danger, may with less hazard publish her designs. For if, after having informed the *Blefusculian* monarch of their resolutions to make war upon him, they should find themselves not seconded by *Lilliput*, they must then expect only to see the armies of *Blefuscu* bursting upon their dominions, ravaging an undefended country, laying unresisting towns in ashes, and at length giving laws to them and their posterity.

It is not, Sir, to be imagined that they will be persuaded to expose themselves to the fury of such an enemy, without a certainty of support; nor can they be denied to act according to the strictest maxims of prudence, if, whatever they may design, they carefully conceal any hostile schemes; till they see an army on their confines sufficient to defend them; and it is reasonable to hope that when such a force shall be assembled, they may be induced to take resolutions more vigorous than those which you have heard.

How such a force is to be raised, is to be the subject of our enquiry. I have already informed the committee what numbers of men are to be expected, and nothing therefore remains but that I lay before them the sums demanded for their support. To enable the Queen of *Hungruland* to send her army into the field, four hundred thousand sprugs are required; his majesty, as elector, demands three hundred thousand; and the king of *Sadrinia* asks one hundred thousand, to enable him to pursue his advantages, and continue his opposition against his enemies.

The whole, therefore, is eight hundred thousand sprugs, a sum which, tho' it is large in itself, and indeed very large to be paid by this nation, after so long a course of expences, is yet small, if it be compared with the effects which are to be produced by it. To bring into the field sixty eight thousand disciplin'd troops, for seven hundred thousand sprugs, is surely to employ money to uncommon advantage; for the same number cannot be raised

(Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1746.)

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in the common method, even by doubling the sum.

These demands, however, are to be particularly considered, and the necessity and frugality of each more fully explained. The queen, who furnishes the most numerous body, is well known to be mistress of large dominions, and of dominions abounding with men; but she is known likewise to be without money, and therefore wholly unable to send her armies to distant countries, tho' she can raise numerous bodies for her own defence; but tho' she is therefore under the inevitable necessity of applying to us for pecuniary assistance, she has shewn, by the moderation of her demand, that she has no intention of being burthensome to us, beyond what the real wants of her troops demand, and has undertaken to furnish more men than could be hoped for the sum required.

In favour of this proposal, compared with others of the same kind, it may be observed, that, when money has been heretofore granted to the queen of *Hungruland*, there have been no stipulations with regard to the purposes for which it was to be employed, and therefore it might have been diverted to uses not immediately beneficial to this nation; but, in the present case, the money which shall be granted is appropriated to that purpose which it is our particular interest to promote; and we cannot therefore fear that we are squandering our money in useless generosity, or that the assistance which is received from us will fail to be repaid us.

The sum required by his majesty, as elector of *Hanevro*, is likewise such as can leave no room for any objections; for many of the articles contained in all other contracts of the same kind, are in this wholly suppressed, and the rest all reduced to the lowest estimation. His majesty's zeal for this great cause is, I believe, very little doubted; but his power, as elector of *Hanevro*, is not such as enables him to send, at his own expence, so large

a body of troops to so great a distance; and therefore I hope the committee will not think it by any means unreasonable to furnish the assistance which he requires.

We are now to consider the demand of one hundred thousand sprugs made by the heroic king of *Sadrinia*, whose merit, with regard to the common cause, has been such, that nothing, which can be granted, ought to be denied him. Tempted by promises on one part, harrassed by distresses on the other, driven from pass to pass, and obliged to see the conquest of one fortress after another, he still persisted in his resolution, and continued to set those enemies at defiance who had possession of the greatest part of his dominions, and who shook his throne, tho' they could not shake his constancy. If we consider how long he has stood alone against superior force, and how large a part of his territories has been for years in the possession of his enemies, we shall not wonder that his revenues are exhausted; and, if we reflect on the magnanimity with which he has supported so many misfortunes, and the valour with which he has at last driven out his enemies, and crushed the design which had been so long pursued, of erecting another kingdom for the house of *Buorbon*, we shall not doubt but that, as he must certainly now need the assistance which he desires, we shall most consult our own advantage by granting it, since there is none who has given so strong proofs of unconquerable resolution, and invariable adherence to the common cause.

I cannot, indeed, believe that any gentleman can refuse his consent to this demand, and should, therefore, not enlarge so much upon it, were it not pleasing to dwell on the contemplation of so much fortitude and integrity, as this great prince has shewn during the course of all the years in which he has been harrassed by continual attacks. He hath now obtained the proper reward of bravery, he has

at length recovered his dominions, and it may be hoped that the assistance which is now solicited will enable him to pursue his enemies into their own country, and repay his losses by reprisals.

The sum, therefore, which may be hoped to purchase us a superiority to the enemies of our country, is eight hundred thousand pounds more than has been already provided for the service of the year, to which must be added, what I had forgot, ten thousand pounds for the train of artillery to attend the troops of *Hanevro*. This sum is indeed to be raised by a nation, already overburthened with taxes and expences; but such is, in my opinion, our present condition, that we can preserve the whole only by sacrificing a part; and as I have no reason for proposing these measures, but that I think them, upon the most careful enquiry, and most deliberate consideration, most for the honour and the safety of my country, so I shall be willing to hear the objections which any gentleman shall urge against them, provided they are stated with candour, and enforced with decency. I have not endeavoured, in this enquiry, to excite the passions, but to inform the understanding; and I hope every one, who shall now assist his country with his advice, will consider this emergence with seriousness becoming its importance, and not wish to display his abilities by entangling, but by clearing the question.

If it were proper for me to prescribe rules to this assembly, I should wish that those who oppose this scheme would offer another; for no plan of extensive and complicated measures is free from inconveniencies, or exempt from objections; but you must always be satisfied, where human nature is admitted, with excellence merely comparative, and those measures must be allowed to be good, to which no better can be opposed.

I hope no gentleman will on this occasion adopt the arguments used

by the secretary of state in his letter to the states general. For it is to be considered, that it was then his duty to enforce the position which he had laid down, by all the reasons which should occur to him; even by such as himself might not think conclusive. This is the constant practice of negociators, and this was the duty of his lordship when that letter was dispatched.

If it should be agreed by the committee, to add this sum to the supplies granted for the services of the year, it will be necessary, in the committee for that end, to consider by what ways and means it is to be raised; and I cannot but take this opportunity of proposing that it may be done, without burdening the people with a new tax, by appropriating this year the produce of the sinking fund to the present service. The sum yearly produced by this fund is known to be about a million, of which eight hundred and ten thousand pounds may be applied to the uses which I have recommended, and the one hundred and ninety thousand which remains may be employed by the senate, if any future exigences may require.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to explain the scheme which appears to me most likely to restore the peace of the world, and to establish the happiness of our own country; and having thus delivered my opinion, shall willingly hear it debated by the committee. Which sum shall be moved for first is of no importance, because upon any motion it may be with equal propriety enquired, what part we shall take in the war on the continent: I move, therefore,

That a sum, not exceeding three hundred thousand pounds, be granted to his majesty towards defraying the expence of the pay and subsistence of two bodies of the troops of *Hanevro*, consisting of five thousand horse, and thirteen thousand foot, making in the whole eighteen thousand men, to act in the *Low Countries*, with the *Auristan* troops, and those of the states general of the United Provinces, for the present year.

Translation of Lord H——ngton's Letter to Mess. de Boetlaer and Hop. Jan. 3, 1745-6. (See p. 455 A.)

Gentlemen,

THE king having maturely considered the representations and demands on the part of the States General, contained in their resolution of the 25th November, N. S. I am commanded by his majesty to acquaint you, by this letter, with his sentiments thereupon, desiring you to make them known, without loss of time, to their High Mightinesses.

You will please, Gentlemen, to assure them, at the same time, that the king's having defer'd till now the returning an answer, in form, to the said resolution, has not proceeded from any want of regard to the security of the Republick, (which his majesty has always extremely at heart) nor to any difference in opinion with respect to the importance and necessity of procuring an early superiority, next Spring, in *Flanders*, but from the almost desperate situation, to which public affairs had been reduced, on one hand, by the continuance of the *Prussian* war, and, on the other, by the very dangerous circumstances of his majesty's own dominions.

It is true that the latter of those two causes, of his majesty's silence, does still subsist, and is, even every day, increasing by the vast preparations now making by *France*, to support the rebellion in this country; but the former being now happily at an end, by the peace concluded the 25th past at *Dresden*, the king, who has always declared to the States his readiness to join with them, in proper measures, for the defence of their own frontiers, and of the remainder of the *Netherlands*, lays hold of this first appearance of a more hopeful prospect, to open to their High Mightinesses his own sentiments, as to what may be still done for the benefit of our common interests, and to explain to them, what he is able, and willing to contribute thereto on his own part.

But in the first place, with regard to this point, his majesty desires it may be considered, how greatly the case is altered, since the concert enter'd into with the States the last winter, at which time there being nothing to be apprehended, with respect to the security of his own kingdoms, the king was enabled to transport a large body of *British* troops into *Flanders*, and to maintain them there during the whole campaign, over and above the foreign troops, which he took into his pay; whereas now, by reason of the rebellion in his majesty's dominions, and the

invasions threatned, and on the point of being executed by foreign powers, it has been necessary, not only to recall all our national force, but to send for the 6000 *Hessians* besides, for our domestick safety.

A The former are an equal charge to the nation whilst employed here, as when abroad, and the latter a much greater here. The additional load of expence now incurr'd for necessary protection of our sea coasts against the fleets of *France* and *Spain*, and the great and burthensome augmentation which his majesty has been obliged to make in his land forces, upon account of the rebellion, must be likewise brought to account, and all this at a time when the publick revenues are exceedingly diminished, by the almost total stagnation of our inland trade, and the difficulties arising from the war to our foreign commerce, and when the publick credit is, as may be well imagined, so greatly affected by these internal disturbances, and apprehensions from our foreign enemies, that it cannot be practicable to raise money in the same proportion as before for the service of the continent.

In the mean while the States General are in a very different situation from that of *England*, the security of the *Netherlands*, which is to us a foreign, but indeed very important object, is to them, in a manner, a domestick one, insomuch that whatever troops or money they raise for that service, are, in fact, employed for their own immediate protection; and as, by having hitherto declined to declare war against *France*, as the king has a right to expect they should do, in pursuance of their treaties, they have kept themselves clear of all hostilities by sea, their trade, and consequently their revenues are not exposed to the same diminution as those of his majesty; notwithstanding which, their High Mightinesses have recalled the troops which they had sent to his majesty's assistance, and, after having first reduced their naval succour, from twenty to ten ships, they just now, in the time of our greatest necessity, have withdrawn the whole, both which articles must be replaced by the king, and thus what is saved thereby to the States becomes a fresh charge upon his majesty. This, however, is not said by way of complaint, but for the sake of shewing in how much better a condition their High Mightinesses are, than *England*, to contribute to the expence of the war in *Flanders*; and the necessary conclusion from the whole is, that at this juncture, when they now apprehend so great danger from the arms of *France*, to their own Republick, it is rea-

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reasonable that they should redouble their efforts for the next campaign, but unreasonable to expect even equal efforts to those of y^e last campaign, from his majesty.

The king is persuaded, from the known equity of the States General, that they will give all due weight to these considerations, and does not hesitate to assure them, that he will to the utmost of his power, according to the present circumstances of his dominions, co operate with them toward opposing the further progress of the *French* arms in the *Netherlands*, and defending the frontiers of the Republick, B and that, as soon as our domestick affairs will admit of it, his majesty will be disposed to give his assistance, in such further proportion as may then become practicable. But that, as the joint efforts of the maritime powers do not appear sufficient to answer the ends which they propose to themselves, it is necessary to be informed, C without loss of time, what we have to expect from the empress, as Sovereign of the *Netherlands*, now she is free from her *Silesian* war, towards their defence and preservation.

As to what concerns the king in particular, I am ordered to say, that his majesty having seen the plan proposed by the prince of *Waldeck*, by which it is represented, that an army of 95,000 men is necessary to be employed the next year in the *Netherlands*, his majesty does, for his own part, approve the same, and will do his utmost to facilitate the execution of it. D

To this end, the king offers to continue E the 8,000 *Hanoverian* troops there, will be able to send the 6000 *Hessians* thither, as soon as the present rebellion shall be suppressed, and will take, jointly with the States, the 10,000 *Saxons*, granted by the treaty of *Warsaw*, into the service of the maritime powers.

And in case the queen of *Hungary*, who is obliged to furnish, by the barrier treaty, 24,000 men to the service of the *Netherlands*, in time of war, will increase that contingent to the number of 30,000, exclusive of the garrison of *Luxembourg*, his majesty will, by a proper subsidy to be paid, not in general as before, but in proportion to the real musters of effective men in the field, contribute to enabling her to support the expence of them.

If the States will therefore furnish 40,000 of their troops to the service of the *Netherlands*, as there is reason to believe it is their intention, from what M. H *Boetlaer* has declared, and make such an addition to their present forces, as their own immediate preservation, and the necessity of affairs absolutely require, and join with his majesty in taking the *Saxons*,

as abovementioned, it only remains, that the empress's intentions be known, in order to settle the whole upon this foot, by an agreement between the three powers, that we may immediately proceed to the execution of it.

I have not touched in this letter upon what relates to the defence of the empire, because his majesty is not in a condition to contribute to it, and cannot doubt of the emperor and empress taking all proper measures, in conjunction with the princes and circles for that purpose. And with regard to *Italy*, the king ought to believe that the empress will now give that attention to it which she is obliged to by the treaty of *Worms*, and enabled to do by the conclusion of that of *Dresden*, his majesty being, on his part, still disposed to fulfil the engagements which concern him, with the same exactness as he has hitherto, provided that be done.

The king having thus explain'd his ideas and intentions to the States General, and open'd to them, in the greatest confidence, the true situation of his affairs, his majesty flatters himself, that their High Mightinesses will be equally frank and explicit in their answer to him, and that he shall receive it as soon as possible, his majesty not doubting but that, as the object of the war in *Flanders* is no longer the assistance of the queen of *Hungary* only, but extends to the independance, and to the very being of the Republick itself, which has been treated with the most insolent and indecent menaces by *France*, the States General will be ready (as indeed they have of late often insinuated it to be their intention) to exert their utmost power, by augmentations in their land and sea forces, and all other means for the preservation of their religion and liberties, by keeping the enemy at a due distance from their frontiers, in like manner as his majesty, whose dominions are in a still greater state of danger, being already actually invaded by *France*, in support of the pretender to his crown, has been obliged to increase his forces, and subject himself to many new and immense expences; and that their High Mightinesses, now that the case is become directly their own, and that they have thought it necessary to have recourse to his majesty's assistance against the common enemy, will no longer hesitate to put themselves upon the same foot with the *British* nation, by declaring war against *France*. By this means they will support the honour of the Republick, injuriously, and even contemptuously treated by *France*, fulfil their treaties towards their allies, and encourage his majesty's subjects to exert themselves to the utmost in their defence.

SHIPS taken from the French and Spaniards, August 1746.

TWO privateers of Hispaniola, taken by 3 privateers fitted out by the planters in the W. Indies.
A French sloop, laden with fish, oil, &c. from Newfoundland, taken by the Martin, capt. Laws, and ransom'd for 90,000 livres.

The N. S. de Montserrat, from Cadiz for Vera Cruz. car. to Jamaica.

A French privateer of Bayonne, 4 carriage, 6 swivel guns, and 57 men; and

Three Spanish barks, all taken the 4th Ult. in Lat. 44, by the Saltash privateer, capt. Geo. Powell, and burnt after taking out what was valuable.

The St Dominique, from Bayonne for Martinico;

The N. S. de Carnia, 26 guns, 9 pounders, and 170 men, from St Sebastians for Cadiz; and

The James and Louis, from Bourdeaux for the West Indies, all taken by the squadron under commodore Boscawen; and carry'd into Kinfaele.

A French snow, with 80 hogheads of clay'd sugar, from Guardaloupe for St Maloes, taken by the Wilmington privateer, capt. Sibbald, and car. to Philadelphia.

The St George, 300 tons, 22 carriage guns, taken by the Prince Frederic privateer, capt. Marshall, of Rhode Island, and her consort, capt. Johnson of New York, after an engagement of five glasses, in which capt. Johnson, and the master of the Prince Frederic, and two private men were killed. The prize came from St Maloes with a fleet of 70 sail, and her cargo cost 8 or 10,000*l*.

The La Ville de Roan, from Roan to Stockholm, taken by the Carlisle privateer, car. to Dover.

A Bayonne priv. of 30 guns and 200 men, sunk by an Eng. priv. and all the crew drown'd but 5.

The Le Bon, Majesque, from Bourd. for Martinico, taken by the Blandford priv. car. to Bristol.

A small French prize, taken by the Diamond galley, capt. Goatley, from Leghorn.

The Orange Tree, of Amsterdam, Magnuis, from Rochelle for Boulogne, laden with brandy and sugar, taken by the Carlisle privateer, and carry'd into Dover. Capt. Owen told the Dutch captain when he boarded him, that he belong'd to Bologne, and bid him take care of the English privateers, on which the Dutchman, believing him, desir'd he would take care of his secreted papers, which discovered that he was bound for Bologne, tho' pretended for Amsterdam.

A rich French ship from Angola, with slaves, elephants teeth, and other valuable goods, taken by the Betty brigantine privateer, capt. York, to the windward of Martinico.

A French sloop, with sugar, coffee, &c. and a large quantity of dollars, taken by one of his majesty's sloops of war near the Bermuda Islands.

Nine prizes, three of them under Genoese colours, taken by two English men of war, on a cruise in the Levant, and carry'd into Leghorn.

Several polacres chased and destroy'd by one of his majesty's sloops of war near Cadiz.

A French brigantine, with 13 officers on board, taken by the Glasgow man of war, on the western coast of Scotland. *Gaz.* (See p. 428 D.)

A French man of war of 50, some say 70 guns, laden with furs from Canada, taken by two English men of war in the bay of St Laurence.

A French brigantine, laden chiefly with cacao, taken on the coast of the Caraccas, by the Falcon privateer, capt. Fowler, of St Kitts.

A rich schooner, taken by the Molly priv. belonging to the American colonies, capt. Exmouth.

The St Crispin privateer, a large Spanish sloop, taken by the Mercury privateer of Charles Town, and the Cruiser snow of Philadelphia.

A small sloop taken, and another sunk, by an English privateer, capt. Lampree.

The Francis, a French privateer of 20 guns and 144 men, taken the 15th Inst. off Ushant, by his maj. ship the Inverness, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

A Fr. ship of 22 guns, with a rich cargo, from Nantz for the coast of Guinea, taken by the Shoreham man of war, capt. Osborne, and carry'd into Lisbon.

A large and very rich French ship, of 20 carriage and 20 swivel guns, laden with sugar, cotton, indigo, coffee, &c. taken after three hours fight, by his majesty's ship the Wager, and brought into Port Royal, Jamaica.

A Fr. ship of 22 guns six pounders, taken by the Pr. Charles priv. of N. York; she was the largest and deepest laden of any vessel carry'd into that port since the war, and had on board a Fr. commissary, and a judge of the admiralty.

La Fortune, Le Fevre, from Cape Francois for Nantz, taken by the Vulture sloop of war, and Fox privateer of Bristol.

A French ship from Marseilles for Cape Francois, very richly laden with great quantities of dry goods, as velvets, silks, gold lace, &c. taken by a priv. of Philadelphia, near Hispaniola.

A Fr. priv. of 18 guns, taken by one of his maj. sloops of war on the banks of Newfoundland.

A Fr. ship of 24 guns from Martinico for France; and another from Nantz for Cape Francois, with wine, brandy, &c. taken by a North American priv. capt. Tyrrel.

A Swedish ship, from Marseilles for Hamburgh, brought into Pool by the Swift privateer.

The ———, Videl, from Santa Cruz, carry'd into Gibraltar.

The Exchange snow, John Bagster, from the Canaries to Port Louis, with wines; and the Jupiter brigantine, Lancelot Skinner, from Plymouth to the Canaries, with pilchards, brought into Lisbon by his maj. ship the Pr. Edward, Hon. capt. Wm Montague, and the Grand Turk.

The Heureux, Francis Mitard, 600 tons, 18 guns, and 100 men, from Surat, laden with cotton; the Chardanagor, Du Caffé, 650 tons, 18 guns, and 100 men, from Bassora, with salt, copper, and bale goods; the Dupleix, John Le Blanc, 380 tons, 12 guns, and 70 men, from Mocha, with

coffee and salt; a cruizer called the Expedition, M. de l'Esquilen, 14 guns and 58 men; all four taken by commodore Earnet in the East Indies; the three former were all the French ships bound into the Ganges. *Gazette.*

The l'Amiable Maria, at St Jago; the Mahomet, Charles, from Manilla, two pilot sloops from Bengal, the Cæsar, and a small sloop from Ponticherry, all taken by the same. (See p. 440 B.)

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, August 1746.

Several prizes belonging to the American colonies, 3 of them said to be very rich, taken by 3 Spanish galleys of considerable force, in their passage from Cadiz to the Havanna.

The Young Nathan, Dalton, with stores from New England for North Carolina, carry'd by the Spaniards into Hispaniola.

Several British vessels taken by the Spanish ships in the bay of Honduras.

The Benson, Rawlinson, from Liverpool to the Leeward Islands, taken by the Fr. near the same.

The Prince Charles, Taylor; and the Yarmouth, Montgomery, both from Boston for Antigua, carry'd into Martinico.

A snow from Barbadoes for South Carolina; and the Henry and Lydia, Garman, for the Bermuda Islands, carry'd into Porto Rico.

The Christian, Lee, from Virginia to London, taken and carry'd into Bergen.

The James, Fergus, from London to Montserrat, taken by 3 French privateers, after a stout resistance, and carry'd into Martinico.

The Resolution, Davidson, from S. Carolina for Lisbon, taken by a French privateer.

The Betty snow, Warren; and

The William and Betty, Read, both from Milford for Topsham, carry'd into Morlaix.

The Mary, Goldsmith, from Lynn for Rotterdam; and

A bark, Tho. Potts, master, both carry'd into Dunkirk.

A collier, carry'd into the same place.

The Resolution, Taylor, from New England for Rotterdam, carry'd into Bergen.

The Young Theodore, Decker, from London for Embden, carry'd into Ostend.

The Humble, Westcomb, from Tingsmouth, taken the 6th Inst. off Dartmouth, by a Fr. cutter priv. who the same day took a boat loaded with cyder, from Dartmouth to Plymouth, ransom'd.

The Anna Maria, Fontaine, from the Mediterranean for Ireland, carry'd into Brest.

The Kinnerley, Symson, from Ireland for Madeira and the West Indies, car. to Bayonne.

An English privateer, capt. Clymer, taken by two Spanish xebecs in the West Indies.

The Lyon, Woodward, from Cork to Antigua, taken off the Island, by a Fr. privateer, in company of two other vessels, one of which ran ashore, and the other got in.

The snow Lilly's Prize, from Glasgow to Charles Town, S. Carolina, taken by 8 Spanish priv.

The Loyal Jane, Raines, from Riga to Plymouth, carry'd into Cherbourg.

The Angilla, Brown, for Antigua, carry'd into Guadaloupe.

The Vestervick's Arms, Horner, from London to Leghorn, carry'd into Algeiras.

A vessel of Saltcoats, laden with tobacco, capt. Lorimer, taken by two French privateers cruising between Bergen and the Orkneys. The captain said they had taken 25 British ships, some of which they had ransomed for 1360 l.

The Humming-bird, Ainger, from Boston to Jamaica, carried into Porto Rico.

The Good Intent, Bouden, from Carolina, taken the 16th Ult. by a French priv. car. to Bilboa.

A north country vessel, laden with plank, taken off Seaford by a Fr. fishing-boat.

The William and Betty, from Tenby for Southampton, carried into Morlaix.

The Samuel, Moor, and six colliers, taken off the Humber, by a Fr. dogger privateer of 21 guns, and 3 other ships, attended with a Fr. man of war of 50 guns.

The ———, Swart, from Ireland to St Eustatia, carried by a Fr. priv. into Martinico.

A collier, taken by a French priv. off Broad Staves.

The Margaret, Beattie, from Montrose to Riga, taken off the Naze of Norway, by a Calais privateer, and ransomed for 100 l.

The Nancy, Parkin, from Memmell to Lancaster, taken by the same, and ransomed for 900 l.

SHIPS taken from the French and Spaniards, September 1746.

THE Anna Elizabeth, capt. Dauw, from Hamburgh for Marseilles and Cadiz, laden with tobacco, taken by the Carlisle priv. capt. Owen, and brought into Dover.

A Fr. ship from Bourdeaux, belonging to St Maloes, taken by an outward bound ship, and car. to Barbadoes, or some other island in those parts.

A ship from the Havanna, supposed for St Augustin, taken and car. to S. Carolina.

A vessel from the Caraccas, taken by the Molly priv. sloop, and car. to Rhode Island.

Three Fr. ships bound to Marseilles, taken by two English privateers in the Levant.

A valuable Fr. ship, capt. Peter Leporte, taken by an English man of war, car. to Port Mahon.

The Magnanimous, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, tak. by the Laurel and Terrible, car. to Plym.

The Guds Hielp, Grundcall, of Stockholm, with wine and fruit from Malaga, brought into Cowes by the Swift privateer, Capt. Sheall.

A Fr. sloop of 100 tons, with 250 casks of flour, seized by 8 of the Tryal privateer's men, who had escaped out of prison at Rochelle, by letting themselves down the castle wall with a rope; they

they boarded her with their knives only, and drove 6 Frenchmen under deck, then cut her cable, hoisted sail, and put the Frenchmen on board their boat, and brought the vessel into Topsam.

A Fr. ship of 260 tons, laden with valuable effects, the greatest part pieces of eight, taken by a ship bound for the West Indies, and car. to their intended port.

Several vessels for Canada, with ammunition, warlike stores, and a good number of men, taken by 3 American privateers near the banks of Newfoundland.

Three Fr. prizes, laden with soap, wine, oil, &c. taken by the Sally brigantine privateer, and car. into Jersey; she also ransom'd several others.

The St Clair, from St Domingo, taken by his maj. ship the S. Sea Castle, car. to Lisbon.

A Spanish Barcolongo, from Cadiz to Ferrol, with 2000 quintals of lead, 800 quintals of gunpowder, and 4 brass cannon, &c. taken by the Hardwick privateer, capt. Sampson.

The La Proure, Ladone, from Rochelle for Mississippi, taken by the D. of Bedford privateer, and carried into the isle of May.

A Fr. ship with a valuable cargo, taken by the Allen priv. off the Bermuda islands, car. to N. Eng.

A Martinico ship, taken by the Terrible privateer, and sent into Liverpool.

Two prizes, a snow and a schooner, tak. by a priv. of Rhode-Island, and sent into Providence.

A schooner, laden with sugar, cut out of a harbour at the west end of Grand Terre, by the Warren snow privateer, and sent to Philadelphia; the crew escaped on shore.

A French prize taken by a privateer, capt. Bayard of N. York.

The St Rose, from Martinico to Nantz, taken by the English.

A French snow privateer, 150 tons, and 12 carriage guns, from Martinico to Old Spain, with valuable effects, taken by an English American privateer.

A ship from the Carraccas, for Martinico, with cordage, beef, &c. with a considerable quantity of money, taken by a North American privateer.

A Fr. ship, laden with sugar, taken by a priv. of N. York, capt. Clinton, car. into that province.

The Angelic, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, with coffee, sugar, &c. taken by his majesty's ship the Inverness and Portland's prize, and sent into Plymouth.

Eight small prizes, and a large ship, some say of 54 guns, laden with stores and ammunition for several ships building at Canada, and a large quantity of money for the payment of the Fr. forces, taken near the banks of Newfoundland by his majesty's ship the Pembroke.

A Fr. priv. taken to the westward of Porto Rico, by the Earl priv. and car. into New York.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, September 1746.

THE Figueira, from Lisbon to Dublin, taken by the French, and car. into Bilbao.

The Aldborough frigate, Wilson, from Antigua for Piscataque, taken by a small privateer of Cape Francois, and carried into that place.

The Arabella, capt. Codd, from St Kitts for London, taken by a Spanish privateer.

The Mary, Bird, and the Mary Galley, both taken by the Count de Maurepas, a Fr. privateer.

The Duke, Saunderson, from London for Virginia; and

The Elizabeth, Orr, from Glasgow for Virginia, both taken off the banks of Newfoundland by two French men of war, and the latter burnt.

The Anne, Finely, from Africa to Jamaica, carried into St Jago de Cuba.

The Barbary and Hannali, capt. Caul, from the Mediterranean, carried into Brest.

The Endeavour, Kippings, from Jamaica for Bristol, carried into St Malces.

The Happy Return, Coverly, from Boston to the Isle of Rattan, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Queen of Hungary, Steel, from Montserrat for London, carried into Martinico.

The Lyon, Green; the Lovely Sally, Murphy; the Myrmidon, Morang; the Dolphin, Hall; the Success, Rollingstaff; the Revolution, French; the Dove, Osborn; the Dove, English; the Charming Sally, Holden; the Mary, Smith; the Anthony, Welch; the Argyll, Gotham; the Elizabeth, Ramfay; the Addison, Peel; the Elizabeth, Adams; the Exchange, Wheeler; the Ranger, Mills; the Expedition, Bowden; the Sea-flower, Batchelor; the Ranger, Bloch; and the ships of the following commanders, viz. Donavon, Simmons, Freewen, Pearce, Wilks, Oliver, Buck, Vavafer, Hodge, Fergus, Townsend, Parmiter, Cocker, Webber, Parsons and Evans, all taken by the French, and carried into Martinico and Guardaloupe. [*These seem to be included in the number 40, mentioned July, p. 348.*]

The Albany sloop of war, capt. Colby, who sail'd express from Louisburg, on July 7th, to admiral Warren at Boston, taken by the Castor, a French man of war, and carried into Chibestou, where they left all the Albany's men among the Indians, except the capt. lieutenant, purser, and surgeon. 'Twas said that this ship with her consort the Aurora, took 14 other small English vessels, most of which they burnt.

The Industry, Tucker, from Marblehead for London, carried into Bilbao.

A large ship, with salt, wine, lemons, &c. for N. England, taken by a Bilbao privateer.

The K. of Sardinia, Jackson, from Santa Cruz, taken the 9th ult. in Lat. 49 30, by the Shoreham priv. of 22 guns, and 300 men, [formerly an English priv.] and carried into Brest.

The P. William, Butler, tak. near Gibraltar, by 5 Xebecs, and two Barks, after two hours fight.

The Pearl priv. ———, taken by two Fr. men of war, car. to Milo, an island in the Archipelago.

The Industry brig. of Philadelphia, taken by a French privateer, and carried into Martinico.

The Providence, Lock, from Hamburg to Leith, taken and ransom'd for 100 l.

Answer to the Widower's Argument for marrying a Brother's Widow.

Mr URBAN,

THE widower's reasons in your last Mag. p. 410, for the legality of marrying a brother's widow seem to be inconclusive throughout: For in *Levit.* Chap. xviii. the 16th verse cannot be explained (as he pretends) by the 18th verse, the two verses treating of two different precepts; for the 16th forbids to marry a brother's widow, the 18th to marry two sisters. And indeed in no sense can the prohibition of the 16th verse be dilated to the not marrying the brother's wife whilst he was alive; for it was not lawful to take any man's wife from him living, nor to marry her, unless divorced; which no way appears to be the case under consideration in this place. And it is worth observing that the words are as express as in any other parts of this chapter, which therefore ought to be explained according to the same phraseology: Thus verse 8, *the nakedness of thy father's wife shalt thou not uncover, &c.* Surely the widower cannot suppose that upon the father's death, the son might marry his mother-in-law. It is *such a fornication as is not so much as named among the Gentiles*, 1 Cor. v. 1.

As to the 18th verse the learned are much divided in their explication of the word *sister*, which is a word of great latitude in the original, and some think that this precept forbids the taking a second wife whilst the first is alive, and lives with him (as the margin of our bibles reads the verse: *Neither shalt thou take a wife to another to vex her, &c.*)—So this was probably intended to restrain *Polygamy*; else we do not see the pertinency of the reason alledged, *to vex her in her life-time*. Rather it should seem to me as if a wife would be less vexed to have her sister for a partner in her husband, than a stranger.—However whatever be the true meaning it is too uncertain, at this distance of time, to build any thing of consequence thereon, and especially to endeavour by it to overthrow a prohibition, which is plain and very express; and repeated again, Chap. xx. 21.

The widower says, that the marriage he pleads for, is not forbidden by the act of 32 H. VIII. This is another mistake. In this act there is plainly an exception for the case in hand: "No degrees of kindred not mentioned in the law of God, shall be pleaded to annul a marriage." Is it therefore not plain (Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1746.)

that degrees of kindred mentioned in the law of God may annul a marriage? And that the marriage with a brother's wife was then reckoned unlawful, may be seen, in express words, in *The necessary erudition of any christian man*, set forth by this king, A. D. 1543. Give me leave to add an observation from this book: After he has mentioned that and other forbidden degrees: "In the declaration of the which laws of prohibition, *Moses* so temper'd his words, that not only the *Jews*, but also all other the people of the world, were as much and as straightly bounden to the continual observation of the same laws, as they were to the other moral laws of the ten commandments." p. 31. What this judicious author says here, seems to flow naturally from the 24th verse of the chapter we are upon: *Defile not yourselves in any of these things, for in all these, the nations are defiled, which I cast out before you, and the land is defiled, therefore I do visit the iniquity thereof upon it, and the land itself vomiteth out her inhabitants.*—From whence, we may conclude that these laws must extend to all nations (as well as to the *Jews*) otherwise they could contract no guilt by their violation of them.

The Acts our widower refers to, 1 Edw. VI. and 1 Eliz. were only confirmations of 25 and 28 Hen. VIII. and must therefore be understood in the same sense. Let me add that if our widower's opinion prevailed in Queen Elizabeth's reign, it would have been very odd for archbishop Parker in this very reign (viz. A.D. 1563) to put out "an admonition to all such as shall intend hereafter to enter the state of matrimony, godly and agreeably to Laws," and therein say that "a man may not marry his brother's wife," (as we may see it to this day, in the folio common prayer books) whilst yet according to this widower there were no laws in being to forbid it.

I observe that these acts of parliament before-mentioned make no allowance in favour of a brother's widow when the brother died childless; for it is the opinion of both Jews and Christians that the allowance of such a marriage was peculiar to the Jewish nation, and founded upon such political reasons as never had any place among any other people that I ever heard of. I am,

Sir, Your constant Reader,
Sept. 8, 1746. OBED. REPERET.

Copy of a Letter from THOMAS CORBETT, Esq; Secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated October 6, 1745 to Sir CHALONER OGLE, Knt, President of the Court Martial then sitting on board his Majesty's Ship the London, at Chatham, on the Trial of Captain GEORGE BURRISH.

S I. R,

AS my lords commissioners of the admiralty are thoroughly convinced of the integrity and upright intentions of the gentlemen who compose the present court-martial at Chatham; it is with concern they have heard, that great offence has been taken by the publick, at the refusal given to * Messieurs Sharpe and Crespigny to ask questions of the witnesses, in the course of the present examinations. Their lordships have inquired into that fact, and find the method taken, is, to allow the prosecutors to write down their questions, which are afterwards read to the court by the president. As that method, though designed to answer the same purpose, seems attended with great inconvenience and delay, and certainly will not give so much satisfaction to the nation, as if the prosecutors were suffered to examine *viva voce*; I am commanded by their lordships to state, for the consideration of the court, whether it may not be adviseable to change the present method.

You are to consider, That these gentlemen attend, in pursuance of an address of the house of commons, and an order from his majesty, directing them to prosecute in his name: And, though no occasion has hitherto existed, in which it has been thought necessary to appoint a prosecutor in this solemn manner; yet, in every court-martial, where one officer complains of another, the complainant is considered in the light of a prosecutor, and, as such, is permitted to ask questions *viva voce*, by the mouth of the president.

The officer complaining is really a prosecutor on the behalf of the king; in his name the suit is instituted; and, between the king and the prisoner, the court is sworn to give judgment."

If therefore this is the usual form observed in all common courts-martial; will it not be thought extraordinary to refuse thole, that appear on the behalf of the crown, on this important occasion, the same privilege as is granted to

* Who were appointed by their lordships to manage the prosecution.

all other prosecutors, and to introduce a method liable to many objections and inconveniencies, and which has never been practised before?

I am, &c.

THOMAS CORBETT.

This letter being read, the court took it into consideration, and agreed unanimously in opinion,

THAT, as the appointment of prosecutors, in the manner that has been done on occasion of the present tryals, is intirely new and unprecedented; the court have shewn all possible respect to the address of the House of Commons, and the King's order, in admitting the prosecutors to sit at a side-table in the court, to hear all the examinations, and in allowing them to deliver, in writing, to the judge-advocate, to be laid before the court, such questions as they may think necessary: That, as this method enables the prosecutors to have such further questions asked, as they may judge to have been omitted, the court are also unanimously of opinion, that it is fully sufficient to answer the purpose of coming at the truth; that it takes up less time, than if they were to be permitted to interrogate *viva voce*; and that it does not, at the same time, lay the court open to any innovations of law-forms: And therefore they cannot agree to alter the present method, as, they think, the doing so, might be introductive of many real inconveniencies, and infringe upon the liberties of courts-martial.

And the judge-advocate was order'd by the court, to deliver an attested copy of this resolution to the president, in order to his transmitting the same to Mr Corbett.

Friday, May 16, 1746.

Ship, Prince of Orange, Deptford.

At a Court Martial held this Day by Adjournment,

PRESENT, Perry Mayne, Esq; rear-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief, &c. President.

The Hon, John Byng, Esq; rear-admiral of the blue.

Captains, Renton, Colby, Laton, Sir Cha. Molloy, Erskine, Catford, Orme, Legg, Frankland, Hamilton, Hamer, Smith

Smith Callis. Pitman, Hamway and Spragge. (See p. 279.)

The Court being assembled as usual,

THE President acquainted the court that he had been yesterday afternoon, after the court was up, arrested by a writ at the suit of Mr *Frye*, for a sentence passed on him at a court-martial held on him in the *West Indies*.—Capt. *Hamilton*, one of the members of the court, moved that the writ might be read: the judge advocate accordingly read the same, being a writ of *Capias*, issued out of the court of common pleas, attested *May 12*, and returnable *June 1*, against Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, *Perry Mayne*, &c. persons who were members of that court martial. Then the court, on the motion of Capt. *Hamilton*, came to the following resolutions, *viz.*

Resolved, That it appears the highest indignity offer'd to the court, and thro' this court to every other court of judicature, that is or may hereafter be form'd in this kingdom; and the highest infraction of the prerogative of the lord high admiral, and of the statute law of this realm, to arrest or serve any writ of *capias* upon the president, or any member of this court now sitting, or of any other court martial; and therefore the court unanimously resolve to desist farther proceeding on this tryal till satisfaction be made for this high insult.

Resolved, That this court make representation by letter to the lord high admiral, of the high infringement made on his prerogative, by arresting the president of this court, duly assembled, by virtue of his authority; and that the court do adjourn till Thursday morning 9 o'clock, to give time for every member to deliberate upon proper methods for obtaining satisfaction for the high insult on their president, from all persons, *how high soever in rank or office*, who have set on foot this arrest, or in any degree promoted or advised it.

These resolutions being signed by the president, and the several members of the court, the president directed it to be enclosed in a letter, and deliver'd by the judge advocate to the lords of the admiralty.

Then the court adjourn'd till Monday morning 9 o'clock, and from thence to Thursday the 22d.

On the 22d a Letter from Mr *Corbett*, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, enclosing one from the D. of *Newcastle* to their

Lordships, was read before the Court, and are as follows:

Mr Corbett's Letter to the President.

S I R,

HAVING laid the letter of the 16th instant, and also the resolutions of the court martial of the same date, brought hither by the judge advocate, before the lords commissioners of the admiralty, their lordships thought the said resolutions to be a matter of such importance that they laid the same before his majesty. In consequence of which, their lordships received a letter from his grace the D. of *N.* principal secretary of state; I am commanded to send you enclosed an attested copy thereof, in order to your laying the same before the court martial at your meeting to-morrow. Their lordships make no doubt but that every gentleman who is member of the court, will be greatly satisfied with his majesty's most gracious expressions contained in the said letter; and as they are assured of his majesty's protection, and of having full satisfaction for the late indignity offer'd them, and that methods will be taken to prevent any thing of the like nature for the future, their lordships hope they will be unanimous in agreeing to go on immediately in hearing and adjusting the tryals that are depending, and to continue so till they are finished.

Admiralty Office, I am Yours, &c.
May 21, 1746. T. CORBETT.

D. of N——LE's Letter.

To my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I Received your lordships letter of the 16th instant, with the papers enclosed relating to the writ served on Rear-adm. *Mayne*, who presides at the court martial at *Deptford*, for enquiring into the conduct, &c. of Mr *Lestock* and others, and the resolutions of the court thereupon, and have laid them before his majesty. His majesty expressed great displeasure at the insult offer'd to the court martial, by which the military discipline of the navy is so much affected, and the king highly disapproves the behaviour of Lieut. *Frye* on this occasion. His majesty has it under consideration what steps may be advisable to be taken on this incident, and in the mean time his majesty would have your lordships acquaint the members of the court martial, that they may depend on his majesty's most gracious protection, for procuring them a sufficient satisfacti-

on for the late indignity offer'd them, and that proper methods *will be* taken for preventing any thing of the like nature for the future.

(Received May 22, I am, &c. H. N. A
1746.)

The Answer of the C—t M——l to the Letter sent by Mr Corbett, by Order of the Lords of the Admiralty, May 21.

S I R,

WE desire you would be pleased to inform their lordships, that, having heard their lordships letter read to us, as well as the authentic copy of the letter to their lordships from his majesty's principal secretary of state the D. of N. signifying his majesty's royal assurance of his most gracious protection, for procuring to us a sufficient satisfaction for the late indignity offer'd to us, and that proper methods will be taken for preventing any thing of the like nature for the future, according to their lordships desire, we are unanimously agreed to proceed upon the business of the trials; but think it incumbent upon us to give their lordships our reasons for the steps we have already taken, submitting them to their lordships' farther consideration, as this attack appears to us of the most dangerous consequence to the security of the nation, the authority of the lord high admiral, the privilege of the honourable house of commons in parliament assembled, and the prerogative of the crown.

First, It appears to us, that Sir J. W. Kt, L. C. J. of the court of c——p——, having no regard to the honour and safety of his majesty, the security of the liberties and properties of his subjects, the support of the constitution, or defence of his dominions, in time of actual war with two powerful nations, favour'd, aided and abetted by rebellion at home (contrary to his duty and trust, and in violation of the statute laws of the realm as well as those established by use and custom time immemorial, by which his majesty's arms by sea have been prudently, wisely and effectually governed, to the great glory of his majesty, and protection of his subjects, as well as in open defiance of his majesty's commands, in consequence of an address from the honourable house of commons in parliament assembled) the said L. C. J. W. did issue his writ, on the 12th day of May, in the 19th year of his present majesty's reign, to arrest, seize and secure the persons of Perry Mayne, Esq; and James Rentone, Esq; members constituent, and judges

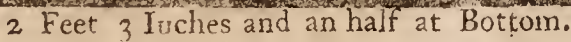
of the court martial then sitting, by orders of the lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, and by virtue of the power to them given by the Stat. of 13. K. Cha. II. the said judges being duly qualify'd as the act requires, and did cause the said writ to be served on the said Perry Mayne, Esq; by which craft and subtle device, as far as in him layeth, he did let, respite, and disturb the laws of the land, and, by forcibly taking away the judges, prevent the execution of justice, and elude the commands of his majesty, grounded upon the address of the honourable house of commons in parliament assembled; and tho', in a clause subjoined to the said writ, it was artfully added, that the president is served with this process, to the intent that he may, by his attorney, appear in his majesty's court of c——p——, it appears to us that this evasion is only provided to the intent that we might possibly, thro' oversight, proceed in our judicial capacity; and that, by some reserved device, as well our general proceedings, as our final determination and sentence, might be interpreted and declared invalid, void, and of none effect, to the entire defeating of this solemn, grand and national enquiry.

Secondly, That the grounds for this writ was an action recommended by the said L. C. J. in open court, for damages against the said Perry Mayne, Esq; and James Rentone, Esq; for the sentence of a court martial legally held, by virtue of the statute laws of this realm at Jamaica, of which court the said Perry Mayne, Esq; and James Rentone, Esq; were members, constituents or judges, properly qualified as such by the known laws of the realm, as well statutes as use and custom.

Thirdly, That, in consequence of the said breach and violation of the laws of the kingdom, as well as insult to a supreme court of judicature, sitting to determine in the derniere resort, which by its constitution, never acknowledged any superior court, nor any appeal from its sentence, but to his majesty's prerogative, as far as in him layeth, the whole order, discipline and government of his majesty's armies by sea is entirely and absolutely dissolved, and the statute of 13. K. Cha. II. made null and void, by which most wicked device the honour of his majesty is betrayed, the security of his subjects is exposed, and the fundamental laws of the constitution subverted.

Sign'd by the President and Members.

2 Feet 6 Inches at top.



This

This consecrated ark contains
Dick Merchant's personal remains ;
 Death's victim in the unequal strife,
Norwich shut up his shop of life.
 This church, extensive tho' it be,
 May hold his busts, but not his FEE.
 To such endowing souls were giv'n
 Freedoms to set up shop in heav'n.

I know you'll laugh at me for venturing to verify a monkish certificate in the modern dress, but *dulce est desipere in loco*, a singular humour is sometimes to be gratify'd, and we may laugh at the monks now without fear, since the royal youth hath silenced their friends.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

GEORGE SMITH.

P. S. The monks were extremely droll to commute the liberal endowments to them on earth; for a shop in heav'n, no doubt ready furnish'd by the prince *Michael* as soon as the man went there to set up.

From the General Evening Post. Sept. 6.

S I R, Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1746.

THE case of Mr *Brinkley*, a student of St *John's* college, who was lately tried here for the murder of Mr *Ashton*, being of an uncommon nature, a short account of it may be acceptable to some of your readers,—It appear'd by the evidence, that, on the 9th of *March*, after twelve at night, Mr *Brinkley* knocked at the door of the chamber next to Mr *Ashton's*, and having awaken'd Mr C—, the young gentleman who liv'd there, desired him to come to the assistance of Mr *Ashton*, who, he said, was either dead or dying: that Mr C—, enquiring whether he had a candle, and finding that he had not, bid him call the porter of the college: that these three (Mr *Brinkley*, Mr C—, and the porter) went into Mr A—'s room together, and found him dead, his cheeks warm, lying upon the bed without coat, waistcoat, or shoes: that Mr B—, when he called the porter, was as much undressed, and that his hands and shirt were bloody: that the two young gentlemen then went and called up Dr H—, a physician of the same college, who examining the body, saw a wound just above the collar-bone, about an inch in length: that the body being afterwards open'd, this wound appear'd to be about an inch deep, and to have entered the subclavian vein: that in the skin it was semicircular, or rather semioval; but within straight.

The account which Mr B— immediately gave of this affair was as follows:—That while he and Mr A— were in bed together, the latter, either reaching for the chamber-pot, or having taken it into his hands, fell from the bed, and not rising again, he (Mr B—) called to him, but received no answer: that soon after, hearing Mr A— groan, he got out of bed and lifted him up, and perceiving that he did not move, ran, without knowing what had happened, to call assistance.

It appeared farther, that the chamber-pot was found broken, and very bloody, near the bed-side; that there was a stream of blood from the place where the pieces of the pot lay to the side of the room, and no blood in any other part of the chamber; that there was observed, by three witnesses, a piece of the pot, consisting of part of the bottom and part of the side, which part of the side about two or three inches in length stood almost erect, and was pointed; that one of the witnesses looked at this piece of the pot, and at the wound, and thinking that the piece would just fit the wound, was going to take it up, and try whether it would or not; but being told, that nothing ought to be moved till the coroner had been there, he desisted: that the coroner's jury coming all together into the room, which was very little, trampled upon the pieces of the pot, and broke them.

These are the most material circumstances which attended Mr A—'s death. The improbability of the story Mr B— told, was the chief evidence against him; and this was strengthened by the depositions of two surgeons, who viewed the body, and thought it highly improbable, tho' far from being impossible (these were the words of either one or both of them) that such a wound should be given by a chamber-pot. Their chief reason for this opinion was, that the wound was clean, not jagged; and therefore seemed to them to be made by a sharp instrument: but Dr H— was of opinion, from the nature of the wound, that it was made by something not very sharp, but of such a kind as that the skin was pressed inwards before it was cut. And three instances were produced of persons wounded almost in the same manner with Mr A—, by falling upon earthen-ware. All these wounds were described as perfectly clean, and free from jaggedness; two of them were mortal, and one was remarkably

markably parallel to the present case. A surgeon deposed, that he was called to the assistance of a girl, who, by falling with a mug in her hand, made a wound above her collar-bone, which cut the subclavian vein, of which wound she died in a few minutes: this accident happened about 18 years ago.

There were some other points which had given occasion to suspect the truth of Mr B——'s story; the chief were, that Mr A——'s cloaths were found the next day bloody in several places; and that there were some marks of violence in the chamber, the door having been forced open, and a piece of the matting torn down. The first of these objections was answered by one of the witnesses produced against Mr B——, who deposed, that he saw these cloaths early in the morning after the fact, and that they were not then bloody; and that he afterwards saw one of the coroner's jury, in searching the room, carelessly throw them into the blood. Of the door Mr B—— had given this account, That Mr A—— and he coming into the college together, the deceased desired him to lie with him, and went up stairs before him; that when he came up he found Mr A——'s door shut against him, and forced it open, (as the coroner said he expressed himself in his examination) or rapt against it, and it opened, (as he told the story to others). It appeared by the witnesses, that the staple belonging to Mr A——'s door had been frequently drawn out, and was so loose that the door when locked might be opened without much violence; so that rapping against it might force it open. As to the matting, an acquaintance of Mr A——'s, who was in his chamber the day before his death, deposed, that it was then torn, and, as he and Mr A—— believed, by a pointer which had been shut into the room.

It was proved, that Mr A—— used frequently to lie in his breeches and stockings, which was thought to account for his being found in that dress.

It was proved by some of their common acquaintance, that Mr A—— and Mr B—— were intimate friends, that they had never been known to quarrel, and that they spent the evening before the accident together in perfect friendship.

Several witnesses were produced of Mr B——'s good temper; among others Mr K——, of Bury, at whose school Mr B—— was educated, and

which he had left but a few weeks when this affair happened, spoke of it in very strong terms, and said, that he had never known any thing in his behaviour which shewed him to be malicious, revengeful, or quarrelsome. A gentleman, who had been his schoolfellow, confirmed this testimony, and said farther, that he had known him several times pass by affronts, which others would have resented.

The more remarkable parts of this story I have related in the very words of the witnesses; the others, I think, are not misrepresented. I attended the trial as an indifferent hearer, and one who was very doubtful in what light this affair would appear; but I must confess, that before Mr B—— was acquitted by the jury, I was entirely convinced of his innocence. The story he told was indeed improbable, but acknowledged on all sides to be possible: he had been constant in his manner of relating it; and all the minute circumstances observed afterwards in Mr A——'s room were consistent with it, but scarce to be reconciled with any other supposition. There appeared not the least reason to suspect any quarrel between him and Mr A——; and had there been any, yet his character was declared to be such as must vindicate him from the imputation of murder.

(See the Answer to this p. 469.)

From the General Evening Post.

ON PAPISTS praying for the Souls of executed Rebels.

Walking very lately by the Romish chapel near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, I was stopped by the sound of voices and an organ; immediately an elderly woman at the door of the chapel said to me, Sir, you may go in, for we all worship one God. By this invitation I entered, and turning myself towards the right hand, my eye was caught by sundry pieces of paper, both written and printed, and stuck against the wall. My curiosity induced me to read part of them; I found them to be requests for departed souls. Among those requests for prayers, &c. there were two I particularly remarked; one for Mr Francis Townley, and the other for Mr Andrew Blood, who, as the labels mentioned, died on the 30th day of July 1746, (i. e. they were executed that day at Kennington-Common for high treason.) I was struck with indignation at the sight, and

and left the place, reflecting how by such acts true religion was perverted and scandalized, and our government insulted.

Surely it is a perversion and a scandal to the christian religion, for any of its sects, living under a government professing that religion, to offer up prayers to heaven for the departed souls of men executed for a rebellion, raised by lyes, and supported for a time by rapine and murders, to overturn and destroy that government which had protected the lives and property of all its subjects, of every denomination.

As to the insult on the government : Suppose a number of men, of any sect, under a Roman catholic government, had raised a rebellion, and they had been defeated by arms, and afterwards some of them had suffered death by law; let us suppose that the friends of those rebels, after they had so suffered, should have put up prayers for those departed souls, what would that government have thought, and what would it have done? Could that, or any other government, in such case, have thought other than that sect, which offered prayers for those departed souls, would have acted for and with those rebels at convenient opportunity? And would not that government, let it be never so mild, have taken all measures to check the power of those men, and not permit them so publickly to avow their friendship to rebels?

The legislature has it in its power to discover and restrain the number of mass-houses now under covert in every city and great town throughout this island, and in every village where a popish family of any figure resides. What effects are produced by the superstitious errors implanted in the minds of converts and novices by the ghostly fathers presiding in those places of worship, let every observing protestant declare : Therefore those ghostly fathers, now lurking under all disguises, and their coadjutors the nonjuring pastors, are more particularly to be objects of the legislative attention. No observing man but must discover the increase of popery, particularly amongst the lower class of people, within a small compass of years ; and though the rebellion is happily suppressed, yet, without circumspection in these points, the fiend may rise again, like a latent fever, and destroy the body.

Yours, &c.

A. HORNE.

From the General Evening Post, Sept. 6.

WHEN the duke of Monmouth executed his standard in the west, a proclamation was published against him in the following terms, dated June 16, 1685.

A JAMES R.

Whereas an humble address hath been made unto us by our commons assembled in parliament, that we by our proclamation would please to promise a reward of five thousand pounds to such person or persons who shall bring in the person of James duke of Monmouth, alive or dead : and whereas as the said James duke of Monmouth stands attainted of high treason by act of parliament, we do, &c.

Notwithstanding this, I find a brother writer, in your paper of August 21, (S. p. 425) says, 'Monmouth was executed in nine days after his defeat; that he had no formal trial by his peers, and by what law he was executed history is silent.' History is very clear to those that can read it without prejudice: he was attainted of treason by the supreme court of the nation; and I desire to know by what law he had afterwards a right to a trial. Are those that were attainted this last sessions of parliament to have a trial, does he think, if they are apprehended? No; an act of attainder is the highest judicial sentence.

I should not have taken notice of this mistake in that writer, if he had not been led into it by a greater, even Monsi. Rapin, in whom indeed it is the more pardonable, as he was a foreigner, and therefore the more ignorant of our forms of law: but his authority has propagated this false prejudice among, perhaps, twenty thousand readers; and has deceived, with the rest, his translator and note-writer, who passes it over; if I remember right, uncensured.

To his most Excellent Majesty George the Second, K. of Great Britain, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Pastors of the Churches in his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, assembled in Boston at their annual Convention, May 28, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the pastors of the churches in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, beg leave to take this first opportunity to express our

ours

our utmost detestation of the unnatural, wicked, and traitorous rebellion, rais'd in *Great Britain*, and abetted by the grand supporters of the papal interest, against your majesty's royal person and crown, in favour of an abjur'd pretender, train'd up in the bigotry and tyranny of the Romish principles and practices, utterly destructive to all true religion and liberty; and to assure your majesty, that, as in the days of your royal father, so in the present day, we know not a single man belonging to any of our assemblies, but what is firmly attach'd to your royal person, and illustrious house.——At the same time we congratulate your majesty upon the success of your arms, under the conduct of his royal highness the duke against the infatuated men, whom heaven indeed has righteously made a scourge to the *British* nations, while yet, they are but the vile and contemptible tools of *France* and *Spain*. And in the name of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, we make it our fervent prayer to the supreme ruler of the world, that all the enemies to your majesty, and the protestant succession in your royal house, may be cloathed with perpetual shame.

We beg leave also joyfully to congratulate your majesty upon the wonderful success God has given to your *American* forces, in the reduction of that important key of *North America*, *Cape Breton*, to your majesty's government; which we can't but hope, and trust in God, shall never be wrested out of your royal hands.

We cheerfully rely on your majesty's royal goodness, under God, still to protect us and our churches, in the possession of our invaluable rights; and that our province, which have so signalized their loyalty, shall always find favour in the eyes of our gracious king, while we constantly present our hearty prayers to Almighty God, for the long prosperity of your majesty's reign, and the continuance of your crown in your royal family, throughout all generations.

Signed in the name, and by the appointment of the said pastors.

JOSEPH SEWALL, Moderator.

From the Daily Advertiser, Sept. 16.

S I R,

THE public has been amused with accounts of the late unfortunate death of Mr *Ashton*, a young gentleman of *St John's* college in *Cambridge*, in such a manner, and with so many repetitions, that they rather seem to triumph over the prosecutor's ill success, than a conviction of innocence.—— I think it my duty to undeceive the public, who perhaps are not thoroughly acquainted with this affair.

The account in the *Gen. Even. Post* of the 6th Inst. (*See p. 466.*) and some other news-papers, has an air of impartiality; circumstances are ranged under their respective heads, and to wind up the ball, all this by an *indifferent hearer* at the trial.

I myself was an indifferent hearer at the trial, and a disinterested person at the examination, and the taking the depositions of the witnesses before the justices, immediately after the unfortunate accident, which furnishes me the following observations.

First, that the account given by the suspected person of his coming into Mr *Ashton's* room, carries the strongest tincture of guilt with it, as it is various, contradictory, and in some case impossible to be true. His first account was, that *Ashton* and he parted upon their coming into college, and that *Ashton* called after him from the screens to lie with him, and that he return'd from the boghouse to *Ashton's* room, which he found lock'd, but upon his knocking, *Ashton* open'd it,

His second account was thus; he said the deceased ask'd him to lie with him, and that both ran up stairs together; but which of them open'd or burst open the door, they were in such a hurry, he could not tell.

His third account thus; that upon their coming into college, he went up with the deceased to his room, in order that they might lie together; but that the deceased open'd the door, but he could not remember whether it was with his foot, or key.

His fourth, which he confess'd to the coroner and his inquest (and which was fully prov'd on the trial) was as follows, *viz.* That he and the deceased parted on their coming into college in the middle of the first court, where *Ashton* went into his own room, and called to him from out of the window (which, by the by, was impossible; for the deceased had three story high to go, besides his distance from the middle of the court to the stair-case, and the other not above twelve or fourteen yards before he got out of hearing into another court) as he was going to the boghouse, from whence, he said, he return'd, and found the outer door of *Ashton's* room lock'd

O o o

lock'd (which *Ashton* would not have done, if he intended he should lie with him) upon which, he said, he burst it open, and the staple was the next morning found in the middle of the floor.

The account the suspected person gave of this affair (says the author of *Gen. Even.*) was as follows. That while he and Mr *Ashton* were in bed together, the latter, either reaching for the chamber-pot, or having taken it into his hands, fell from the bed, &c. It is well the writer has thus grossly misrepresented the fact, for the real account he gave condemns him at once, and so his historian wisely, but not honestly, dropt it. For upon his examination before the justice the 20th of *March*, he said, that the deceased ask'd him for the chamber-pot, which he gave him. Now this is impossible, or at least highly improbable, for the pot was not on that side of the bed in which he lay, nor does he pretend the contrary; so that *Ashton* would have reach'd the pot himself had he wanted. It appear'd that the chamber-pot was found broken into several pieces, and bloody near the bed-side, and that there was a stream of blood, which began to run beyond the place where the pieces of the pot lay, and so on to them and to the side of the room, and that from the place where the blood had begun to run to the side of the room there was a continued declivity. It appeared also, that the bow and handle of the coal-hole door-key was very bloody. There was observed by three witnesses a piece of the pot, consisting of part of the bottom and part of the side, which part of the side, about two or three inches in length, stood upright; one of those witnesses deposed, that he looked at that piece, and declared that the top thereof was not bloody. But another, a college-footman (an extraordinary judge) deposed, that he view'd the wound and piece of the pot, and he believ'd it would have fitted the wound. But the surgeons, who had examined the wound, and who were certainly more to be relied on than an ignorant fellow, or indeed any other, were of opinion that the wound was given by some sharp instrument, and not by the pot, for the reasons set forth by those gentlemen on the trial, *viz.* admitting it possible to have been done by some sherd of the pot, it must have been a jagged wound, and some particles of it must have remain'd therein; but it was smooth, nor could they find the least particle of even

the bigness of a grain of sand; again, he must have been scratched, cut, or bruised in more places than one by falling on so many pieces, as it is said the pot is broke in; whereas this one wound, just above the collar-bone and right shoulder, not above an inch in length, must have been the effect of some sharp instrument only. A ph—n, who likewise view'd the wound, was of the same opinion, upon his examination before the justices (as is evident by his deposition). but on the trial he said, it was made with something *obtuse*, and of such a kind, that the skin was pressed in before it was cut. How he came thus to vary, or whether he had a more lively idea of the wound near six months after, than he had at the instant he view'd it, is best known to himself: but that the skin was so pressed (as mention'd by the doctor) was absolutely denied by one of the surgeons, a gentleman eminent in his profession, and consequently more conversant with wounds, and who must therefore be allow'd a better judge. Therefore, should this posthumous opinion be of greater weight than the opinion of the other two gentlemen, to whose province only the affair in hand properly belonged?

There were three instances produced of persons wounded by the breaking of earthen-ware, one whereof (says the author of the above-mention'd paper) was remarkably parallel to the present case. But how any surgeon could depose that, without ever having seen the wound, is amazing: add to this, it was no ways a similar case, as not being attended with bursting open a door, and death immediately following; besides, the position the mug must be held in, was far different from the supposed situation of the pot.

It was likewise deposed, that the suspected person never lay in his breeches and stockings, and that neither used to go to bed without their night-caps; also that the suspected person's shoes stood near the study door, the bottoms very bloody, and some drops upon the straps and upper leathers; whereas, upon his examination before the justice, he said, he put them off by the bed-side, and never saw them after.

Further it was deposed, that the deceased's cloaths were very bloody, and that the waistcoat, from the right shoulder down to the bottom, was, inside and outside, all stain'd, and the bottom very bloody, and that the coat was much more so. But a college bedma-

ker accounted for their being so in this manner, viz. that the coroner's jury threw them into the blood; which they, one and all, absolutely denied.

Two persons were produced to his character; but how many could have been produced from *B—y* and *Ca—ge*, that would have given a quite different account of his behaviour? But those instances at *Clare-Hall*, and the cattle, are sufficient to convince every unprejudiced person of what disposition he was of, and which will not clear him from imputation. How he might behave, *dum ætas, metus, & magister prohibebant*, affects not the present case; but if he was mild and tractable at school, his known behaviour here bespeaks a sad revolution from virtue, from reason, and common humanity.

But it was not so with the unfortunate deceas'd: he was of a candid, generous, and humane disposition; remarkable abroad for his genius, affability, and good-nature; at home for his filial duty and obedience: a youth, while alive, universally belov'd, and, alas! now dead, generally lamented. Happy had it been for him, had he kept the resolution he had taken about a week before, and even the very day he was kill'd, of shaking off the licentious acquaintance he had unfortunately fallen into; for possibly by so doing, we might not have lost a youth, whose public and private character raised in all his friends the greatest expectations.

DESCRIPTION of GENOA.

AS the public is at present very attentive to the critical situation of the *Genoese* republick, and as there is nothing so capable of giving us a right notion of the force and strength of any country, as a clear and candid description of it, and of the dispositions of its inhabitants, so we think the reader cannot but be extremely well pleased with the following extract from the Travels of the famous Mr Addison.

The *Genoese*, says he, (Vol. II. p. 4.) are esteemed extremely cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship above the rest of the *Italians*; which was likewise the character of the old *Ligurians*. And indeed it is no wonder, while the barrenness of their country continues, that the manners of the inhabitants do not change, since there is nothing makes them sharper, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want. The *Italian* proverb says of the *Genoese*, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without

faith. The character the *Latin* poets have given of them is not much different.

Affuetumque malo Ligurem. Virg. G. 2.

The hard *Ligurians*, a laborious kind.

Pernix Ligur. Sil. It. El. 8.

Fallaces Ligures.

A *Apenninicolæ bellator filius Anni,*

Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sine-
bant. Æn. II.

Yet, like a true *Ligurian*, born to cheat
(At least whilst fortune favour'd his deceit.)

Vane Ligur, frustra qui animis elate superbis,
Nequicquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes. Id.

Vain fool and coward, cries the lofty maid,
Caught in the train which thou thyself hast laid.

On others practise thy *Ligurian* arts;

Thin stratagems, and tricks of little hearts,

Are lost on me; nor shalt thou safe retire,

With vaunting lyes, to thy fallacious fire.

DRYDEN.

There are a great many beautiful palaces standing along the sea shore on both sides of *Genoa*, which makes the town appear much longer than it is to those that sail by it. The city itself makes the noblest shew of any in the world. The houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively, besides that they are esteemed the highest in *Europe*, and stand very thick together. The new street is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent fancy, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit. I cannot however be reconciled to their manner of painting several of the *Genoese* houses. Figures, perspectives, or pieces of history, are certainly very ornamental, as they are drawn on many of the walls, that would otherwise look too naked and ununiform without them; but instead of these, one often sees the front of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. If these were so many true columns of marble, set in their proper architecture, they would certainly very much adorn the places where they stand; but, as they are now, they only shew us that there is something wanting, and that the palace, which, without these counterfeit pillars, would be beautiful in its kind, might have been more perfect by the addition of such as are real. The front of the villa imperiale, at a mile distance from *Genoa*, without any thing of this paint upon it, consists of a Doric and Corinthian row of pillars, and is much the handsomest of any I saw there. The duke of *Doria's* palace has the best outside of any in *Genoa*, as that of *Durazzo* is the best furnished within. There is one room in the first, that is hung with tapestry, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons that the family has produced; as perhaps there is no house in *Europe* that

can

can shew a longer line of heroes, that have still acted for the good of their country. *Andrew Doria* has a statue erected to him, at the entrance of the Doge's palace, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preserver. In the Doge's palace are the rooms where the great and little council, with the two colleges, hold their assemblies; but as the state of *Genoa* is very poor, tho' several of its members are extremely rich, so one may observe infinitely more splendour and magnificence in particular persons houses, than in those that belong to the public. But we find in most of the states of *Europe*, that the people shew the greatest marks of poverty, where the governors live in the greatest magnificence. The churches are very fine, particularly that of the Annunciation, which looks wonderfully beautiful in the inside, all but one corner of it, being cover'd with statues, gilding, and paint. A man would expect, in so very ancient a town of *Italy*, to find some considerable antiquities; but all they have to shew of this nature, is an old rostrum of a Roman ship, that stands over the door of their arsenal. It is not above a foot long, and perhaps would never have been thought the beak of a ship, had it not been found in so probable a place as the *Haven*. It is all of iron, fashion'd at the end like a boar's head, as I have seen it represented on medals, and on the *Columna Rostrata* in *Rome*.—I know nothing more remarkable in the government of *Genoa* than the bank of *St George*, made up of such branches of the revenues as have been set apart and appropriated to the discharge of several sums, that have been borrowed from private persons during the exigencies of the commonwealth. Whatever inconveniencies the state has laboured under, they have never entertained a thought of violating the public credit, or of alienating any part of these revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. The administration of this bank is for life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens, which gives them a great authority in the state, and a powerful influence over the common people. This bank is generally thought the greatest load on the *Genoese*, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate, that break the uniformity of government, and destroy in some measure the fundamental constitution of the state. It is however very certain, that the people reap no small advantage from it, as it distributes the power among more particular members of the republic, and gives the commons a figure; so that it is no small

check upon the aristocracy, and may be one reason why the *Genoese* senate carries it with greater moderation towards their subjects than the *Venetian*.

It would have been well for the republic of *Genoa* if she had followed the example of her sister of *Venice*, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchase of lands or houses in the dominions of a foreign prince. For at present the greatest among the *Genoese*, are in part subject to the monarchy of *Spain*, by reason of their estates that lie in the kingdom of *Naples*. The *Spaniards* tax them very high upon occasion, and are so sensible of the advantage this gives them over the republic, that they will not suffer a *Neapolitan* to buy the lands of a *Genoese*, who must find a purchaser among his own countrymen, if he has a mind to sell. For this reason, as well as on account of the great sums of money which the *Spaniard* owes the *Genoese*, they are under a necessity, at present, of being in the interest of the *French*, and would probably continue so, though all the other states of *Italy* enter'd into a league against them. *Genoa* is not yet secure from a bombardment, tho' it is not so exposed as formerly: for, since the insult of the *French*, they have built a mole, with some little ports, and have provided themselves with long guns, and mortars. It is easy for those that are very strong at sea to bring them to what terms they please, for having but very little arable land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other foreign countries, except what comes to them from *Lombardy*, which probably goes another way, whilst it furnishes two great armies with provisions. Their fleet, that formerly gained so many victories over the *Saracens*, *Pisans*, *Venetians*, *Turks*, and *Spaniards*, that made them masters of *Crete*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Negropont*, *Lesbos*, *Malta*, that settled them in *Scio*, *Smyrna*, *Achaia*, *Theodosia*, and several towns on the eastern confines of *Europe*, is now reduced to six gallies. When they had made an addition of but four new ones, the king of *France* sent his orders to suppress them, telling the republic at the same time, that he knew very well how many they had occasion for. This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an airing in the summer season. The republic of *Genoa* has a crown and sceptre for its doge, by reason of their conquest of *Corfica*, where there was formerly a *Saracen* king. This indeed gives their ambassadors a more honourable reception at some courts, but at the same time may teach their people to have a mean notion of their own form of govern-

government, and is a tacit acknowledgment that monarchy is the more honourable. The old Romans, on the contrary, made use of a very barbarous kind of politicks to inspire their people with a contempt of kings, whom they treated with infamy, and dragged at the wheels of their triumphal chariots.

An exact ACCOUNT of the late magnificent FEAST, given by the English Factory at Lisbon, on their receiving the News of the decisive Victory of Culloden, gained by his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND over the Rebels.

THE English factory at Lisbon having resolved to make a public entertainment, to demonstrate their joy for the success of his majesty's arms at the battle of *Culloden* in *Scotland*, under the command of his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, appointed in full assembly four deputies to make provision for that feast, in such a manner as might be suitable to the great share the factory takes in that happy event, which was the epoch of the entire ruin of the rebels, and of the re-establishment of the public tranquillity.

These four deputies acting in perfect concert, and with the full approbation of the consul, set on foot a voluntary subscription, into which almost all the members of the factory entered.

The consul made an offer of the envoy's house, in which he then lived, for this entertainment, and which, as well for its situation, as for the privileges which it enjoys, was certainly the properest place that could be desired.

However, as the apartments would have been too much crowded, considering the company that was expected, and as it was necessary, for the grandeur of this feast, that every body should have room, it was resolved to employ the famous *Sieur Servandoni*, knight of the order of *Christ*, lately arrived from *Paris*, to build in the gardens belonging to the envoy a hall, large enough to hold all the company commodiously; with which view the *Sieur Servandoni* directed and executed an edifice, composed of wood and canvas, which represented the temple of *Victory*, of which the following is a short description:

This temple was of a circular form, with a portico before the body of the building, in the taste of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, having sixty-six feet diameter, and its height the same from the extremity of the dome, which was sustained

by twelve large fluted columns of the *Ionic* order, with their entablement. These columns had their bases after the manner of the ancients, their diameter being three feet four inches, and their height thirty feet, supporting their entablement of seven feet; the architrave, frieze, and cornishes, adorned with their montures and modillions, upon which was raised the dome, having also the same diameter, adorned with compartments forming six rows, enriched with montures and rosettes to the number of eighteen. The inter-columns, to the number of six, equally distant, in that beautiful and elegant manner which *Vitruvius* calls *Eustylus*, rendered the edifice noble and majestic. Behind the columns were pilasters at the distance of thirteen feet, proportionable to the columns; these pilasters and inter-pilasters were hung with crimson damask laced with gold, and in each inter-pilaster there was a statue representing some god or goddess of the Pagans, upon a pedestal, in the manner of the ancients. In one of the inter-columns, and over against that which formed the principal entry into the temple, was a magnificent throne, with its cloth of state, upon which was placed a portrait of the duke of *Cumberland*. In the centre of the temple there was erected an obelisk, which reached quite to the top, and sustained the covering of the dome, ornamented with the attributes of victory, and trophies of arms *en relief*; and at the foot of the obelisk there was a kind of gallery all round, where were placed the numerous orchestra, which served for the concert and ball.

The floor of the hall, from the entrance of the portico, was all covered with tapestry; the temple was illuminated within by about five hundred wax lights, in lustres, branches, &c. disposed so as to have the highest effect, and each of the lustres, hung in the middle of an inter-column, seemed to be suspended by a festoon of flowers. Behind the temple there was another hall for refreshments, hung in the same manner, and to which there were two entrances, and in the centre of this hall there were green banks and flowers, in the midst of which was a fountain falling in cascade.

Without and in the middle of the portico, there was placed over the principal door, the representation of a large oval medal, in which was the figure of a woman crowned with laurel, with these words round it, *Britannia triumphans*,

phans, i. e. Britain triumphant. At a small distance from the temple, but behind it, there were very commodious kitchens and offices. Before the portico there was a piece of ground, adorned with a ballustrade in the form of a semicircle, leading into a long walk of laurels; the whole finely illuminated, and terminating at a kind of a bridge, by which the company entered the apartments of the envoy. Upon this bridge there was formed a kind of verdant cabinet, and over it a fine pyramid of illuminations; besides which, the envoy's house was lighted all round in such a manner, that there were upwards of six thousand lamps employed for that purpose. All the apartments of the house were likewise perfectly well lighted; and in the midst of the front, towards the street, there was a great machine, in which the arms of *England* were finely painted, and the lights so disposed, as to render it transparent.

That perfect order might be observed, no disturbance happen from the number of coaches, or confusion created by the servants that attended, care was taken to post a guard of 60 soldiers, horse and foot, in the court of the envoy's house, where there was a band of military musick, consisting of two kettle drums, eight trumpets, fifes and hautboys, which play'd all the while the company entered.

The company consisted of the greatest part, and those too of the most distinguished of the nobility of *Portugal*, in point of birth and fortune (very few being absent, and those that were so, taking care to send their compliments and assign the reason); all the consuls of foreign nations in peace and alliance with *England*; as also some foreign merchants, and all the *English* strangers at *Lisbon*, together with between fifty and sixty ladies.

The whole company assembled in the apartments of the envoy, where they were served with great abundance, and with exquisite choice of all sorts of refreshments. Between seven and eight o'clock the company in a body advanced towards the temple of *Victory*, the martial musick playing all the time. Every body being commodiously seated, they were entertained with a concert of music, executed by thirty of the best masters in *Portugal*. When it drew towards ten o'clock, the consul opened the ball over-against the throne, and immediately minuets were begun on each side. Between eleven and twelve there were served on tables between the co-

lumns, each consisting of twelve covers, an ambigu of twenty-nine plates, so that there were fourteen tables served at once, with the best of all sorts of provisions the season would admit of, and with a like variety of liquors. The meats were all in silver dishes; the fruits and ice in china. After the supper was over, the tables were withdrawn, and the ball began again with country dances, which continued till half an hour after seven in the morning.

All things were conducted with the greatest regularity and decency, and without the least disorder or noise, notwithstanding the great number of domesticks and workmen that were kept ready in case any unforeseen accident had happened.

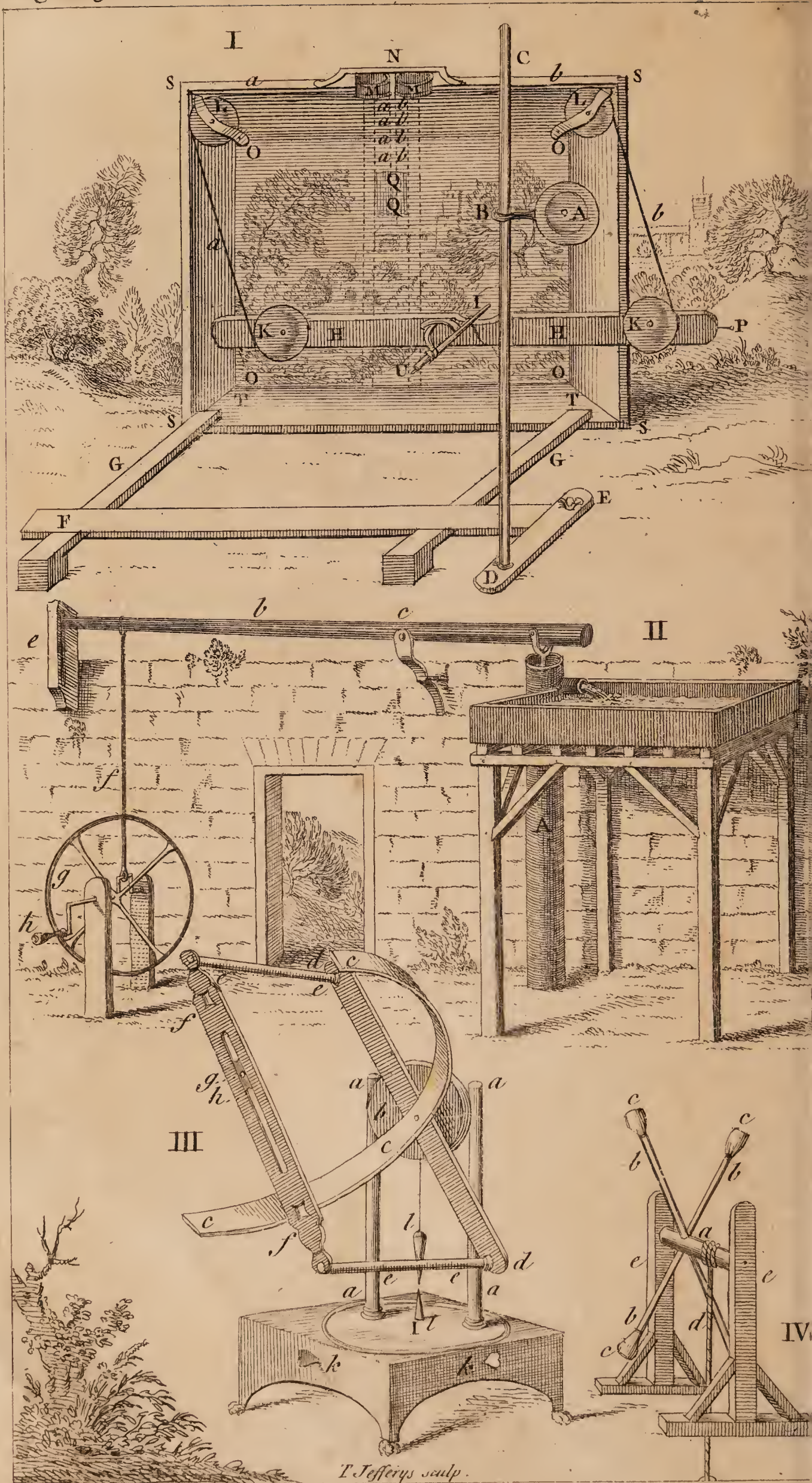
There were between 350 and 400 persons at this feast.

The edifice was suffered to remain four days, with all its ornaments, which drew a great confluence of people to see it, by whom it was generally admired and applauded.

Description of the Figures in PLATE V. in our last MAGAZINE.

Of Figure I. Being an Instrument for drawing the Out-lines of any Object in Perspective; invented by Sir CHRIST. WREN.

A T letter A, is a small sight on a short arm B, which may be turned round, and moved up and down the small cylinder C D, screwed into the piece E D, at D; this piece E D, being turned on the centre E, the sight may be removed either towards R or F. E F is a ruler fastened on to the two rulers G G, which together serve to keep the square frame S S S S perpendicular, and by their sliding thro' the square holes T T, they serve to keep the sight either at a greater or less distance from the said frame; the paper O O O O, whereon the picture is to be drawn by the pen I, is stuck on the frame with a little wax; this pen I, is by a small brass handle U, so fixed to the ruler H H, that the point I may be kept very firm, so as always to touch the paper: H H is a ruler, that is always moved horizontally, or parallel to itself, by means of the small strings a a a a b b b b; at whose end is stuck a small pin, whose head P is the sight, which is to be moved up and down on the out-lines of any object: The contrivance of the strings is this; the two strings a a a a b b b b, are exactly of an equal length; two ends of them



are fastened into a small leaden weight *Q Q*, moved in a socket on the back-side of the frame, serving exactly to counterpoise the ruler *H H*, being of equal weight with it; the other two extremities are fastened to two small pins *H H*, after passing over the small pullies *N*, *M M*, *L L*, *K K*; by means of which pullies, if the pen *I* be taken hold of, and moved up and down the paper, the strings moving very easily, the ruler will always remain in a horizontal position.

The manner of using it is this; set the instrument on a table, and fix the sight *A* at any height above the table, and at any distance from the frame *S S S S*; then looking thro' the sight *A*, and holding the pen *I* in your hand, move the head of the pin *P* up and down the out-lines of the object, and the point *I* will describe on the paper *O O O O*, the shape of the object so traced.

Of Figure II. Being the Representation of a Pump worked by turning a Winch on which is a Crank and Fly.

At *A* is the barrel of the pump in which the sucker is placed, being dependent from the end of the lever *b*; at *c* is the fulcrum, or centre, on which it turns; *e* is a groove to confine and regulate the motion of the other end of the lever, on which may be a friction wheel; *f* is an iron rod, one end of which is fastened to the lever near the groove, and the other to the crank, by means of a ring, wide enough for the crank to turn truly in it as it goes round; *g* is an iron hoop, or wheel, loaded with lead, which acts as a fly, and facilitates the working of the pump, by the winch *b*. It may be observed, that tho' the fulcrum be not in the middle of the lever, yet the shorter end being thicker and heavier, the beam is nearly in equilibrio. By this method the motion in working is thought to be more regular and uniform, and the force much greater than in the common way. The water is worked into a cistern over a porch, and by pipes serves the lower rooms, and first story of a house.

Previous to an Explication of Fig. III. it may not be improper to give an Account of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, to whose Favour we owe this Draught; as their Plan may be of service to the forming or directing of other Societies; especially when it is known that the Expence to each Member is but three Pence per Week.

A Report of the Proceedings of the Philosophical Society in Northampton, from its Institution, Nov. 11, 1743, to the general Meeting, Nov. 5, 1745.

THE Philosophical Society in Northampton owes its original to a small meeting held on the 7th of Nov. 1743, by Mess. Samuel Paxton, George Paxton, Poole, Bartholomew Goodman, and Woolley, on which they resolved to assemble statedly once a week, for improving themselves, and each other, in natural knowledge, and to invite such persons to attend them as were likely to promote the good end of their association. Mr Yeoman was one of the first who was added to their number, and was desired to draw a sketch of such rules as he thought might be most conducive to the benefit of the society, which he accordingly did, and, with the approbation of the rest of the members, settled them in the form in which they continued, 'till about a year after, that they were revised and printed, with such additions and alterations as experience had suggested. In the mean time the society increasing, by the accession of several new members, particularly of Sir Tho. Samwell, Bt. the Rev. Dr Doddridge, John Fergusson, Esq; Mr Collier, and Mr Charleswood-Lawton, it was resolved to proceed to a course of philosophical lectures in some coherent order, and to illustrate them by experiments.

Accordingly, on the 13th of December, and several following evenings, some introductory lectures were read, concerning the general properties of bodies, and among the various kinds of attraction which came on, that of magnetism, and that of electricity were pretty largely illustrated, especially the last, by a variety of experiments, by instruments lent to the society, as many afterwards were in every part of our course, by the present president, Sir Tho. Samwell, Jos. Jekyl, Esq; Mr Collier, and Mr Lawton. Towards the beginning of February we proceeded to a course of mechanics, in which, after a general account of the momentum and velocity of bodies in motion, the laws of motion were laid down, and the efficacy of the several mechanical powers stated, together with the laws of falling bodies, projectiles, and pendulums; those of the communication of motion, both in non-elastic and elastic bodies, as also those of oblique powers and percussion; and this part of the course concluded with the laws of friction, all which were

were illustrated with proper experiments.

When these mechanical lectures were dispatched, which was towards the beginning of *April*, some things which had an affinity to them, and dependance upon them, were handled, by way of appendix; particularly, the surprising force of some of the muscles of the human body, and also the laws of centripetal and centrifugal motion, taken generally from Sir *Isaac Newton's Principia*, and form'd into a set of lectures, which have been not improperly called *Caelestial Mechanics*. These employ'd the attention of the society for several succeeding weeks, and were illustrated by experiments on the whirling table, which concluded about the 29th of *May* 1744, after which the vacation (of the 3 summer months) commenced.

The society, on resuming its meetings in *September*, entered upon a course of hydrostatics, in which, after the most necessary definitions had been given, and general principles laid down, a great variety of experiments were made, relating to the weight of water in water, the pressure of fluids according to their perpendicular heights, illustrated by the apparatus belonging to the hydrostatic paradoxes; the hydrostatic pillar, syphons and pumps; several artificial fountains; the hydrostatic balance; the hydrometer, and several other particulars: In which, as in several other instances, the society chose to proceed slowly, that it might be satisfied by as accurate observations as possible, rather than to hurry them over in a more transient manner, tho' with greater dispatch. Many impediments also arose from the delay of instruments directed to be made or bought, and the difficulty of getting them into exact order, besides the time spent in reviewing and publishing our rules, so that these hydrostatic lectures did not conclude till the 26th of *Feb.*

On the 5th of *March* the society enter'd on a course of pneumatics, when, after considering several general properties of the air, the phaenomena, use and disposition of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer were largely discussed, the experiments of *Guerick's* hemispheres, the clepsydra of the ancients, various kinds of pneumatic fountains, the diving bell, and the air pump, were also made, much to the entertainment of the company, in several successive lectures, continued till the breaking up of the society at the end of *May*.

On resuming our meetings this year, from the beginning of last *September*,

the society determined to proceed to a course of optics, on which some progress has been made in the method taken by *Dr Smith*, in his learned treatise on the subject. The general definitions having been proposed, the chief properties of light were described. The structure of the eye, and the manner of vision has been explained, together with the general effect of glasses, and other mediums on light reflected or refracted. And some few experiments, such as could conveniently be performed, without the sun-beams, were made. But a considerable part of these lectures, and of the experiments to illustrate them, remains behind.

These articles have been the chief employment of the society since its establishment, not to mention several curious experiments, made during the vacation, or on evenings of miscellaneous philosophical conversation.

Mr Poole, in one of its first meetings, after it was grown to any considerable number, entertained the society with some remarks which he made on the comet that appear'd in 1743. He has also, from the beginning of *March* last, kept a register of the state of the barometer, and of the weather, in order to compute, as exactly as possible, the quantity of rain which falls here, and to illustrate, by comparing the observations of succeeding months and years, if there be an opportunity, how the changes of the barometer correspond to those of the weather.

Mr Lawton has not only obliged the society with making several instruments, which he has presented to them, or taken care to have ready for their use in his own custody, or that of some other friend, but has also entertained them with the sight of others, which he has borrow'd for that purpose, particularly some belonging to *Wm Hanbury, Esq*. Under the former of these heads are comprehended a very useful apparatus for shewing the efficacy of compounded and of oblique forces; to prove the angle of incidence equal to that of reflection; to measure the degree of refraction in water; to illustrate the efficacy of weights at different distances from the centre of motion, yet so contrived as to move with equal velocities; to shew the efficacy of pressure in contrary directions, on the beam of a balance at unequal distances from the centre. All which *Mr Lawton* has made and presented to the society, or some of its members, as well as exhibited, for the

their use, his own improvements of the hydrostatic balance, thermometer and hygrometer. Under the latter class, *i. e.* of instruments borrow'd for the entertainment of the society, were comprehended models of a machine to cut up mole-hills; of a trough for conveying fresh water into the sea, without the return of the salt water; and another for evacuating fish-ponds, with less expence of timber than common.

Dr *Doddridge* also exhibited two papers, the one on the doctrine of pendulums, the other on the laws of the communication of motion, as well in elastic as non-elastic bodies, in which the most material propositions relating to both, were set in so plain and easy a light, that he was desired to transcribe them, and lay them among the papers belonging to the society, which accordingly he hath promised to do.

Mr *Yeoman* (See Vol. XV. p. 355.) entertained the society with an account of several uses to which he had with success apply'd the Ventilators invented by the Rev. ingenious, and communicative Dr *Hales*, and read divers useful observations from letters which he had received from that very learned and worthy gentleman.

Mr *George Paxton* also exhibited a model of a machine (like that which we gave Plate IV. Fig. V.) for carrying timber without horses, improved from an hint on the *Acta Germanica*, and another of a flying chariot.

Mr *Golding* presented the society with an hydrostatic pillar, which, as now improved by some alteration in its aperture, is calculated to answer a much greater variety of experiments than any thing known of the same kind.

Mr *Goodman* also, several months ago (April 10, 1744.) exhibited a pendulum of peculiar contrivance, designed to obviate two of the chief inconveniencies attending common pendulums; it being so adjusted as to vibrate on very small arcs of a circle, and also to balance that alteration in the length of a metal rod, which different degrees of heat may occasion.——And, to conclude this article, and the whole report, on the first of *October* last he shew'd to the society a model of a new-invented *Universal Dial*, which was so highly approved by all the members present, that the design was ordered to be executed in brass for the use of the society, with the name of the ingenious inventor, inscribed in capitals on the most conspicuous part of it.

N.B. This Dial is represented FIG. 3.

Explanation of the DIAL, FIG. III.

TWO pillars *a a a a* that support the semicircle and its parts; *b* a round plate of brass that turns upon the center of another plate behind it, that it may with ease be set to any latitude, the edge being divided into 360 degrees for that purpose; *c c c* a large semicircle, with a line in the middle, that represents one half of the equinoctial, which is cut at the hours of 12; *d d* a flat piece of brass, which is fixed at the center of the plate behind the brass plate, *b*, crosses the semicircle at right angles, and carries the two pillars, or arms, *e e e e*, which support a brass ruler or bridge *f f*. This ruler turns in sockets, at the black line marked at each end, near the arms *e e*, to which they are fixed. On one side of this ruler is a line of the Sun's declination, together with the twelve signs of the zodiac; on the other side are the days of the months, which represent the apparent progress of the Sun throughout the zodiac; *g*, a sliding plate with a small hole *h*, which hole must be set to the day of the month, when an observation is to be made; *l*, a plate to which the dial is fix'd by the two upright pillars *a a a a*; this plate being divided, in all respects, as the mariner's compass, and hung upon four centers in the same manner, will, together with the dial, move round upon its center, while the bottom frame, *k k*, stands unmov'd. Two endless screws at *k k* go within side the frame, and take hold in the teeth of two half-wheels, in order to set the dial perpendicular, by the help of the plummet and the point *l*.

F To set the DIAL for Observation.

PUT the small hole *h*, to the Sun's place, or day of the month; then turn the plate *b*, till the latitude upon the edge thereof come to a mark upon the top of the back-plate, and by turning the screws *k k*, till the point of the plummet *l*, and the point *l* in the center hang exactly one over the other; then take hold of the two pillars *a a*, and gently turn the upper part of the dial about, till the small spot fall in the middle line of the semicircle, and the division on which it falls will give the true time of the day.

H This Dial will be very useful in shewing the Sun's altitude, and azimuth, the variation of the compass, the declination of any plane or wall, also in making of dials in almost any kind, with great

P p p

accu-

accuracy, tho' a person be wholly ignorant of the rules of dialling, &c.

Of FIG. IV, an Engine to serve the Purpose of a Dumb Bell.

THIS contrivance, being framed together, and placed in a garret, or upper room, affords the exercise called RINGING, by means of a rope, which comes thro' the floor or floors down to a study or chamber, and was practised by an eminent physician who was very fat. It consists of a wooden cylinder *a*, which turns on two centers, inserted in the upright posts, or stands *e, e*, and two iron rods *b b*, which pass thro' the cylinder, intersecting each other at right angles (or they may be rails of strong wood) having weights of lead at the ends *c c c*; these carry the cylinder round with great velocity upon pulling the rope *d*, fasten'd to, and wound about it; and drawing up the rope again with considerable force, winding it backwards and forwards about the cylinder, upon the same principles as the whirligig made for children, with a wooden ball at the end of a stick, alternately draws in and lets out the string, which being pull'd puts it in motion.

A LETTER concerning a Method of letting fresh Air into Pidgeon-Houses, whereby the Pidgeons will thrive the better, and increase much faster.

Mr CAVE,

I Was led to the consideration of this subject by the disappointment which a gentleman in my neighbourhood met with in building a pidgeon-house. It was built in a circular form, with thick stone walls, and cover'd at the top with lead, in the manner of a dome: The door also was made as close as possible, to prevent vermin from getting in; so that there was no inlet for fresh air, but at the top where the pidgeons went in.

The consequence of this was, that, during the summer season, the air in the pidgeon-house was so much heated and rarefied, and withal so frowzy, from the perspirable matter of the pidgeons, and their dung, that they could not endure to sit upon their eggs, or to go in often enough to feed their young; so that, for two years, there were not five pair bred from a very good stock of old pidgeons.

The remedy for this evil seem'd to be very obvious; viz. to beat a proper number of holes thro' the wall, whereby the whole room would be sufficiently

ventilated, and kept cool. The success answer'd our expectations; for four oval holes being made at equal distances from each other, about two feet high, and one foot wide, and about eight feet from the ground, the pidgeons immediately took more kindly to the house, and have thrived and increased since that time, as much perhaps as in any dove-cott whatever. Wire-lattice was nail'd before all these holes, in order to keep vermin out.

If we consider the hot nature of pidgeons; that they build their nests with a few sticks only, in order to keep their young ones cool; and that they are well known to thrive best when they sit where the air has free access, I believe every one will agree with me, that most of our pidgeon-houses, which are built with brick, flint or stone, are by much too close.

I have been inform'd that the pidgeon-house at Turnham Green, famous for a large breed, was only an old barn converted to that use, which was very pervious for air, not only thro' the pantyling, but also thro' the boards on all sides.

If these few hints should prove the means of increasing the breed of so useful a bird as pidgeons, I shall think myself happy in having contributed something towards the good of mankind.

Sept. 11, 1746. I am, &c.

A DESCRIPTION of NAMUR, HUY, &c.

NAMUR (now besieged by the French, and taken in part) is situated upon the conflux of the *Sambre* with the *Maese*, lies between two mountains, and has a very strong castle. Some derives its name from *Novo Muro*, a new wall, built there by the Romans. The cathedral, dedicated to St *Aubin*, was built in 1569, and the bishoprick is subject to the archbishop of *Cambray*. Besides the cathedral, there is also the collegiate church of our Lady, and several other churches and monasteries. This city has a large and handsome market-place, a stately town-house, and abundance of good stone buildings. It is no less rich than pleasant and strong. The council-royal of the province resides here, from which, however, the people might apply to that of *Malines*. In 1692, the strength of this place being discover'd to the French by the Baron de Bresse, who, under pretence of being taken, did actually desert the Spanish service, Louis XIV. sat down be-

fore it with 80,000 men, the marshal duke of *Luxembourg* covering the siege with another great army. The town was taken after a few days resistance, a parley having been beat by a drummer, that never discovered who order'd him to do so. While the *French* continued to besiege the castle, K. *William* march'd with 90,000 men to its relief: but the *French*, tho' advantageously posted, declin'd a battle. His majesty did notwithstanding drive them from some of their posts, and laid bridges over the river to pass it: but in the mean time a great rain happening, swelled the river, carried away the bridges, prevented his attacking them, and so gave them the opportunity of mastering the castle likewise, which surrender'd on the 2d of *July* 1692. The fortifications of *Namur* were afterwards very much improved by the *French*, and this taking of it was esteem'd one of the most glorious actions of *Louis XIV.* It did not however continue long in his hands, being retaken by K. *William* in 1695, after a most desperate and bloody siege, marshal *Boufflers* commanding in it, with a garrison of not less than 16,000 men, and *Villeroi* without, with an army of 100,000, not daring to attempt its relief. Upon the death of K. *Charles II.* of *Spain*, the *French* seiz'd this city, among the other places of his succession, and held it during the last war; but were oblig'd, at the peace of *Utrecht*, to restore it to the house of *Austria*, who have held it ever since. It is esteem'd the strongest fortress in *Europe*, though some incline to give the pre-eminence to *Lisle* and *Tournay*. The Jesuits church is reckon'd a magnificent structure, exceeding that of *Antwerp*. *Namur* lies 32 miles S. E. of *Brussels*, 37 E. of *Mons*, 50 almost S. of *Antwerp*, 60 S.E. of *Ghent*, 45 W. of *Limbourg*, 71 N. W. of *Luxembourg*, and 140 N. W. of *Paris*. Long. 4D. 56M. Lat. 50D. 25M.

Seventeen miles N. E. of *Namur* stands *Huy*, or *Hoey*, a town and castle on the river *Maese*, near the place where the river *Huy* runs into it, which gives name to the town. 'Tis divided by the *Maese* into two parts, and is reputed very antient. The principal fortifications are on the right-hand side of the river. It had formerly particular earls, who gave it to the bishops of *Liege*. This place suffer'd much in the late wars: in 1692 the *French* sat down before it, but soon quitted the enterprize; however, they belieged it the next year, and carried it in a few days. It was re-

taken by the confederates in 1694, and restored to its sovereign. In 1702, the *French*, being sensible of the importance of this place, put a garrison into it again; but the year following it was taken by the confederate army under the duke of *Marlborough*. In 1705 the *French* retook it, and were again expell'd the same year by the confederates, who held it 'till the peace of *Baden*, when it was restored to its prince, the bishop of *Liege*, in whose hands it remain'd 'till count *Lovendabl* lately seiz'd upon it with a body of 20,000 men, detach'd from the army under marshal *Saxe*, and thereby reduced Pr. *Charles* of *Lorraine* to the necessity of passing the *Maese* with the confederate army, as his royal highness had no troops to spare for an attempt to dislodge count *Lovendabl*; nor was he provided with battering cannon, nor even with field-pieces enough, to venture a battle with count *Saxe*.

Fourteen miles south of *Namur* lies *Dinant*, a wealthy town on the river *Maese*, belonging to the bishoprick of *Liege*. It had formerly a strong citadel on a steep rock, that was ruin'd by the *French* in 1554, and has been restored since. It is a place of some trade, particularly in manufactures of brass and iron. The *French* were in possession of it from 1675 'till it was restored by the peace of *Ryswick* in 1697. But upon the confederate army's advancing lately to cover *Namur*, and to relieve *Charleroy* also if possible, count *Saxe* ordered a large detachment to take post at *Dinant*, and thereby made himself master of the navigation of the *Maese* above *Namur*, as he did at the same time below that town by the seizing of *Huy*; which unlucky incidents rendered it impossible for Pr. *Charles* of *Lorraine* to stay any longer on this side of the *Maese* with an ill provided army, as we have observed above.

N.B. We believe that our friend at *Nevis* has not seen our Magazine for *February* 1735, in which, at p. 91-2, he will see the speech of *Caribæus*, and find, that, tho' his favour of *Talbot Campbell's* speech did not come to our hands, we have not neglected that side of the argument.——We own that the protestation, quoted from a romantic story in a newspaper, as made by a new negro, that he would die ten thousand deaths, rather than obey his cruel master, who order'd him to whip a fellow slave, is singular enough, and improbable, if it be true, as this *Nevis* gentleman asserts, 'that scarce one in a thousand of these new negroes can count 20, or tell his fingers and toes.'——But this will not prove, that they have not a relish of a right to liberty.

Of the Enquiry into the STATE of the ARMY.

UPON a late enquiry by a committee appointed to consider the state of his majesty's land forces and marines, so far as relates to the distribution of the money granted by parliament for the pay,—to the number of effective men, and the methods of mustering and recruiting, it appear'd, that the apparent charge of the 4 troops of horse-guards, and the 2 troops of grenadier guards is no greater than heretofore: But that 5 regiments of horse, 10 of dragoons, 3 of foot-guards, and 30 battalions of foot, employ'd upon the *British* establishment for the year 1745, cost the nation

Whereas the same number of forces, divided as they now are, before the peace of *Utrecht*, wou'd have cost only

L. s. d.
999941 16 8

871042 1 8

So that the charge is increased — —

128899 15 0

This additional expence was occasioned as follows

1713 An allowance was made to commission officers, in lieu of servants, amounting to — —

45698 0 0

1714 A farther allowance for servants to officers and quarter-masters of horse and dragoons, amounting to — —

10840 10 0

1718 An allowance for servants to the quarter-masters of marching regiments of foot, amounting to — —

365 0 0

Total increased charge for officers servants

56903 10 0

1718 An allowance for officers widows — —

15695 0 0

— — To colonels for cloaths lost by deserters

14527 0 0

— — To captains for recruiting — —

12702 0 0

— — To agents — —

6351 0 0

1721 An addition of 3d per day to the pay of serjeants, corporals and private men, of the dragoons, amounting to

20969 5 0

An addition of 4d per day to the pay of serjeants, and corporals, of the foot-guards, amounting to

1752 0 0

Total charge thus increased

128899 15 0

Total charge of garrisons in *Great Britain*

37033 15 2

Total charge at the first establishment

23956 14 8½

Increased — —

13077 0 5½

The annual expence of the ten regiments of marines, amounts to

201753 15 0

But the same number, regimented as they now are, wou'd have cost before the peace of *Utrecht*, only — —

186667 1 8

Additional expence — —

15086 13 4

This additional expence arises thus

For servants allow'd to officers — — — —

7786 13 4

Allowance for officers widows — — — —

2433 6 8

— — To colonels for cloaths lost by deserters — —

2129 3 4

— — To captains for recruiting — — — —

1825 0 0

— — To agents — — — —

912 10 0

Total additional expence — —

15086 13 4

So that the total additional expence of land forces, garrisons, and marines, since the peace of *Utrecht*, stands thus

Land forces — — — —

128899 15 0

Garrisons — — — —

13077 0 5½

Marines — — — —

15086 13 4

Total increase to the public — —

157063 8 9½

In order to know the propriety and reason of this addition to the publick charge, the committee enquired into the method of cloathing the army, the money allow'd for that purpose, and the other advantages arising to colonels.

As to cloathing the army, it appear'd, that the foot and marines are cloath'd annually, except waistcoats, which are made of the old coats of the preceding year; the horse and dragoons every two years; and the horse and grenadier guards every three years. It appear'd also that the cloathing fund arises from the stoppage of so much of the pay of the non-commission officers and private men as is above their subsistence, and is call'd *off-reckonings*. * The *off-reckonings* from June 1740 to June 1743 for the first troop of horse grenadier guards amounted to 2823*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* the payments for cloaths in that time amounted to no more than 1946*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* halfpenny. The balance therefore appears to be 887*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* halfpenny, out of which the colonel having provided several other necessaries not particularly specified, but alledged to amount to about 300*l.* a gain of above 500*l.* clear accrued to him by the neat surplus. These *off-reckonings* are subject to the deduction of 1*s.* in the pound to the paymaster, and one day's pay of the whole regiment, to *Chelsea* hospital, and of 2*d.* in the pound to the agent, and the remainder constitutes the cloathing fund.——The balance of the officers pay, above their subsistence, and after the same deductions, is call'd *clearings*, out of which they cloath themselves.——The *off-reckonings* of a regiment of foot, upon the present establishment, amount to

	2173 0 1
The cloathing of such a regiment amounts to	1961 17 3

Balance

211 2 10

Out of which balance the colonel finds all sorts of cloathing and accoutrements lost by desertion, and other incidental charges, which, in some years, are considerable. However it appear'd that upwards of 578*l.* had been saved by a colonel after cloathing his regiment. But a clothier being ask'd, whether in general, the colonel of a regiment of foot does not gain 750*l.* by cloathing it, he said, he was certain that he did not.——It appear'd from the examination of the agent to the first regiment of foot-guards commanded by the duke, that all the savings out of the cloathing fund of that regiment, are constantly bestow'd in gratuities and benefactions to the regiment, and that his royal highness has never applied a shilling of them to his own particular use.——Another advantage arising to colonels, is from the vacant pay of officers and men, and the sale of commissions. That as to the latter, the colonel cannot properly sell any commission, but if the king accepts of his recommendation, (which is usually done for such commissions as are mentioned below) that then the colonel is understood to dispose of such commission. In which case, an ensign's commission in an old regiment will sell from 300*l.* to 400*l.* but an ensign's commission in a new regiment, or a second lieutenancy in the marines, may be sometimes had for 250*l.* A cornet's commission is worth from 900*l.* to 2000*l.* An adjutant's or quarter-master's from 300*l.* to 400*l.* but in the horse-guards blue, a quartermaster's commission has been sold for 500*l.* in time of peace, and 800*l.* in time of war. However, that few colonels have the disposal of above one commission in a year, or 18 months; and some not of above one in three years.

As to the number of effective men in several regiments, an account thereof may be seen p. 403. but it appear'd that it is never expected that the regiments should be complete according to the establishment, the pay of one non-effective man in every troop of horse, besides the subsistence of two warrant men, being allow'd in aid to the remounting fund. And that in the dragoons three men are kept vacant in

* Here it may be proper to remark that the FULL pay of a common foot soldier in a marching regiment is 8*d.* a day, of which 2*d.* is stopp'd for cloaths, &c. and 6*d.* remains for his subsistence, out of which, 6*d.* a week is stopped for furnishing stockings, shoes, &c. when the regimental ones are worn out, the captain being accountable for the residue every two months.——The *London Magazine* for July, retailing some tedious and trite observations on this subject, formally sets out (p. 331 A.) with a very false assertion, from which many false and incoherent positions are advanced.——“To explain what I mean, (says the writer) I must inform my readers, that in all our marching regiments the pay of a common foot soldier is SIX PENCE a day, but then out of this SIX PENCE there is about two pence a day detained for furnishing him with cloaths, linen and other necessaries.”——A pretty explanation! which makes the pay one fourth part less than it really is.

in each troop for the same purpose, and in some regiments four. And that regiments of foot of 70 men and 3 corporals, in a company, are completed only to 67 private men, and 3 corporals, call'd rank and file men. In short, that the men granted by parliament never are effectives, such a number of non-effectives, as is thought necessary for remounting or recruiting, being allowed by warrant.

As to the method of mustering, it appear'd that the commissary or one of his deputies usually sees the men out, and that the companies have often appear'd to be 66 or 68 when the complement was 70; but that the officers think them as complete as they can afford, when their companies consist of 65 private men *per* company; and that in general each troop of horse or dragoons consists of two men less, and each company of foot of five men less, than the number upon the establishment. That in *Flanders* they don't see the men out, it being reckon'd sufficient, if the troops in foreign service be complete once a year. That it is customary for the officers of every troop or company to give the deputy commissary who musters them, a guinea for each muster, over and above their salary, but that sometimes they will give no more than half a guinea, and that this gratuity is sometimes wholly refused, where the troops are complete.

As for recruiting, there is allow'd for it upon the establishment 12702 0 0

To which must be added the subsistence of the non-effective men, amounting by the year

For each trooper	36	10	0
For each dragoon	25	17	1
For each man in the foot-guards	19	8	6
For each man in a marching regiment at 6 <i>d.</i> a day	9	2	6

To this account must also be brought the sum of 28652 10 0 being the charge of raising 40 companies of foot, which were added to the 20 regiments which were abroad, and which 40 companies were at home for the service of recruiting for their respective corps.

With regard to the establishments of general and staff-officers, it appear'd that there are several general officers, who are allow'd pay, according to different ranks, upon different establishments, in different countries, at one and the same time; and some, who have an allowance for different offices, upon the same establishment.

As to the marines, they are cloath'd by the colonel, in the same manner as the foot, every year, if at home, and if abroad their cloaths are sent to them the first opportunity, otherwise they have all due to them at their return. As the marine regiments are larger than the foot, and their cloaths worse, it appear'd that the colonels gain more by cloathing them. And they have the same liberty of recommending to commissions.

It appear'd that the least detachment of marines sent in any one ship consists of 24 men and an officer, and the greatest of 100 men, with a captain and three subalterns; and that in general the number of marines is equal to the number of guns which the ship carries: But that the three field-officers never go to sea with the men, except the whole regiment be sent together upon some expedition.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the ten Regiments of Marines, as sent Jan. 24, 1745.

REGIMENTS.	No. of effect. private men.	wanting to compl
Churchill's	878	122
Frazer's	864	136
Lowther's	848	152
Byng's	797	203
Cochran's	945	55
Cottrell's	843	157
Cornwall's	845	155
Duncombe's	784	216
Powlett's	915	84
Jeffreys's,	882	118
Totals	8602	1398

Regulation of the Fund for Officer's Widows.

	£. 50 per. Ann.
To a colonel's widow	50
Lieut-Col.'s	40
Major's	30
Captain's	26
Lieutenant's	20
Cornet's	16
Ensign's	
Chaplain's	
Adjutant's	
Quarter-master's	
Surgeon's	

From all these annuities the payment of the widow's pensions deducts 1*s.* in the pound, for his salary.

(To be continued.)

From

From the Westminster Journal, Sept. 6.

OF FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

THE writer proves, by an induction of treaties and alliances made by our 5 Henries, the Edwards, queens Mary and Elizabeth with the kings of Portugal, the houses of Burgundy, Bretagne, and other foreign powers, that such combinations were always expensive and detrimental to England. Now, says he, to put the Dutch, the only people whom the comparison will at this day suit, in the place of the dukes of Burgundy, our present best allies: Our interest in the preservation of their republic might indeed justly prompt us, from the same motives that weigh'd with Q. Elizabeth, to become their protectors in time of imminent danger. But, is this the case at present, or is it so esteem'd by the Dutch themselves? Are we not blamed for kindling up the fire in the Netherlands? If so, I will leave the reader to make out the latter part of the comparison, as I shall do to find out the reasons why alliances with remote German princes, and the northern crowns have of late come so much in fashion.

From the Westminster Journal, Sept. 13.

Reflections on the Behaviour of the two Rebel Lords lately executed.

THE behaviour of the two rebel Lords, at the time of their execution, has occasioned much speculation; and in most conversations that I have lately heard, debates have arisen about the propriety of it: The different manner in which these two unhappy persons made their exit, and the various sentiments of the public about it, have induced me to send you these thoughts:

To meet certain and immediate death, to stand upon the verge of eternity, and pass into the undiscover'd country, from whose bourn no traveller returns, is certainly the most awful and interesting situation that human nature can possibly be in: If ever a serious composure be proper, it must be then; all levity and ludicrousness, being indecent, ought to be laid aside. 'Tis natural to shrink at the approach of death, let a man be ever so well prepared. I know nothing that can fortify the mind against the fear of death rationally, but the consciousness of a well-spent life, or a sincere repentance. 'Tis certainly possible to die without any visible concern, or fear from other motives, but

which are in no wise commendable viz. stupidity, impiety, an obstinate attachment to some party or opinion, and enthusiastic notions.

'Tis allow'd by the generality of people, that Lord KILMARNOCK was truly penitent, shew'd a decent concern, and died like a christian. As for Lord BALMERINO, they say he died bravely, and like an old Roman: His friends, the Jacobites, extol him as a hero and martyr, for his intrepidity, zeal, and steadiness to the cause; nay, many of the friends to the revolution and the present government admir'd his fearlessness, and say he shew'd much greatness of soul, and died like a brave soldier. I think that real greatness of soul, which denominates the hero, must be connected with goodness, and directed by wisdom. There are instances of great bad men, as well as great good ones; and without goodness, I see nothing that greatness is commendable for.

As to Lord BALMERINO's boasted bravery, the excellent Mr FOSTER says, "We can in no case, from the meer boldness and intrepidity of the sufferer, infer the goodness of his principles: For we may even suppose a man who has acted a part in all the barbarous and diabolical cruelties of the inquisition, to be supported in the hour of death quite above fear, and even to a degree of exultation, by a reflection on his ardent zeal for the suppression of heresy, and for the honour of God, though exerted in such instances as the God of mercy must necessarily abhor. The presumptions of enthusiasm are always more forward and assuming than the confidence inspired by rational religion. Hence it sprang, that within the compass of a few years after MAHOMET's death, his successors, with an inconsiderable force, overran the whole Grecian empire. They courted, instead of dreading, death, under the delusion of dying martyrs for religion, tho' in truth for a false and bloody superstition.—Nothing can be more repugnant to common reason, nor a grosser reflection on the wisdom and justice of the supreme being, than to suppose, that he intended the greatest part of his reasonable creatures for slaves, and has established the lineal, hereditary, indefeasible right of tyrants, to harass and oppress mankind. Even transubstantiation itself cannot, in my opinion,

"nion, be esteem'd a doctrine more
"absurd and impious."

Notwithstanding this, the friends of Lord BALMERINO say, that his *zeal* and *steadiness* in the cause of *Jacobitism*, prove him to have been a man of sincerity and honour; which inclines them to have a more favourable opinion of his cause. In answer hereto, let it be granted, that zeal, steadiness, and perseverance, merely as such a mode or affection of mind, are neither commendable nor blameable in themselves, but as the principle they support is just, virtuous, and beneficent, or unjust, wicked, and pernicious in its consequences. That this is a truth is evident, because otherwise an obstinate attachment to vice would be as justifiable as the strictest adherence to virtue; good and evil would be confounded, and a furious bigot the highest character. No merit therefore results to Ld BALMERINO from his zeal and steadiness in his cause, unless it had been a right and good one: But that is essentially and intrinsically bad is demonstrable if you will grant these postulates:

1. That all government is, or ought to be, for the benefit of the governed.
2. That *Salus Populi est suprema lex.*
The Good of the people is the supreme law.
3. That whosoever invades and violates the natural and legal rights of others, or attempts so to do, unjustly and unprovoked, is a great criminal.
4. That right and wrong, good and evil, are essentially different, and eternal and immutable in their nature.

From the two first it follows, that when a *constitution is dissolved*, and government reverts to the people, as at the revolution in 1688, by the abdication of the throne, that then the people have an undoubted right to establish what form of government they please, and appoint whom they please to discharge the regal office, if they chuse a monarchy. The *revolution principles* therefore are just and right, and the succession to the crown then established is no usurpation, but absolutely legal, and commands obedience. I refer every one that doubts of them to the writings of LOCKE, HOADLEY, TRENCHARD, WOOLASTON, &c. where they have been demonstrated a thousand times over. Besides, we have had the experience of the benefits of this establishment for above 50 years, and the acquiescence of all the men of sense and probity in the nation under it; during

which period the subjects have enjoyed more happiness and tranquillity, in the possession and full security of all their rights and liberties, civil and religious, than ever they have done since the conquest. This is an undoubted confirmation of the rectitude, justice, and beneficence of the revolution principles, and consequently of the falsehood, wickedness, and mischievousness of their contrary, the *Jacobite* principles; which have been abundantly proved, by the abovementioned authors, to be chimerical, monstrously absurd, false, destructive of human happiness, repugnant to the laws, and derogatory to the attributes of God. If any one doubts of these truths, let him examine the history of the reigns of our STUART kings, and he will find in that period ten times more whippings, pilloryings, imprisonments, confiscations, flitting of noses, and cutting off ears, exorbitant fines and executions for shadows of crimes; in short, more work for the axe, knife, and halter, than in any such period in our history.

The leaders of this *Jacobite* rebellion have actually invaded and violated our natural and legal rights, by spreading rapine, murder, and destruction during their triumphant progress: They are therefore most highly criminal, by the 3d postulate, being guilty of high treason; not only against King GEORGE, but against the good people of *Great Britain*, in attempting to bring on them the most flagrant injury. The government is likewise most clearly justified in executing them, and BALMERINO's zeal and steadiness to his mischievous principle, and asserting it with his dying words, is so far from justifying him, that I think 'tis a great aggravation of his crime, as it shew'd him to be incorrigible and resolute in his wickedness.

I now come to the sheet anchor of Lord BALMERINO's advocates. Some of them allow the government to be *right in executing* the sentence of law upon him, but yet commend him for dying in his mistaken principle; because, say they, what you call *right*, he call'd *wrong*; what you say is a *legal government*, he term'd *usurpation*; and was so firmly persuaded of the rectitude of his principles, that his bravery proceeded from a confidence in God; and he was innocent as to himself.

Every popish inquisitor, those hell-fiends, has as strong, if not a stronger plea than this: He may say, what he did

did was for the honour of God, and the interest of the holy catholic church.*

If a parcel of ruffians, with grave countenances, like the *levellers* formerly among us, or some *anabaptists* of old in Germany, should by violence take and use the goods and property of the rich, and plead a firm persuasion of conscience that they were doing right, and that it was a principle of their religion; don't you think that they would be told at the *Old Bailey*, that they should be hang'd for it notwithstanding? If a man's conscience leads him to commit wicked actions, 'tis his duty to get his conscience better informed. (see p. 488.)

That Lord BALMERINO had the faculties and opportunities, the means and abilities, of knowing that his principle and practice were criminal, I think, is evident from the abilities he shew'd in the common actions of life; and therefore he ought to have forsook them: Unless it can be proved, that after the most careful and serious examination of his principles, he could not be convinced in his conscience that they were wrong, he cannot be said to be innocent, even as to himself.

But I apprehend the truth of the case to be, as Lord KILMARNOCK has ingenuously confess'd, that these rebel gentry scarce ever thought or reason'd about the rectitude or the consequence of their principles: They were men of careless dissolute lives, and of shatter'd fortunes, and hoped to become great men by ruining their country, and overturning its government. I cannot see the least pretence that Lord BALMERINO had to a confidence in God, since he shew'd no signs of penitence for his atrocious crime; therefore think if he play'd the hypocrite in any circumstance, it was in this. Upon the whole, though these malignants are called *mistaken deluded men*, such as Lord BALMERINO rather deserves the description of a *man invincibly obstinate*. D.E.

* But the government would be quite right in punishing the most zealous rebel, yea even tho' he pleaded conscience, or a revelation from heaven for his principles.

It may not be amiss to observe in this place that in an appendix to a book intitled *Seasonable reflections on the dying words, and deportment of the late Lord Balmerino, in a letter to Mr Ford*. publish'd by J. Noon in the *Poultry*, is the following attestation:

"I attended the execution of the late (Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1746.)

"Lord Balmerino, and was one of those who held the cloth to receive Lord Balmerino's head; and am ready to make oath, if required, that I heard no prayer made by Lord Balmerino, as is inserted in Mr FORD's account; and that if there had been any prayer, I must have heard it as well as any other person present, &c.

The original of which is left with the publisher, subscribed by the gentleman, who also avers, "That he knelt so near the block, when he held the cloth, that if any thing had been spoken by his lordship, it was impossible but he must have heard it. That it was he, who, after the second blow, took the lord by the arm and drew up his body, to set the head in a position for the executioner's completing his work. He adds further (in contradiction to Mr Ford) that his lordship came upon the scaffold in a flannel waistcoat [under his regimental coat] and shirt, and did not put either on after he was there, but pull'd off the waistcoat, and had only the shirt on when he laid his head on the block."

Old England Tourra, Sept. 20.

Of the scandalous Writings against Mercy.

AS I understand the French and Dutch languages, I often keep company with foreigners, and am sorry to find that our late pamphlets, journals, and news-papers have given them a very mean, and, I hope, unjust opinion of the understanding, as well as morals, of the people of this nation: from common fame, and from our histories, they say, they had conceiv'd an opinion that the English were a sensible, honest people, sincere in friendship, brave in battle, and merciful in victory; but, with regard to the late rebellion, they have seen such glaring falsehoods publish'd, and those falsehoods so generally believ'd, that it gives them a very mean opinion of our sense or honesty: and, indeed, every impartial man must so far join with them, as to have a very mean opinion of the honour or honesty of the authors and publishers, or of the common sense of those that believe them.

These impressions, which I find very general among all the foreigners I have conversed with, have given me great pain; but the reflections I have heard among them upon the inhuman papers lately publish'd against mercy, have given

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ven

ven me a good deal more: from these they conclude, that the nature of the people here must certainly be entirely chang'd: that they must be in their nature become cruel, and as none but cowards are ever cruel, they, from thence, conclude, that we can neither be *sincere in friendship*, nor *brave in battle*, from any innate principle of virtue; but that if we appear sincere in friendship, it proceeds from some selfish view, and if we appear brave in battle, it proceeds either from avarice, or a ferocity in our nature.

As to those *foreigners* I converse with, I have endeavour'd to set them right in both these cases: I have represented to them, that there is a worthless set of men amongst us, who are always hunting after *public employments*, and will invent and write any *falsehood* they think may recommend them to those that have the disposal of such employments; and that their inventions and letters are publish'd by a set of men still more worthless, who will print and publish any *falsehood*, however glaring, calumnious, and cruel, if they think it will contribute to the *sale of their paper or pamphlet*; but that both these sets of men make but a very small part of the body of the people, and neither have any credit, except among the most stupid and ignorant of the vulgar.

Then with regard to the *papers* lately publish'd *against mercy*, I have represented that such papers are certainly wrote and caused to be publish'd by *placemen* and *stockjobbers*, who have not yet forgot the fright they were put into of losing their *places*, or their *trade* in the public funds; but that their *papers* are as disagreeable as their persons to the body of the people, both these sets of men being generally hated, because they live by the *distresses of the industrious*.

The author of the *simple letter* publish'd last month in the *General Evening*, and sign'd *Andrew Horne* (see p. 412.) may say what he pleases about reasonable and unreasonable martyrs, and about the nonsense of *hereditary right*; but those who die undauntedly professing that principle, and for having acted accordingly, will always be esteem'd *martyrs* by those who have embraced that principle, and will contribute more towards its establishment than all our writers, and all our preachers can contribute towards its refutation. From hence I am convinced, that the late brave, but misled and unfortunate lord *Balmerino* did more harm to the

government by his death, than he could have done had he liv'd to the age of a hundred.

In all crimes, therefore, which are or may be pretended to be founded on principle, great discretion should be used in inflicting *capital punishments*; some may be necessary for terrifying those who may not be quite enthusiastic, but a very few will serve for this purpose, and after that, every *capital punishment* serves only to propagate the enthusiasm, and to make it become more general and dangerous than it could ever have been render'd by the utmost strength of argument, or power of eloquence.

This the *French court* were sensible of, and this, I am persuaded, was their true reason for transmitting *such insolent letters* to our secretaries of state: (see p. 302.) They did not, as they had no prisoners of ours in their hands, they could not suppose, that their *empty menaces* would frighten us from bringing the *rebels* to condign punishment, or, at least, as many of them as we thought fit; but they were afraid of his majesty's *innate mercy*, and design'd to provoke him to make so many examples of these *enthusiastic hereditary-right men* as might establish the principle, and make it a *more useful tool* for their future purposes.

For the same reason, I cannot but suspect, that some of the *letters* publish'd here *against mercy* are the productions of *Jesuits*, or *French agents*; particularly, I suspect a letter publish'd last month in the *Advertiser*, the author of which pretends to be in a terrible passion with the *Jacobites*; for if we were to take his advice, we should execute not by *tens* and *dozens* but by *hundreds* and *thousands*: his majesty's good subjects, he says, *hope to see condign punishment and exemplary justice exercised on all that variety of traitors (whether subscribers, remitters, or fighting-men) that the law can claim for justice, example, and wise prevention*. (See p. 415. B.) If his majesty were to take the advice of this cunning *Jesuit*, or angry *stockjobber*, for one or t'other he must be, I am convinced, that, before *half the executions* were over, most of his majesty's good subjects would turn *very bad subjects*.

The *Jacobites* (he tells us) are not to be consider'd as a body of men acting justly upon principles of conscience, for the right worship of God, and happiness of his creatures. He does not consider, it seems, that, in the opinion of all reasonable men, the majority, even of a *Christian society*, have as much a right to choose

chuse what sort of public worship or church government they will have, as to chuse what sort of civil government they will have; and that the arguments he now makes use of for severity against the conscientious *rebel jacobites*, will justify all the cruelties that were exercised against the conscientious *rebel dissenters*, in the reigns of Charles and James the second: but a man, not deprived of discretion by his passion for revenge, will consider, that *those cruelties*, then called *justice, example, and wise prevention*, produced an effect quite contrary to what was intended, and were one of the chief causes of the revolution that soon after followed.

The author is therefore a cunning *jesuit*, who has artfully thrown in this caution to make himself pass for a *dissenter*, and thereby to load that whole body of men with the infamous character of being cruel and revengeful. The *jesuits* know the effect of many examples, when men are punish'd for crimes founded on conscience or principle; they know that there were but few *papists* engaged in the *late rebellion*; they know that most of the *rebels* were *members of the church of England*; and as they never stick at any cruelty, if it may contribute to the end they chiefly drive at, they recommend the utmost severity upon this occasion, in order to make our government instrumental in propagating the principle of hereditary right, and thereby in some measure *felo de se*.

But as no good can result from a multitude of capital punishments upon the present occasion, as it may be the cause of infinite mischief, I hope our ministers will perceive the snares that have been, or may be laid for them by the French ministers at Versailles, or by their agents the *jesuits* here: and if they do, I am persuaded, we shall hear of *few more executions*, especially of such as, from the whole tenor of their past life, must be supposed to have been *actuated by principle, and compelled by conscience*, to transgress the laws of their country.

An OLD ENGLISHMAN.

From the Old England Journal, Sept. 13.

COWARDICE exposed.

Extract of a Letter wrote in the Year 1673, perhaps as applicable now.

Dear Cousin,

I Think our captains in general rather need a spur than a curb, when they are going to fight; and therefore I will set before your eyes the state of a cowardly commander.

First, He robs the king and kingdom, not only of the money himself receives, but likewise so much as the whole charge of the ship, with provisions and wages, amounts to, by rendering the same of no use, just when it should do the king service. He murders all those gallant men, who are slain by the enemy, and loses those ships, which fall into their hands for want of being well seconded. He betrays his own party to the enemy, by keeping back the expected assistance; and the weakening of us, and the helping of them, is all one: nay, as if he had received a bribe to do mischief, he fires both over his enemies, and into the ships of his friends; so helping both ways to bring them to ruin, he compleats in himself the character of a traitor. No common highway robber is half so great a rogue as that officer, who takes wages, and does not fight bravely, when there is an occasion.

Secondly, As he largely contributes to the loss of the battle, so he hazards doubly his own life; for it is observable (I am sure in land fights) that where one is killed standing stiffly his ground, five are destroy'd in the running away; and I am told, in your sea fights too, you lose most men when you fight at greatest distance from the enemy; but then, besides the danger of the enemy, the coward has more reason to be afraid of his friends, they being likely to hate him the most who before had the best esteem of him; and a galloos may easily catch him at home whom a bullet abroad could not reach: So that to him may well be apply'd our Saviour's saying, *he that will save his life will lose it*.

Thirdly, His fear impeaches the divine providence, which chiefly glories to exert itself in times and places of most imminent hazard: I know some valiant men, who have come off unwounded from the heat of, at least, twenty battles; God oftentimes makes those places safest where we apprehend most danger, and those most dangerous we think most secure. Thus you see a coward with a commission is neither a good subject, a good christian, nor good or wise man in any sense, but must be of necessity a traitor to the king, a thief to his country, a murderer to his party, and, consequently, detested of God and man.

From the Craftman, Sept. 13.

Of the Plea in favour of the Pretender.

A Writer who signs ARTICUS, in a letter to the author, having proved dominion to be

be founded in property [very different from the opinion of the old fanatics, who held it founded in grace] says, it is unnatural and unreasonable to expect that the free and independent people of Britain should give up their liberties for the insignificant interest of the elder branch of a family. He then proceeds to confute two argumentsoffer'd in favour of a pretender, *First*, That there are insupportable grievances under the present government. *Secondly*, That the pretender has a divine warrant to reign over us, by virtue of an indefeasible, hereditary right. Now, of these two arguments, one contradicts the other: For, if our forefathers had no right or title to make a change in the government, it is impossible that we, their children, can, as is expressed by the first argument, make any innovation upon the present establishment, having no other rights than what we derived from them; so that, if they could make no changes, neither can we. Therefore he must be barr'd for ever from the throne by his own arguments, or give up one of them. As to the pretence of grievances; first, as to the national debts, the cancelling them, besides domestic ruin, will make the nation itself a bankrupt to foreign states. The union, another grievance, will be dissolved; by this means we shall have a parliament in one part of the kingdom opposing a parliament in another, a king tampering with both, and the island itself divided by all the rancour of former times. Let every Scotchman remember, what servitude, nay, what massacres they endured, when Lord Lauderdale, their countryman, in K. Charles II.'s time, bridled them with an army of 20,000 men. And, as for disbanding the army, and reducing the public revenue, those other grievances, if they can produce a single instance of a prince, ambitious of a crown, and using violent methods to obtain it, who did not, instead of reducing armies and court expences, multiply both, I will give up the point. It is not from banish'd princes we are to expect redress of grievances, any more than from Charles II. who soon forgot his engagements.

REMARKS on the CRAFTSMAN.

(Continued from p. 427.)

THE main end of inflicting corporal punishments in all well-ordered kingdoms, is not the destruction of the offender, but the safety and well-being of the state: and as the state must be more or less in danger while such a person is living who thinks it his duty to destroy it, according as that person is more or less capable of effecting his purpose; this principle is so far from being a reason for mercy, that it makes it as necessary for the state to punish such an offender with loss of life, &c. as it is to take care to preserve itself. — But, to make this plain to a Craftsman,

Suppose a man so far mistaken in his judgment as to think it his duty to murder Mr D'Anvers, should accordingly make a violent attempt upon his life, and in the struggle kill some of his children, would Mr D'Anvers imagine the principles of his adversary a good reason why he should procure a pardon for him?

Could he possibly be so stupid as to do this for the sake of those principles that had urged his adversary to commit this hellish deed upon his poor children, and would most certainly again urge the man to destroy him the very next opportunity? This, comparing great things with small, is the very case of our rebels: they, one part of them, from believing the Pope has power to depose sovereign princes, and the rest, from blindly adhering to the stupid doctrine of indefeasible hereditary right, think it their duty to depose and murder his present majesty; and accordingly have taken up arms against him, and killed many of his faithful subjects in the struggle; yet the very wise D'Anvers thinks the king should forgive them.

But wiser men will see that, because these are their principles, the unhappy wretches have not the least plea to make for pardon; for the least condition on which pardon can be obtained, is, acknowledging of the fault: the Divine Being himself, whose perfections we are commanded to copy after, never forgives any but those who sincerely own the crime; 'tis the man who confesses and forsakes his sins that shall have mercy, and then only when we acknowledge our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. Now the rebels, while these are their principles, cannot think themselves guilty of any offence; and therefore cannot truly acknowledge any; without which, they are incapable of making the least plea for pardon.

The meanest reader can't but see that the Craftsman's talk of innocent offenders is a manifest contradiction; 'tis indeed so glaring, that he himself must acknowledge it, unless he will own himself to be a rebel; for as sin is the transgression of the law, it is most evident that no transgression of the law can be innocent, and consequently there can be no such persons as innocent offenders: How then can this gentleman excuse himself, but by denying the authority of the legislature, asserting that the principles of the rebels are right, and affirming that the times would not suffer him to express himself more properly; and if this be his mind, he as well deserves to be hanged, as any rebel of them all.

I cannot conclude this letter, without taking notice of what is asserted in most of the public papers, — That the Manchester rebels who suffered on July the 30th, behaved in a manner suitable to their unhappy circumstances. — I am very far from thinking so; had they all along bid defiance to the court, and asserted the justice of their cause and conduct; then if they had, in their last moments, declared they would do the same again, if it were in their power; this would have made their conduct suitable, as it would have been all of a piece, and the world could not but have commended their bravery: but as they all, when condemned, implored his majesty's mercy; this is so unsuitable to the confession they made at last, that it turns it in the view of mankind to the blustering bravado of desperate wretches, who knew that they could not alter their conditions for the worse by their rash speeches.

THE ENGLISH FARMER.

PITAPH upon Miss NANCY SANDFORD,
Daughter of Dr Aaron and Lady Ann Sand-
ford. Obit, Apr. 1, 1720.

HERE lies Doctor Aaron, and Lady Ann
Sandford's little daughter,
Who died a fool at ten years old, because nothing
was taught her, [one another rot her.
And when she died, her papa and mamma said to
Like a doctor Aaron, and a lady Ann,
Or like a lady Ann, and a doctor Aaron.

PITAPH upon Dr AARON SANDFORD,
once a barberdasher, afterwards an astrologer,
lastly a Gentleman who wore a sword. Obit
April 1, 1723.

OF Aaron Sandford death hath us bereft,
Who always went * right forward to
the left:
With hand too, right or left full oft he'd scrawl,
But of his writings made no band at all.

* The Dr. being a jocular person, always di-
rected passengers, who enquired of him the way,
to go right forward to the left. He lived at
Bethnal Green, near the blind Beggar's.

EPITAPH upon JOHN SANDFORD,
Eldest son of Dr Aaron and Lady Ann Sandford.
Obit April 1, 1738.

HERE lies John Sandford, son of Dr Aaron
Who at the age of thirty six,
Was waisted o'er the river Styx,
By that inhuman navigator Charon.
With glory now we may suppose him clad,
But to speak truth,
He was a youth,
Whom some pronounc'd a fool, while others
thought him mad.
Weep, traveller, at this my tale so short and sad.

EPITAPH on JACOB SANDFORD,
Youngest son of Dr Aaron and Lady Ann Sand-
ford. Obit April 1, 1744.

Within this urn of brick enclos'd
Lies rotting, Jacob Sandford.
Death makes him sleep who always doz'd,
And dozing, died at Brentford.

He was of countenance full sad ;
And crooked as an Ixard :
His mother she was proud and mad,
His father was a wizzard.

Tobacconist he was by trade,
And famous for his pig-tail ;
Which was so strait and strongly made,
He wore it as a wig-tail.

His snuff and quids were excellent,
His dealings sometimes just,
But from his birth, his heart was bent
To scandal, lies and lust.

These were his faults, his virtues such,
As, faith, I cannot tell :
And therefore, not to say too much,
He's p——x'd, and gone to hell.

On certain short VERSES to W. P——T, Esq;

*Multa poetarum veniet manus, auxilio quæ
Sit.*

HOW harmless, Baw, are thy jokes on P——T ?
Short are the verses, shorter still the wit ;
Which nor the poet, nor the patriot hit.

For wedding rings henceforth dull posies write,
Or on vile pictures viler rhimes indite ;
Thro' Duncie's realms still urge thy lab'ring
flight.

Tho' none with patience can thy lines rehearse ;
Useful to boys and men may prove the verse,
To fringe a kite's tail, and to wipe the a—e.

*An EPITHALAMY upon the blessed Nuptials
of JOLLY ROBIN of Merry Memory.*

WHat cares, what toils, what noise, what
strife

Attend the marriage blessing !
The dev'l, Pandora's box, a wife,
Ills far beyond expressing !

Embow'd in blifs, embath'd in ease,
What furor cou'd thee move
To dare the storms of nuptial seas ?
Bound to the port of love :

Sure some fell *Dæmon*'s envious spight
Has doom'd thee to the quarry,
In the unwholesome works of night
To grope, to fetch, to carry.

'Midst circling sweets in honey-moon
Thou dream'st, fond youth, to reign ;
I fear'd thou lunatic wert grown,
Addled and crack'd thy brain.

When wedding-shoes begin to wring,
Thou'lt find too late and mourn,
Behind the honey lies the sting,
And *Luna* points her horn.

Thy downy couch, belov'd repose,
Friend to thy idle hours,
No more its balmy virtue knows,
Lost its lethargic pow'rs.

Fancy no more in sportive dreams
Shall frisk before thy sight ;
But dreadful gleams, and dismal screams
Attend thy noon of night.

No pleasing sounds thy ears befriend
From *Philomela*'s lays ;
Thy roofs shrill, hideous, clamours rend
There *Proserpina* sways.

Hark her harsh trump, at dead of night
Thy soft repose alarms,
And, tho' no stomach thou to fight,
Still sounds to arms, to arms.

When thou quite spent hast done thy
Alack and well-a-day Sir ;
The same hard crust thou still must
For ever and for ay Sir.

Tho' nerves unstrung the task decline
Tho' nature pants for ease ;
Yet the chain'd slave must dig the mine
Or plow the raging seas.

NOSEGAY for FLORA.

Come, ye fair, ambrosial flow'rs,
Leave your beds, and leave your
bow'rs;

Come, in soft assemblage meet,
Whate'er are beautiful and sweet,
Whate'er are blooming, choice and rare,
Form a posy for my fair;
Fair, and sweet, and blooming be,
Meet for such a nymph as she.

In the center let the rose
A love-alluring blush disclose,
Such as *Flora's* cheeks impart,
When she captivates my heart.
Let carnation's lovely hue,
Moisten'd with the morning dew,
With the woodbine's fragrance join,
And sprigs of verdant jessamine.

Enough, enough,—already I,
Smit with envy, pine and die,
To see my rival flow'rs so blest,
Sweetly dying on her breast. *Florio.*

DIRECTIONS how to make and preach a SER-
MON that shall please.

WOULD you preach sermons that shall
suit the taste

Of ears polite,—deliver them in haste;
Short be your method, chuse an easy text,
But if perplex,—why let it be perplex:
For explanations never rack your brain,
The words are common, and their sense as plain,
Burket and *Hammond* tell you what they mean.
Shou'd rustic mutter,—why set that at nought,
They are too dull, poor wretches! to be taught;
Their little sins will doubtless be forgiv'n,
What saves the 'squire, must needs preach them
to heav'n.

Besides, the fair with an offended nod,
(Who in due form, pay visits to their God)
Complain 'tis cold, and in a trembling note
Pour forth regardless all their pray'rs by rote;
The priest himself they say's the greatest sinner,
Whose tedious length cools both their zeal—and
dinner.

By them advis'd, then, minutes half a score
Never exceed; if less—you please the more;
And cou'd the whole be huddled up in five,
You'd be, I'm sure, the best divine alive.

One caution more, and then I think I've done:
'Tis not enough your text be slightly spun,
But to write well, mind this prescription;
Charity, conscience, put of each—a scruple,
And of repentance, just prescribe the duple;
Ne'er talk of gratitude, that's out of fashion,
As *** has prov'd beyond a demonstration:
Nor mention hell, 'twill make your hearers gaze,
Sneer at your faith, and ridicule its blaze.
But shou'd they not, what man's so mad t' affright
With shrieks and groans, an audience polite!
Let not God's wrath then in your work abound,
But of his mercy take at least—a pound.
Say sav'd thereby the prodigal and thief,
You'll gain attention,—and no doubt, belief.

These rules observ'd will give the preacher ease,
And character; and cannot fail to please.

To AST. C—Z—N, upon seeing him on
COACH-BOX. By a young LADY.

BY manly acts and arts alone,
A—y, the virtuous maid is won:
Dare, like *Hippolytus*, to shine,
* *Ismena's* heart will sure be thine.
Let *Stella* praise thy air and mien,
Thy charms, in ev'ry motion seen;
Admiring (vain, fantastick fool!)
The caper of a dancing-school.

With raptures more exalted far,
I view my hero in his carr,
Shaking, like thee, the flowing reins,
† *William*, dire dread of *Scotia's* plains!
See! with what rage the coarsters bound
From yonder carr, and spurn the ground:
Now they strain panting up the steep!
Now, at full stretch the top they sweep!

What extasie my bosome feels,
Charm'd with the ratling of the wheels!
What clouds of noble dust arise,
What shouts, wide-echoing thro' the skies!
Firm in his seat, my charioteer
Calmly enjoys the fierce career,
In triumph whirls the whip-around,
More sure than *Cupid's* dart to wound.

Derby, Aug. 13, 1746. CLÆLIA

* See *Phædra* and *Hippolytus*, a tragedy.

† Duke of Cumberland.

To Miss P—Y G—R.

PERmit me, P—y, to impart
To you the secrets of my heart,
Without the least disguise:
I love you not because you're fair,
Adorn'd with ev'ry grace and air,
So tempting to the eyes.

Where beauty kindles up the fire,
The transient blaze will soon expire;
For soon will beauty fade:
When time shall bring life's winter on,
For ever then sets beauty's sun,
Sunk in eternal shade.

Nor is it riches I adore;
Let sordid souls court shining ore,
There centre all their bliss:
Had I the riches of *Peru*,
I shou'd be poor, still wanting you,
With you, all wealth posses.

No, 'tis for charms far more refin'd,
Those lasting beauties of the mind,
Which time can ne'er efface:
Time, which, with unrelenting sway,
Sweeps e'ery other charm away,
To these will add new grace.

When beauty yields to with'ring age,
These, blooming still, our hearts engage,
Hence joys increasing rise:
For these—Alas, what words can show,
Or language speak my love of you?
O! read it in my eyes. J.R.

The Duke of C——'s Answer to Lord Lovat's Letter, p. 381.

YOU nurs'd me, and buss'd me, and hugg'd me, 'tis true,
When I was but a babe in a coat;
But now I'm grown big, and as bulky as you,
You would, if you could, cut my throat.
Yet waving all this, if indeed you repent,
Tho' you've prov'd such a wicked old tartar,
Let the Pope, your good father, but make you
a faint,
I will promise to make you a martyr.

ROBIN the Butler to KITTY the Cook's Daughter.

Scribere jussit amor. And your lips, }
Sweet as lips }
Of your whips; }
And your breast, }
White as paste, }
Just a budding }
Like bag-pudding, }
So excelling }
Sweet and swelling; }
And your waist, }
So decreas'd, }
Like pyramid }
Upon its head, }
Turn'd upside down }
By country clown. }
But, alas! }
Must I pass }
All that lies }
In disguise, }
More provoking }
By your cooking? }
But lest deary }
Growing weary }
Think me rude; }
I conclude. }
Haste to make }
Wedding cake; }
For my love, }
Should you prove }
Cold or cruel, }
Broth nor gruel }
From the grave. }
Long can save }
Me your slave. }

My dear KITTY,
You're so pretty,
So bewitching
In the kitchen,
Or when stitching;
So endearing,
When your're clear-
and so neat, [ing,
When you wait,
At the tea,
So brisk, so gay,
All your beauties,
In your duties,
Do so take me,
That they make me
Send this greeting }
To my sweeting, }
Till our meeting: }
Hoping Kitty }
Will have pity }
On the pain }
I sustain. }
With a skiver
From love's quiver
I am spitted,
Ready fitted
To expire
At Cupid's fire.
O! the grace
Of your face;
And your eye
By which I fry;

A SEACAPTAIN.

CAptain, look out, 'tis your concern
To govern all from stem to stern:
Steady, great Sir, act like a king,
Whole whole dominion's wavering.
J. SACKETTE.

To a Mistress, requiring Marriage.

TEll me, my Belvidera, tell me why,
Why may we not still love, and still be free?
Ah! cruel fair, is't not enough that you
Have robb'd me, but you needs must bind me too!
J. SACKETTE.
The long Poems on the Duke

To a LADY, within her silver Snuff Box.

GO, lovely object of Liberia's care,
Dear envy'd fav'rite of the smiling fair;
Ask her, who wastes thy fragrance and her own,
How long in vain must luckless Strephon moan
To kiss those hands that shame the silver hue,
And taste the sweets that *Glasgow* never knew?

LIBERIA's Answer.

GO, little paper, hence remove,
With innocence let Strephon know,
How much his passion I approve,
But can't my virgin fears forego.
Ingenuous tell him, that I mean
To love, and am to him inclin'd;
Let him with Time but sooth his pain,
And leave the rest to Planets kind.

STREPHON's Reply.

AND can Liberia e'er approve,
Yet banish Strephon to the stars?
Did ever nymph so sweetly love,
And yet prefer her virgin fears?
But I would leave to Time my care,
On Planets kind secure rely;
If your fair eyes, those Planets were,
The present time, the time of joy. S. S.

A fine Monument is just made for the late Earl of Kildare; on which is a long Inscription of his Character and Virtues.

A Gentleman on reading it made the following DISTICH.

On the DEATH of the Earl of KILDARE.

WHO kill'd Kildare?—who dar'd Kildare
to kill? [Death answers.]
"I kill'd Kildare, and dare kill whom I will.

Upon the late SUBSCRIPTIONS against the REBELLION.

WHY so many subscrib'd for K—g G—ge
must be plain, [tain.
'Twas religion to shield, and their rights to main-
Some did not subscribe, and the cause to declare,
They before for K—g J—s subscrib'd what they
cou'd spare. [good reason;
Some subscrib'd for them both, and for both had
For as this made them traytors, that cover'd
their treason.

On our modern Freethinkers.

AGAINST what parsons teach, with sneering
spite,
The bold Freethinker sets up reason's light:
More than all ages past presumes to know,
And levels all the fathers at a blow.
Sure then, so prompt, so eloquent his tongue,
Much has he toil'd to gain, and studied long;
The num'rous authors he confutes has read,
And treasur'd stores of learning in his head.
Alas! such formal aids as these how vain!
Fit for the plodding academick train:
To talk is all, to read is out of season;
'Tis ignorance denotes the man of reason.
will be publish'd singly.

Épître burlesque au Roi de Prusse.

Favori du brillant destin,
 Heros du Monde et du Parnasse,
 De l'heureuse cour de Berlin,
 L'Auguste à la fois et l'Horace !
 Toi, dont le nom, de toutes parts,
 Vole et revole sur les ailes
 De la Victoire, et des beaux Arts,
 Et qu'un témoin des plus fideles
 Assure être le fils de Mars,
 Et de l'une des neuf Pucelles,
 Titre pour être des amis
 Et de Voltaire, et de Louis ;
 Titres de noblesse infinie
 Pour être dignement assis
 Au Trône et à l'Académie :
 Titres d'où naît la faculté,
 L'heureux talent, le don commode,
 De faire avec facilité
 Une chanson comme un traité,
 Et des conquêtes comme une ode.
 Prince enfin terrible et charmant,
 Dont on peut dire élégamment,
 Sa main royale est occupée
 A bien manier ici bas,
Abblativo tout en un tas,
 Le Sceptre, la Lyre, et l'Épée :
 O ! le plus bel esprit des roys !
 Par quelle rigueur inouïe
 N'avoir écrit depuis trois mois
 Ni beaux vers, ni prose polie.
 O Roi de nos plus beaux esprits !
 Est ce negligence ou mepris ?
 Veux tu bien écrire à Voltaire ?
 Sçais tu quand il a la bonté
 De relancer ta majesté,
 Tout ce que tu risques à te faire ?
 Laisse là tes vastes projets,
 Tes alliés, & tes sujets
 L'Empereur, et son adversaire,
 Envoie tout par delà les monts,
 Voltaire te parle, réponds ;
 C'est là ta principale affaire,
 Lui déplaire est un vrai danger,
 Pour qui veut vivre dans l'histoire ;
 Sa vanité vaut bien ta gloire,
 Et les deux font à ménager.
 Gardes toi bien de desobliger
 Le divin auteur de *Mérope*.
 Si tu l'oses, je ne sçai pas
 Ce que diront tous tes soldats,
 Tes peuples, l'Empire, et l'Europe.
 Peut être ne diront ils mot,
 Mais ton créancier *Tiriot*,
 Et ces messieurs de cher *Procope*,
 Que n'en diront ils pas, grand Roi ?
 Daigneroient ils prendre la peine
 (Offensés dans leur capitaine)
 De jamais faire un vers pour toi ?
 Reviens donc à resipiscence,
 Et romps promptement le silence.
 Si du sien d'abord et du leur
 Tu ne veux subir la rigueur,
 Dont tu connois trop l'importance.
 Mais encore un plus grand malheur
 A craindre, en cas d'impenitence,
 C'est qu'en rêve il est dangereux,
 Ce Voltaire si doux et si bon ;
 En rêve son audace eclate,
 En rêve il cajolera ta sœur ;
 Prends garde ! s'il entre en fureur,
 Qu'en rêve un jour il ne te râte.

Burlesque Epistle to the King of Prussia.

O ! fav'rite of propitious fate,
 In Europe, in Parnassus great !
 Of Berlin's court, thrice happy ! you
 Th' *Augustus shine*, and *Horace* too ;
 Thy name o'er earth extended flies
 On Learning's wing, and Victory's ;
 You, for the son of Mars we know
 Born of a muse—a God below !
 Thus worthy, you the friendship share
 Of *Louis*, and yet more, *Voltaire* !
 Thus, as your right, you fill alone
 The college chair, and *Prussia's* throne.
 What blest endowments ! whence you gain
 The knack, the art, the lucky strain,
 That flow in treaties, or a song,
 With equal ease, tho' ne'er so long ;
 By which, whole fields of foes you mow'd,
 As quickly as you tag an ode !
 You are, in short, as acts evince,
 A terrible, and charming prince ;
 Whose royal hands (as wits may say,
 Who in quaint turns their thoughts convey)
 So manage, as that you're ador'd
 At once the sceptre, lyre and sword.
 O flow'r of kings ! what cruel fate
 Has rul'd in Berlin's court of late,
 That now three months have pass'd away,
 Since prose polite you penn'd, or lay
 O flow'r of kings ! to set us right,
 Say is this negligence, or slight ?
 Forgive me if too much I dare—
 Will you not write to friend *Voltaire* ?
 Know he approves whate'er you do ;
 Shall he be good in vain—to you ?
 Give then thy mighty projects o'er,
 Think of allies, nor subjects more,
 Send o'er yon *Alps*, whate'er the weather,
 The Emp'ror, and his foes together.
 Hark ! *Voltaire* speaks—the echoes ring,
 To thee he speaks—reply, O king !
 Be this thy chief concern of state,
 For with his anger sleeps thy fate,
 The fate of all who hope to be
 Alive next age in history.
 His vanity will countervail
 Thy glory—manage both, or fail.
 Incense him not, the man divine
 In *MEROPE* whose talents shine !
 This shou'dst thou dare in thoughtless freak,
 What language may thy soldiers speak ?
 Thy subjects—*Europe*, far and near—
 What from the empire mayst thou hear ?
 Nothing perhaps—but can you yet
Tiriot your creditor forget ?
 Or yet is *Procop's* club forgot ?
 What will they say—what will they not ?
 Thus highly injur'd in their chief,
 Will they still gracious give relief ?
 To make thee verses rack their brain,
 When thou shalt scratch thy head in vain ?
 O ! then return, thy sins forsake,
 In time thy guilty silence break,
 Lest he, and they withdraw their love,
 And wants, which now you dread, you prove.
 But worse than this is yet to fear,
 If in your fault you persevere,
 This smooth *Voltaire*, this courteous bard,
 Has dreadful fits, when none are spar'd ;
 When thus he raves, his boiling soul
 Thy royal sister may cajole,
 In frantic mood may name thy queen,
 And give ev'n thee, great king ! the spleen.

Historical Chronicle, Sept. 1746.

THURSDAY 3.



I R Michael Forster, Kt, justice of the King's Bench, went to the court at St Margaret's Hill, when were arraigned at the bar, Sir John Wedderburn, James Braidshaw, Allan Cameron, Francis Farquharson, Nicholas Glasgow, Alexander Kenlock, Charles Kenlock, Henry Kerr, James Lindsay, Roderick Mackenzy, Hector Mackenzy, Alex. Mac Loughlan, James Rattragh, James Stewart, John Farquharson, Andrew Hood, and Tho. Watson, who all pleaded not guilty.— Sir James Kenlock, and Roderick Mac Culloch were too ill to come to court.— The court then adjourn'd to Oct 13.

FRIDAY 5.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Barney Lindsay, a boy of 16, for a highway robbery near Pancras; Felix and Anthony Matthews, for robbing farmer Lewis near Hendon; and John Pagan, alias Pidgeon, a noted pick-pocket, received sentence of death.

TUESDAY 8.

The rebels under sentence of death in the New Goal, Southwark, were further reprieve'd for 6 weeks.

WEDNESDAY 10.

The detachment of foot-guards, amounting to 2000 men, went on board lighters at the Tower, for Gravesend, whence they were to sail and join admiral Lestock. His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, was at the Tower wharf to see them embark, and generously order'd two shillings to each man, They went off very chearfully, with huzzas of long live K. George, and the D. of Cumberland.

FRIDAY 12.

At a court martial held on board the Duke man of war at Portsmouth, commodore Boscawen President, seven of the Sunderland men were try'd for mutiny, when one received sentence of death, 4 were order'd to be whipt from ship to ship, and a Lieut. was broke.— The next day three others receiv'd sentence of death for the same offence.

SATURDAY 13.

An embargo was laid in Ireland on salted beef and pork.

MONDAY 15.

The regiment of horse raised last year by the Duke of Kingston in Nottinghamshire, was disbanded at Nottingham. The common men had three guineas each given them, with their bridles and saddles, and every officer (Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1746.)

and soldier had a printed copy of the secretary of war's letter to the Duke of Kingston, which was as follows:

My LORD,

A HIS majesty has thought fit to order the regiment of horse under your grace's command to be disbanded, but as the king considers the zeal and affection expressed for his person and government, in your grace's offer to raise this regiment in the late important time of national danger, and the chearfulness and alacrity with which it was raised, he cannot part with it without expressing his particular satisfaction therein; I am therefore by his majesty's command, and in his name, to thank your grace and your officers, for the seasonable and distinguishing marks you have given of your fidelity and attachment to his majesty on this occasion.

I am likewise commanded by his majesty to desire your grace, and the rest of your officers, to thank the private men, in his name, for their services before they are dismissed, in order that there may be no one person in your regiment unacquainted with the sense his majesty has of their loyalty, activity, and gallant behaviour in his service: Qualities which have been so conspicuous in your grace's regiment, that his majesty, willing to retain as many as possible of such soldiers in his service, has been pleased to order a regiment of dragoons to be raised at the same time and place, when and where your grace's regiment shall be disbanded, and to direct that as many of the officers and private men belonging to your grace's regiment, as shall be willing may serve in the said regiment of dragoons, of which, as a signal mark of honour and distinction, his royal highness the duke will himself be colonel.

E As this is a great and most honourable proof of his majesty's royal approbation of your past services, so I doubt not but that your grace, and the other officers of your regiment, will engage as many as may be of your men to enlist themselves; and thereby shew, that the same zeal continues for their king and country, which they have already so meritoriously exerted in defence of both.

I am, with the greatest respect,

My Lord, your Grace's

War-Office,

Sept. 1746.

Most obedient,

Most humble Servant,

H. FOX.

G All the men, excepting eight, entered immediately into the Duke's new regiment, and those gentlemen who did not enter, gave reasons very satisfactory and honourable.

H A like letter was sent by the secretary at war to the Dukes of Bedford, Bolton, and Montagu, the Marquis of Granby, the Earls of Berkley, Halifax, and Gower, &c. on disbanning their regiments, and desiring the men to enter into others.

TUESDAY 16.

The court martial, Gen. Wentworth pre-

R r r

President, unanimously acquitted Col. *Durand*, late governor of *Carlisle*, it appearing that he defended the place as long and as resolutely as could be expected with so small a garrison.

WEDNESDAY 17.

Admiral *Lestock*, with the transports, sailed from *Plymouth* to *Torbay*, to take in the forces from *London*.

The proclamation for a general thanksgiving on *October* 9. for suppression of the rebellion was publickly read by a herald at the south gate of the *Royal Exchange*.

THURSDAY 18.

At a general court of the bank of *England*, a dividend of 2 and 3 4ths *per Cent.* was declared for the last half year. The governor intimated that there was no hopes of continuing the same dividend for the future.

MONDAY 22.

Being the anniversary meeting at *Northampton*, of the governors and subscribers to the county infirmary, they went in procession, attended by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, &c. preceded by the town musick and flags to the church of *All-Saints*, where a sermon was preach'd by the Rev. Mr *Henry Layng*, rector of *Paulerspury*, and a collection of 32 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* made at the church doors: they then went to the infirmary, where the annual report of its present state was read before the Rt Hon. the earls of *Northampton* and *Halifax*, &c. who express'd the highest satisfaction in the management of the charity.

—It appear'd that 334 patients had been perfectly cur'd, besides 56 greatly relieved, since the opening of this infirmary on *March* 29, 1744, some of them after 20, and several of them after more than 10 years illness:—Such good effects have these charities.

—At the last general meeting a subscription was set on foot, to purchase for 750 *l.* the house and gardens, now rented at 30 *l.* a year for the said infirmary, and notwithstanding the alarms of this last year, and extraordinary expence to the gentlemen in and about *Northampton*, in raising a regiment, &c. near 600 *l.* has been collected for that purpose, and 'tis hoped that the small remainder will soon be contributed, that the purchase may be made without the inconvenience of a mortgage.

TUESDAY 23.

A ticket-porter brought before the lord mayor, paid 3 *s.* for swearing, being the first convicted in *London* since the late act commenced, which has had very little effect.

SATURDAY 27.

At a court of huffings at *Guildhall*, *Tho. Winterbottom*, Esq; Ald. of *Bil-lingsgate* ward, and *Rob. Alsop*, Esq; Ald. of *Colemanstreet* ward (See p. 326, 381.) were sworn into the office of sheriffs.

MONDAY 29.

Alderman *Benn* was chosen lord mayor of *London* for the ensuing year.

TUESDAY 30.

The parliament was further prorogu'd to the 18th of *November*.

A The *Nottingham*, Ld *George Graham*, has sunk the *Bacchus* a large *French* privateer, but saved the men, except one lieutenant.

The ventilators fix'd in *Newgate* by order of the lord mayor, near four months ago, have had so good effect, by drawing out the frowzy, noxious air out of five different wards, in which are many prisoners, that not above 33 persons have died in that term, whereas 5, 6, or more usually died there in a month.

Letters also from Capt. *Thompson*, and the commanding officer on board the *Success* frigate in *Plymouth* sound, with the recruits for *Georgia*, assure us that all the crew, near 300, are healthy, and have escaped the sickness afflicting other vessels; which good state they ascribe to the ventilators fixed in that ship, by order of Gen. *Oglethorpe*. (See Vol. XIII. p. 448, 503.)

PROCEEDINGS against the Rebels at *Carlisle*.

August 12. arrived here lord chief baron *Parker*, baron *Clark*, judges *Burnet* and *Dennison*, and immediately open'd their commission.—*Aug.* 13th the grand jury found 29 bills against the *Manchester* rebels; and—*Aug.* 14th 28 against the *Scotch* rebels taken in *England*. On the 14th the prisoners from *Scotland* were indicted; but the evidences refusing to swear in the form prescribed by the laws of *England*, the judges deferr'd the affair till next day, when they were allow'd to take the oath after the *Scotch* form. The common prisoners, who are above 370, are to cast lots, when 19 will be ordered for transportation, and every 20th man be tried. Some will not draw, but depend upon making their innocence appear at their trials, or baffle the evidence, having cut off their hair, changed their cloaths, and disguised themselves by several methods.

—When the grand jury had found the bills, the prisoners were all brought to the bar, and the judges desired them to choose what counsel they pleas'd with a solicitor; and told them, they had given directions to the clerk to make out subpoenas gratis to bring what witnesses they thought proper for their exculpation. Then the court adjourn'd to *Sept.* 9, and went to *York*, where the grand jury found bills against 79 rebels. The judges being return'd to *Carlisle*, 62 *Lancashire* rebels were arraigned, on the 9th, of whom 59 pleaded not guilty.—*Sept.* 10. 45 were brought to the bar, and all pleaded not guilty, except *Peter Lindsey*, *James Innes*, and *Rob. Taylor*, the captain who said he would take *Edinburgh* castle in 3 days; but now desired to be recommended to mercy.—*Sept.* 11. twelve more were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, among them bishop *Cappock*, who left a good benefice to follow the rebels, and was made by the young pretender bishop of *Carlisle*; *McDonald* of *Kinloch*, *Mac Naughton*, who killed Col. *Gardner*, and *Charles Douglas*, Esq;

Esq; who pleaded his peerage as Lord *Mordington*, which was allow'd, tho' at first oppos'd by the king's counsel, Mr *Noel*, Mr serjeant *Boote*, Mr *Williams* attorney general of north *Wales*, *Christopher Farwett*, Esq; recorder of *Newcastle*, *Owen Brereton*, Esq; recorder of *Liverpool*, and *Swynten Ferwis*, Esq;——

On the 12th the trials begun; *Thomas Hays* was the first found guilty; next *Thomas Cap-poch*, above-mentioned, whose trial lasted six hours. He appeared in his gown and cassock, and confidently insisted that he was compelled, calling his own father, and *Mary Humphries* in evidence, but in vain; then one of the rebels, to prove that he endeavoured to make his escape; but this evidence was also of no service; it being fully proved by many witnesses, that he voluntarily went with the rebels from *Manchester* to *Derby*, and so back to *Carlisle*; at which places he pray'd for K. *James*, Charles prince of *Wales*, regent of *England*, and the duke of *York*; that at *Manchester* he preached from *Psalm* xcvi. 1. *The Lord is king, the earth may be glad thereof*; that at *Carlisle* he wore a hanger, a plaid sash, and white cockade, acting as a quartermaster; that he had said to a man, on his return to *Manchester*, that himself had taken two prisoners; that his prince offered the duke battle, but he ran away; that they returned to *Scotland* only to join Lord *Jn Drummond*, who was landed with many thousand *French*. His evidence, *Miss Humphreys*, proved his hand-writing to a letter, in which he had the impudence to write that the duke ordered him to be kept on half a pound of bread a day, and nasty water, because he protested against the surrender of *Carlisle*, and would have fought the duke's troops at *Stan-wix*. The jury, whom he doubted not to puzzle, found him guilty in two minutes.

[To be continued.]

S C O T L A N D.

Edinburgh, THE E. of *Albemarle* is come Aug. 23. Thither, having march'd with the troops under his command from *Fort Augustus* on the 13th Inst, and quartered them at *Perth* and *Stirling*. *Gaz.*—The master of *Lorient* is in custody at *Fort Augustus*, which is to be rebuilt, and considerable additions made.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1. Yesterday Capt. *Macdonald*, a brother of *Kinloch Moidart*, and an *Italian*, who is called an ambassador, were brought hither.—Great diligence is used by the several parties to trace the footsteps of the pretender's son; but a report has prevailed for some time, that he has actually left the country, and that another personated him, till he was out of the reach of our ships of war.—*Charles Brown*, a notorious thief and house-breaker, having been indicted at *Stirling* in May last, was, till his transportation, confined in the closest prison, or pit, in the Tolbooth of *Stirling*, and each night shackled, and inclosed in a wooden box made for that purpose, he having before broke 14 pair of handcuffs. However, in the night between Aug. 20 and 21, he got out of his box, broke off his shackles, cut the iron stenchers of the only window in the prison, and made his escape.

—, Sept. 8. On Aug. 31. as Capt. *George*

Monro of *Culcairn*, brother to the deceased Sir *Robert Monro*, of *Fowls* (who with another brother, a surgeon, was inhumanly butchered by the *Camerons* at *Falkirk*) was on his long march on the side of *Lochark* to *Fort Augustus*, with 4 or 500 men under his command, in the *Camerons* country, not far from *Lochiel's* house at midday, came a woman enquiring for the captain, and having spoke with him, and just departed, he was shot dead from behind a bush by a *Cameron*, who, with the woman, was immediately seized.

Letters from *Aberdeen* relate, that the young pretender came some time ago to lady *M—g—y's* in great distress, and begg'd admission; but her ladyship remonstrating to him the danger, a neighbouring gentleman present, being touched with his condition, offer'd to entertain him that night, which he accepted, and having there refreshed himself with some provisions, he declared that he had not touched bread for two days, nor lain in a bed for 5 nights, and desired to go to bed, where he slept 13 hours before he waked, the gentleman and two more watching for fear of a surprize. Two hours after he was gone, an officer, with a party of *Campbells* came up, and presenting a pistol to the gentleman's breast, threatened to shoot him, if he did not discover the pretender; he own'd that a gentleman whom he did not know, lodged with him the night before, but that he was gone he knew not whither.

RECEIPT for the Dissemper of the Cows; taken from the Treatise on Tar-water, by T. Prior, Esq; of Dublin, who collected an authentic Account of several hundred surprising Cures performed by it.

LET the sick beast have poured down its throat a quart of warm Tar-water, made stronger than usual, by stirring each gallon eight or ten minutes, and this to be repeated every hour or two for the first day, while the beast is awake. On the second, let one half of the former quantity be given, and the third day, half of that which was given on the second: Which last quantity is to be continued till the cure is perfected; during which time, the beast should be housed and lie warm.

The following like Process, which a Gentleman tried on two Milch Cows apparently dissemper'd, had the desired Effect in perfectly curing them.

AS soon as the cow appear'd dissemper'd, which was by a running at the nose and eyes, a looseness, swelling of the bag, and a high fever: he had the beast well litter'd, and warm cloath'd, and gave her a quart of warm Tar-water every two hours, for the space of twenty-four hours: he then gave her a pint every two hours, for twenty-four hours more, afterwards half a pint every two hours till she recover'd.—By the time the cow had taken down about three gallons of Tar-water, she began to eat some fine hay; about half an hour after, he gave her two quarts of warm water-gruel, which she drank very greedily; on which, as she continued eating, he

increas'd

increas'd the quantity of gruel, 'till she drank near a pailful as she recover'd; she broke out in blotches and sores on her udder soon after her taking the Tar-water, on which he boiled some crude tar and hogs-lard together to an ointment, which he apply'd to the sores, and it heal'd them soon: As soon as the cow was taken ill her milk dried up, and what little could be drawn from her was of a yellow colour: however she must be drawn morning and evening, to get the infectious milk from her, and if a rowel be put pretty low in the dewlap, it will greatly help to carry off the malignity.

When the cow seem'd to be recover'd, she had a little Tar-water given her every four and then six hours; afterwards morning and evening for some days, and in 6 days from her first being ill, she was so well as to be turn'd to graze for one hour in a day, and then two hours, increasing going out more daily, taking care however not to turn her out in wet and rainy weather. When any cows are taken ill, in order to prevent others receiving the distemper, it will be proper to give each sound cow the quantity of two egg-shells of crude Tar mix'd in a little warm water, at the same time rubbing their noses and ears with Tar, which probably may prevent the infection. If a cow should be taken violently bad, it may be proper to give her a quart of Tar-water every hour 'till she mends.

The method of making this Tar-water;

Put a quart of plantation Tar into a glazed jar, and pour four quarts of cold spring water on it, stirring it backwards and forwards well with a flat stick for the space of 15 minutes, then stop it up close, and let it stand three days and nights to settle; afterwards skim the oil from the top of the water, and pour the water into bottles, letting them be well cork'd. Whether *Plantation* or *Stockholm* Tar is best in this case, is not determin'd, but *Plantation* Tar was used in the above instance.

The way to warm the Tar-water, is to put as much water in a sauce-pan, as when boiling hot will serve to make the Tar-water blood-warm, by pouring it on the hot water.

As it is long in making, every person keeping cows should have a quantity ready made.

Part of a Postscript to a Letter sign'd COLLIGNY, in the General Evening Post, September 13, about omitting the holding up the heads of the executed Lords.—See p. 393.

IF the world was not well convinced of the loyalty and affection of the then worthy sheriffs, they would be very apt to suspect them of being friends to the persons, and zealous well wishers to the cause of the two sufferers; but as I have the happiness to be well acquainted with their principles and inclinations for the whole royal family, especially for his royal highness, I am very well convinced that it only proceeded from their humanity to the women with child, spectators at the execution, and their aversion to † butcherly actions.

† It is thought, that this alludes to *Sb. B.*—d's naming the Butchers' company as the most proper for a freedom of the city, proposed to be presented to—

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

- SEPT. 3. **L**ady of the Earl of *Dalkeith*, deliver'd of a son.
Lady of *Robert Trevor*, Esq; minister to the States General, — of a son.
16. Lady of *E. Brooke*, — of a son and heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

- SEPT. 4. **L**uke *Spence* of *South Malling*, *Suffex*, Esq; marry'd to a daughter of the late Sir *Tho. Frederick*, Bart.
6. *Peter Le Heup*, jun. Esq; one of the chief clerks in the treasury, — to a daughter of Mr *Sam. Lebook* of *Cateaton-street*, merchant with 15,000 l.
Hon. *Edw. Finch*, brother to the Earl of *Winchelsea*, and member for *Cambridge* university, — to Miss *Palmer*, sister to the Countess of *Winchelsea*, daughter to Sir *Tho. Palmer*, Bt, late member for *Kent*.
13. *Cray*, of *Hiblsley*, near *Ringwood*, *Hampshire*, Esq; — to a daughter of *James Colebrook*, Esq;
Sir *Everard George Hickman*, Bart, — to Miss *Towers* of *Essex*.
16. *Ambrose Ifred* of *Ecton*, *Northamptonshire*, Esq; — to a sister of Sir *Chas. Bucke*, Bt.
Mr *Wm Tireman*, organist of *Trinity* college and *Great St Mary's*, *Cambridge*, — to Miss *Browne* of *Doncaster*, 20,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

- Aug. **T**HE Rt Hon. E. of *Roscommon*.
29. Rev. Mr *Tho. Ford*, prebendary and vicar-choral of *Wells*, and vicar of *Barwell* and *Wokey*, *Somersetshire*.
SEPT. 2. *Francis Belton*, Esq; agent to several regiments.
3. Mr *Philip Newry*, near the *Exchange*; of a mortal fright on seeing the execution of the rebel lords, which threw him into an agony that lasted till death.
4. *Heigham Bendish* of *East Ham*, *Essex*, Esq; *Jn Niccol Rainsford*, Esq; at *Brixworth*, *Northamptonshire*, late high sheriff of that county, aged 24. of the small pox.
6. *Pb. Dykes*, Esq; at *Walthamstow*, *Essex*.
7. Capt. *Oliver*, who serv'd in the wars under *K. Wm* and *Q. Anne*, and was very much wounded at *Dettingen*.
8. *Burton*, Esq; a director of the *E. India* company.
9. *Alex. Mac Groutber*, jun. a rebel officer in the *New Goal*, *Southwark*.
Edw. Crispe, Esq; of *St Edmund's Bury*, *Suff.* whose life was attempted in 1721, by Mr *Coke* his brother-in law, and one *Woodbourne*, a labourer, for which they were executed by the statute of 22 and 23 of *Cha. II.* commonly call'd the *Coventry* act, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding.
Mrs *Maxwell*, at *Dublin*, famous for having served in the horse during most of the last war in *Flanders*.
Stephen Bisse, Esq; eldest commissioner of the victualling office, member for *Great Bedwin*, 1714, and *New Romney* in 1734; he died in—

immensely rich, and left the bulk of his estate to his nephew, *Bisse Richards*, Esq;

12. Hon. *Mary* Countess Dowager of *Cassils*.

13. *Tho. Lane*, Esq; formerly an eminent linen draper, in partnership with the late Sir *John Salter*, Knt.

14. Hon. *John Roberts*, Esq; nephew to the E. of *Radnor*, aged 22, at the hot well *Bristol*.

Rev. Dr *Williams*, son of late *Wm Peere Williams*, Vicar of *Long Sutton*, *Lincolnshire*, rector of *Penkirk*, and *Glington*, and prebendary of *Peterborough*.

15. *Bury*, Esq; late capt. of the *Solebay*.

18. *Wm Hart*, Esq; at *Chelsea*, aged 60.

22. Lieut. Gen. *Colombine*, Col. of a regiment of foot, an old and experienced officer.

26. *Nicholas Haddock*, Esq; vice-admiral of the blue, member for *Rocheſter*; and late commander of the *Mediterranean* fleet.

Above 40 of the rebels, since their imprisonment at *Tilbury Fort*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to Sept. 9. constitute and appoint his royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, to be colonel, the Rt Hon. *Robert Lord Sutton* to be Lieut. Col. *Evelin Chadwicke*, Esq; to be major; *James Otway*, *Charles Hatt* and *Joseph Hall*, Esqrs. to be captains; *Wm Kirk*, Esq; to be Lieut. Capt. *John Litchfield*, *Charles Mellish*, *Nicholas Kirke*, *Thomas Smith* and *George Brown*, Lieutenants; *Wm Hatt*, *Tho. Kirton* and *Wm Padgett*, cornets of a regiment of dragoons to be forthwith rais'd for his majesty's service.—These were officers in the D. of *Kingston's* horse. (see p. 493.)

—*Timothy Carr*, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. to his majesty's own regiment of horse, commanded by Sir *Philip Honywood*, Knight of the Bath, General of his majesty's horse forces; *Wm Thompson*, Esq; to be Major; *James Warion* and *John Turner*, Esqrs. to be Capts. *Charles Collier*, Gent. to be Lieut. and *John Arnold*, Gent. to be cornet in the said regiment.

—*Mark Anthonin Saurin*, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. to his majesty's own royal regiment of dragoons, commanded by *Hen. Hawley*, Esq; Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces.

Whiteball, Sept. 16. The king has been pleas'd to constitute and appoint *John Bradstreet*, Esq; to be Lieut. governor of *St John Newfoundland*.

Whiteball, Sept. 22. The king has been pleased to appoint *James Porter*, Esq; to be his majesty's ambassador to reside at the court of the Grand Signior.

Whiteball, Sept. 23. The king has been pleased to appoint *Henry Greenville*, Esq; to be Capt. Gen. and governor of his majesty's island of *Barbadoes*.

From other Papers.

Francis Fane, Esq; member for *Petersfield*, appointed one of the lords of the trade, &c. in room of Hon. *James Brudenel*, Esq; dec.

Sir *Francis Charlton*,—receiver general of the revenue of the Gen. Post Office, in room of *John Roberts*, Esq;—principal inspector of the out-port collector's accounts of the customs, in room of *Geo. Caswall*, Esq; dec.

Mess. *Paulin and Green*,—by the lords of the treasury, in pursuance of a late statute, principal coal-meters for the city and liberty of *Westminster*.

Nich. Powlett, Esq;—deputy treasurer of the king's chambers, in room of *Edw. Britiffe*.

Cliverton Hartop, Esq; major in the D of *Kingston's* horse, disbanded,—deputy governor of *Plymouth*.

Capt. *Douglas*,—major in *Rich's* dragoons, in room of major *Boygess*, who resigned.

Capt. Lieut. *Brown*,—Capt. of a troop.

And, Lieut. *Lockart*,—Capt. Lieut. in his room, in the same regiment.

Julius Caesar, Esq;—Capt. of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, in room of *Ld J. S*—He put under an arrest for not attending duty when the guards embarked, but since had his name erased out of the list of officers, being disorder'd, 'tis said, in his senses, instead of being tryed by a court martial.

Lieut. *Harvey*, son of the E. of *Bristol*,—Capt. of the *Porcupine* sloop.

Capt. *Lloyd*,—commander of a 24 gun ship, lately built at *Liverpool*.

Arthur Dobbins, Esq;—clerk of the cheque at *Deptford*, in room of

John Russel, Esq;—commissioner of the victualling office.

Mess. *North and Harrison*, attornies,—under sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Miss *Mostyn*, sister to the dutchess of *Roxburgh*,—maid of honour to Princess of *Wales*.

Wm Gooch, Esq; Lieut. governor of *Virginia*, who is to act as Major General in the expedition to *Quebeck*, created a baronet.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Rev. Mr *Skinner Spencer*, presented to the rectory of *Woolley*, *Huntingtonshire*.

Mr *Chapman* of *Christ's* college, *Cambridge*,—to the mastership of *Magdalen* college, dit.

Dr *Richardson*, master of *Emanuel* college, *Cambridge*, and late vice-chancellor of that Un.—chaplain in ordinary to his majesty.

Rev. Dr *Rich. Grey* official of the archdeaconry of *Leicester*,—commissary of the same.

Chaplains appointed by the court of directors for the settlements in the *E. Indies*, are the Rev. Mr *Ryder* for *Madraſs*, Mr *Burgis* for *Bencoolen*, Mr *Brady* for *Bombay*, and Mr *Loveday* for *St Helena*.

Mr *Gibson*, son to the Bp of *London*, inducted prebendary of *St Paul's*.

B—K—S from the Gazette.

Rich. Kelley of *Totneſs*, *Devon*, mercer,
Philip Wieldon of *Alstonefield*, *Staffordſh.* chapman.
Rob. Futter of *Shelton*, *Norfolk*, apothecary.
Sam. Johnson of *St Giles* in the fields *Midd.* cheesemong.
Othniel Barker of *St Paul*, *Shadwell*, *Midd.* ropemaker.
John Punſhon of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, upholſter.
John Dee of *Caſtle Morton*, *Worceſterſh.* re. chapman.
Edw. Stubbs of *Rotherhithe*, *Surry*, blockmaker.
Wm Hawkins of *Bury St Edmond's*, *Suffolk*, cloathmak.

RUSSIA.

THE treaty of alliance concluded between the two imperial courts, is not yet publish'd, but copies of it have been deliver'd to all the foreign ministers; one of them being asked what it imported, answer'd, "No man can know the meaning of a modern treaty by reading it; for, as other engagements are committed to writing to declare their sense, the great point in treaties, now, is to conceal it." 'Tis said in general to be no more than a defensive treaty, with a clause to keep reciprocally a body of 30,000 men, ready for mutual service.——Prince Dolgorucki, and his princess, who had several years professed the Roman catholic religion, have been oblig'd publicly to abjure it before the empress in the chapel of the court, and to declare that they sincerely return'd to the bosom of the Greek church.

ITALY.

The battle of *Rottofreddo*, for which the *French* sung *Te Deum*, has been follow'd by the entire expulsion of the *French* and *Spaniards* from *Lombardy*, and the reduction of *Genoa*, and a thorough humiliation of that proud * city, which has been forc'd to submit upon very hard terms to the conqueror. The conditions, as we have them from *Vienna*, are in substance as follows,

I. That all the gates of the city shall be delivered to the troops of her imperial majesty, *Q. of Hungary and Bohemia*.

II. That the garrison of the city shall remain prisoners of war. The deserters who declare themselves such immediately shall be pardoned; but those who do not shall be hanged.

III. All artillery, arms, ammunition, found in *Genoa*, shall be given up to the empress's commander of the artillery; and all provisions, in which is comprehended cloth, regimentals, and such like necessaries, shall be deliver'd up to the imperial commissary.

IV. The republick shall order all her subjects soldiers, and militia, so long as this war shall subsist, not to commit any hostility against the empress's troops, nor any of her allies.

V. Free access shall be given to all *English* ships into the port of *Genoa*, and of all other nations, allies or friends to her imperial maj.

VI. All the effects and moveables belonging to the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Neapolitans*, shall be faithfully delivered to the deputy commissary, and the republick shall discover and give up all the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Neapolitans*, who are in *Genoa*, or the circumjacent places.

VII. If the castle of *Gavi* is not yet in pos-

* The *Italians* have distinguishing epithets for their chief cities; as *Rome* the *Holy*, *Milan* the *Great*, *Venice* the *Rich*, *Genoa* the *Proud*.

session of the imperial troops, the republick shall immediately dispatch orders to the commander to surrender himself and the garrison prisoners of war.

VIII. Free passage shall be granted to the imperialists and their allies thro' *Genoa*, and all other places belonging to the republick.

IX. The doge, with six of the principal senators, shall repair, within the space of one month, to *Vienna* to implore the empress's clemency, and to beg her imperial majesty's pardon.

X. All her majesty's officers, as well as those of her allies, who have been made prisoners of war during this war, and all other persons depending upon her imperial majesty and her allies, taken in the territories of *Genoa*, shall have their liberty.

XI. Fifty thousand sequins shall be immediately paid and divided between her majesty's troops, independently of the contributions, upon which footing the troops shall be obliged to keep good order, and pay for every thing with ready money.

XII. This provisional convention shall have its force till it shall be signed or otherwise order'd by her majesty. In the mean time, four senators shall be sent to *Milan* as hostages, and shall stay there till the court of *Vienna* will permit them to return. The present convention shall be signed by the doge and all the senators, in the name of the republick, and each of them shall set his particular seal to it.

To the above were added the following three separate articles, viz.

I. That the republick shall pay whatever arrears are due to the imperial army.

II. That they shall likewise pay her imperial majesty 8 millions, and the K. of *Sardinia* six.

III. That they shall deliver up whatever belongs to the treasures of her majesty's enemies, amounting to six millions more.

Besides these mortifying terms, the jewels which were pledg'd by the court of *Vienna* for two millions were deliver'd up, and another debt of two millions was cancell'd, 75,000 doubloons, part of the royal infant's treasure was deliver'd up, and the Doge desiring that they might have leave to treat for the preservation of their artillery, for which they were content to give a considerable sum, was answer'd that nothing could be done till further instructions from *Vienna*.—The K. of *Sardinia* at the head of the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* is preparing, we are assured, to invade *Provence*, leaving *Tortona*, in which the *Spaniards* have still a strong garrison, blocked up.—The number of *French* and *Spanish* prisoners taken since the opening of the campaign to the 22^d of *August* appears, by a particular account, to be 24,785, including 1200 officers.—Three hundred chests of fil-

silver and 20 of gold, belonging to the Infant Don *Philip* had been embark'd at *Genoa*; but the vessels were obliged to put back again upon sight of the *English* fleet; so that it is not doubted but either that fleet, or the troops on shore, will get possession of this booty.

By the surrender of *Gavi*, the *Imperialists* got 1000 more prisoners, and fifty pieces of cannon.

SPAIN.

Tho' we have been amused with the prospect of a speedy peace with this nation, and it has been given out that orders were issu'd on both sides not to take or molest the other's ships, and that our merchants have sent great quantities of goods to *Portugal* to be ready for the *Spanish* trade, our latest accounts from *Paris* say that the King of *Spain* has not only given fresh assurances of his resolution to pursue the measures of his father, but is entering into a closer alliance with the court of *France*; what seems to add credit to this news is that the marquis de *Tabernaci* continues in *Portugal*, not venturing to go to *Madrid*, where his presence, it seems, is not desired. But however the court stands affected, the people cannot be restrained from shewing their resentment against the *French* and their late measures; for the Bp of *Rennes*, the *French* ambassador, has written to *Verfailles*, that they are oblig'd to double all the guards at *Madrid* to restrain the fury of the populace, who since the death of *Philip V.* insult and wound all the *French* they meet with in the streets, and that 30 of the principal mutineers had been hang'd.

FRANCE.

The *French* seem already to feel the good effects of their king's edict for securing their *American* commerce, (see p. 443) by the late safe arrival of a large fleet of near 200 merchantment at *Martinico* and *Cape Francois* under a good convoy, and of another fleet, of above 80 sail, from those parts, first at *Corunna*, and afterwards at *Rochelle*, under convoy of 4 men of war, and with the loss only of one straggling ship. This fleet has brought to *France* 40 millions of pieces of eight, which with the expectations of an approaching peace keep the actions at a great height, notwithstanding the bad news from *Italy*.—But we expect they will soon fall, and the *French* be a little humbled, if admiral *Lestock* should take or destroy their fleet newly arrived at *Rochelle*.—Prince *Edward*, finding no hopes by staying in *Scotland*, at last embark'd in

a privateer commanded by Capt. *Du Mont*; and tho' frequently chased by the *English* ships of war, landed at *Blankenberg*. His excessive fatigue has very much impaired his health, but he is better since his arrival.

NETHERLANDS.

Namure, the last, and one of the strongest places of the *Dutch* barrier is fallen into the hands of the *French*, the town surrendering the 19th, N. S. after a week's siege, and the castle 10 days after; the garrison consisting of 7000 *Austrians* to be made prisoners of war. A much longer defence was expected, but no fortress seems capable of holding out long against so numerous and well serv'd artillery, as the *French* have lately employ'd.—A continual shower of bombs, made dreadful havoc in the buildings of the citadel, and blew up two magazines of powder, by which multitudes of the defendants were killed or disabled, and thence followed a necessity of surrendering.—The near situation of the two armies causes very smart skirmishes every day, in most of which, we are told, the allies have the advantage; and it is remarked, that in some of them the *Dutch* behaved gallantly, as if their ancient spirit was again come upon them.

HOLLAND.

To put a stop to the calamities of so ruinous a war, which seems to be pursued with uncommon animosity, and marks of lasting desolation, the ministers of the chief contending powers have at last repair'd to *Breda*, the place appointed for a treaty, Count *Wassenaar* arrived the 29th inst. N. S. in the morning, the E. of *Sandwich* about 5 in the evening, and the marquis de *Puisieux*, who made it a point of honour to come last, about eight; and next day the E. of *Sandwich* entertained the other two in a very splendid manner. The point at first to be proposed is a cessation of hostilities, which is like to meet with great difficulties, the *French* king declaring that as it was the intention of the court of *Vienna* to do nothing without the advice and concurrence of its allies, he would do nothing but in concert with his, and that if they would not accept the conditions he should propose for an armistice, he would make the most of his advantages to inspire his enemies with peace.

M. *Gilles*, lately chosen pensionary of *Holland*, is gone to *Breda*, to join Count *Wassenaar* on the part of the States General.

S. Sea Stock 106 $\frac{3}{4}$
 —Annu. No Pr.
 New Annu. 103 $\frac{3}{4}$
 3 per C. An. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Bank Stock 135
 —Cir. 8l. 10s. od. Pr.
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Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Aug. 26 to Sept. 23.

Chriftned	{	Males	574	}	1102
	{	Femal.	528	}	
Buried	{	Males	1084	}	2223
	{	Femal.	1139	}	
Died under 2 Years old---					919
Between	2 and	5	----		207
Between	5 and	10	----		86
Between	10 and	20	----		67
Between	20 and	30	----		150
Between	30 and	40	----		196
Between	40 and	50	----		201
Between	50 and	60	----		149
Between	60 and	70	----		117
Between	70 and	80	----		85
Between	80 and	90	----		40
Between	90 and	100	----		6
Between	100 and	101	----		0
(Hay 36s. Load.)					222

Buried	Within the walls	176
	Without the walls	519
	In Mid. and Surry	1028
	City & Sub. West.	500
		2223

Weekly Sept. 2	613
9	532
16	576
23	502
2223	

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 9d.
 Wheat 25 to 30s. per Quarter
 Rye 12s to 16s. o d.
 Barley 11s to 13s.
 Oats 9s to 12s.
 Pease 14s to 16s.
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 B. Malt 15s to 18s.
 H. Beans 12s to 16s.
 Coals, Pool 26 to 28 s
 Hops new fine 3l. 10s. to 5l.

Books and Pamphlets published this Month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- A**N account of the Earl of *Kilmarnock* and *Ld Balmerino*, publish'd by authority of the sheriffs. 6d. *Hinton*.
 2. Observations and remarks on the two accounts of the two lords. 6d. *Cooper*.
 3. A review of Mr *Foster's* account. By a *Westminster* scholar. pr. 6d. *Carpenter*.
 4. A vindication of the same. pr. 6d. *Cooper*.
 5. The *Westminster* scholar corrected. 6d.
 6. Seasonable reflections on the dying words, &c. of *Ld Balmerino*. pr. 6d. *Noon*.
 7. A letter to *Ld Balmerino*. By the Rev. Mr *Humphreys*. pr. 4d. *Gardner*.
 8. The case of *George E. of Cromartie*. 6d.
 9. Some particulars of the secret history of *Wm Murray, Esq*; pr. 6d. *Cooper*.
 10. A letter from a friend at *J——a* to a friend in *London*; giving an account of the violent proceedings of the faction in that island.
 11. The elements of fortification, Vol. 1. in 4to. pr. one guinea in sheets. *Watts*.
 12. *Theophrastus's* history of stones, with an English version and notes. By *J. Hill*. 3s. 6d.
 13. A practical dissertation on drowning. By a physician. pr. 1s. *Robinson*.
 14. The nature and duty of self-defence. 1s.
 15. A present for married people of both sexes. Translated from the French. By *J. Thompson, M. D.* pr. 1s. Author.
 17. A new English and Portuguese spelling-book. By *J. Castro*. pr. 1s. 6d. *Reeve*.
 18. Memoirs of an unfortunate young nobleman. Part 3 and last. pr. 2s. stich'd.
 19. Capt. *Temple West's* defence against Adm. *Lestock's* charge. *Baker*.
 20. Remarks on the sentence of the court-m——l, and Adm. *L——k's* defence. pr. 1s.
 POETICAL.
 22. The beauties. A poem. Address'd to *Eckart the painter*. pr. 6d. *Cooper*.

23. *H——y* to Sir *C——H——W——*; or, the rural reflections of a *Welch* poet. 6d.

24. An ode to the author of the conquer'd duchefs. pr. 6d. *Moore*.

25. An ode on *St Cecilia's* day. By Mr *Smart*. To which is prefix'd, *Carmen A. Pope in St Ceciliam Latine redditum*. Edit. alt. pr. 2s. *Bathurst*.

SERMONS

26. His majesty's justice and clemency vindicated, in a sermon preach'd in *Norwich*. By *J. Francis, LL.D.* pr. 6d. *Manby*.

27. The gospel an actual friend to the liberties of mankind: In an assize sermon at *Lancaster*. By *W. Smith, A. M.* 6d. *Sundby*.

28. The true foundation of gospel churches, and the special presence of Christ therein:—A sermon preach'd at *Maidstone*, at the opening of a meeting-house. By *J. Colwill*. 4d.

29. The end of all perfection:—A sermon on the death of Mr *James Hardman*, merchant. By *J. Owen*. pr. 6d. *Hodges*.

30. Christ ever present with his faithful ministers:—A sermon preach'd at the ordination of Mr *J. Jollie* and Mr *M. Jackson*. By *O. Hughes, D. D.* pr. 6d. *Hett*.

31. The favour of providence Great Britain's joy. A sermon preach'd at *Aylesbury* and *Wendover* on the duke's return, &c. By *Tho. Piety*. pr. 6d. *Noon*.

DIVINITY.

33. Truth and modern deism at variance, against Mr *Chubb* and Dr *Watts*. By *C. Fleming*. pr. 1s. 6d. *Cooper*.

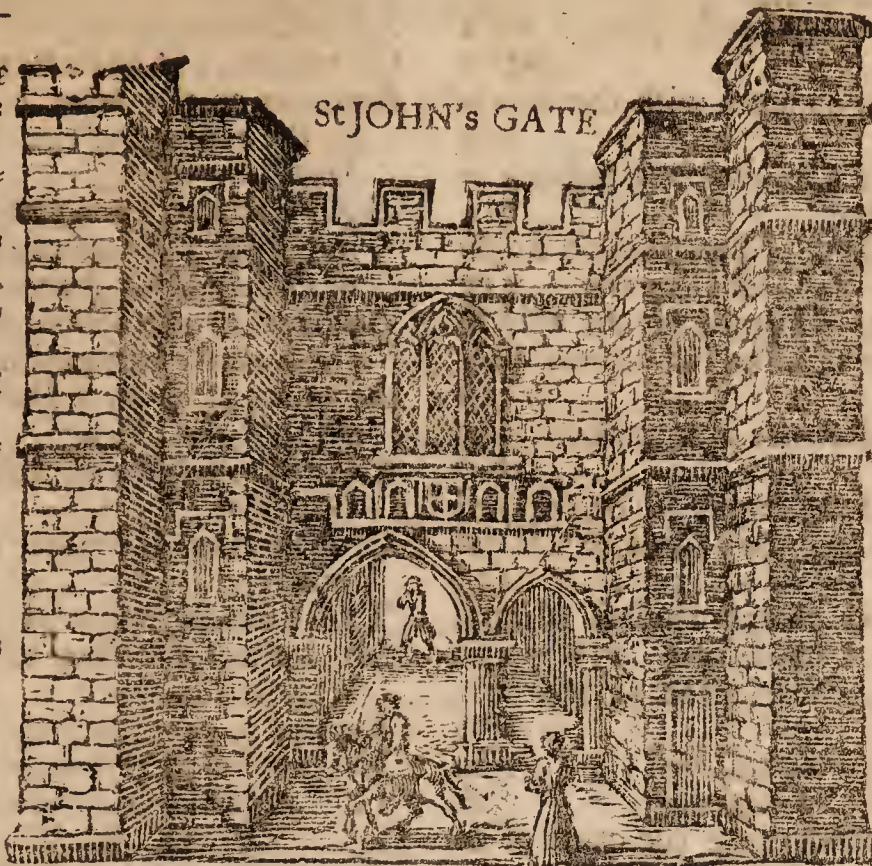
34. A farther defence of two discourses relating to positive institutions. By *Jos. Burroughs*. pr. 1s. 6d. *Noon* and *Ward*.

35. A serious exhortation to a religious observance of the sabbath-day. pr. 9d. bound.

36. The nature and necessity of catechising. pr. 6d. *Bectraft*.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond Gazette
 Read's Jour:
 Craftsman
 Daily Adver-
 tiser.
 St James's E-
 vening Post.
 London Even-
 ing Post:
 Gen. Evening
 Post:
 Daily Gazet-
 teer
 Gen. Adver-
 tiser
 Westminster
 Journal.
 Old England
 Van. Courant
 Whitehall Ex
 Post



High 3 pence
 Dublin 4
 Edinburgh 2
 Bristol 2
 Norwich 2
 Exeter 2
 Worcester
 Bath upon
 Gloucester 2
 Stamford 1
 Nottingham:
 Chester 2
 Derby 2
 Ipswich 1
 Reading 2
 Leeds 2
 Newcastle 3
 Canterbury
 Colchester.
 Shrewsbury
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 Manchester
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 Cambridge

For OCTOBER 1746.

CONTAINING,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- I. DEBATE in the house of commons continued; argument against engaging in the war on the continent.
- II. ARTICLES of the charge against admiral Mathews, and his answer.
- III. ATTEMPTS to show the cause and use of electricity.
- IV. PROCEEDINGS against the rebel prisoners at Carlisle, York and Southwark.
- V. Vocabulary and specimen of the Lancashire dialect.
- VI. ACCOUNT of the young pretender's distresses and escape after Culloden battle, and reception in France.
- VII. LETTERS of the French king justifying his design on Scotland.
- VIII. CHARACTER of lord Balmerino, and parallel between him and Vanini.
- IX. FIGURES of 3 ancient stones and inscriptions on them.
- X. OF the want of cannon, and of the courage of the Hanoverians and Dutch.
- XI. ACCOUNT of the action near Liege, with a list of the kill'd and wounded, by authority, and by letters from a Dutch, French and Austrian officer.
- XII. RECEIPT to cure the bite of a mad dog.
- XIII. DIALOGUE between a poet and his grandmother's ghost.
- XIV. COGENT reasons for mercy.
- XV. CAUTION against the liquid shell.
- XVI. THE monkish inscription rectify'd.
- XVII. POETRY. The beginning of *Paradise Lost*, with three Latin translations.—Song set to music.—Dr Free's ode to the duke.—The pretty chamber-maid.—Small-beer, a vision.—
- XVIII. HISTORICAL chronicle.
- XIX. ACCOUNT of admiral Lestock's expedition, &c. &c.
- XX. Deaths, marriages, preferments.
- XXI. FOREIGN history.
- XXII. REGISTER of books.

MAP of CARLISLE and the adjacent country, with a prospect of the castle, shewing the approaches of the rebels and of the duke.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St John's Gate.

C O N T E N T S.

<p>A Argument in the senate of <i>Great Lilliput</i> against engaging in the war on the continent 511</p> <p>The <i>Belgians</i> have dealt plainly with <i>Lilliput</i> 512</p> <p><i>Lilliput</i> has no concern with the continent 513</p> <p>No danger of the <i>Belgians</i> making a separate peace 514</p> <p>Too late to think of preserving a single province in the <i>Low Countries</i> 515</p> <p>The queen of <i>Hungruland</i> not able to furnish the number of troops proposed 516</p> <p>—Demands assistance in improper terms 516-7</p> <p>The sinking fund ought to be applyed to improve the naval force of <i>Lilliput</i> 519</p> <p>Articles of the charge against admiral <i>Mathews</i> and his answer 518 to 520</p> <p>—Court martial's sentence against him 557</p> <p>Remarks on the liquid shell 520</p> <p>Supported by experiments <i>ib.</i></p> <p>Conjectures concerning the cause of electricity, by Mr <i>Freke</i> 521</p> <p>An attempt to shew the use of electricity, by Mr <i>Stephenson</i> 522</p> <p>Account of the proceedings against the rebel prisoners at <i>York</i> 523-4-5</p> <p>Preamble to commission granted by the pretender 524</p> <p>Argument of Mr <i>Lockhart</i>, counsel for the rebel prisoners 526</p> <p>Vocabulary of the <i>Lancashire</i> dialect 527</p> <p>Specimen of it 528</p> <p>Account of the young pretenders escape after the battle of <i>Culloden</i> 531-2</p> <p><i>French</i> king's letter for signing <i>Te Deum</i> on the taking <i>Namur</i> 533</p> <p>Order of the vicar general thereon <i>ib.</i></p> <p><i>French</i> king's circular letter to his ambassadors justifying his design on <i>Scotland</i> in 1708. <i>ib.</i></p> <p>——To the Pope 534</p> <p>Account of an extraordinary animal not taken notice of in natural history 534-5</p> <p>Character of lord <i>Balmerino</i> 535</p> <p>Ballad on clever <i>Tom Clinch</i> going to be hang'd 536</p> <p>Parallel between <i>Vaxini</i> and lord <i>Balmerino</i> 537</p>	<p>Antique inscription on a stone in the wall of <i>Naworth</i> garden <i>ib.</i></p> <p>Figure of two antient altars 538</p> <p>An political epigram, by <i>Dryden</i> <i>ib.</i></p> <p>Of ministers of character 539</p> <p>Remarks on the want of cannon, and on the courage of the <i>Hanoverians</i> and <i>Dutch</i> 539, 540</p> <p><i>Argus Centoculi's</i> account of his succeeding <i>Jeffery Broadbottom</i> as the writer of <i>Old England Journal</i> 540</p> <p>Account of the action near <i>Liege</i> from the <i>Gazette</i> extraordinary 540, 541</p> <p>Accounts of it by a <i>Dutch</i>, <i>French</i> and an <i>Austrian</i> officer 543, 544</p> <p>List of the kill'd and wounded from the <i>Gazette</i> 543</p> <p>Of marrying a brother's widow, by a widower 544</p> <p>The difficulty removed 445</p> <p>Mr <i>Smith's</i> account of a monkish inscription rectify'd <i>ib.</i></p> <p>Receipt to cure the bite of a mad dog <i>ib.</i></p> <p>Reasons for mercy to rebels <i>ib.</i></p> <p>Ld <i>Balmerino</i> confused on the stage 547</p>
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P O E T R Y.

<p>A dialogue between a poet and his grand-mother's ghost, by Mr <i>Dunkin</i> 529, 530, 531</p> <p>The beginning of <i>Paradise Lost</i> with three <i>Latin</i> translations. 548-9</p> <p>Epigram on <i>Milton</i> 549</p> <p>Song set to music by Mr <i>Stubley</i>.—A hymn for the thanksgiving day 550</p> <p>To <i>Delia</i>.—A song; in answer to three verses to <i>Felix</i>.—Dr <i>Free's</i> ode to the duke.—Epigra. on a fanatic 551</p> <p>The pretty chambermaid, imitated from <i>Horace</i>.—Two songs on the victory at <i>Culloden</i>, by a gentleman of <i>St Kitt's</i> 552</p> <p>Small-beer.—To Mr <i>Layng</i> on his sermon.--On a late controversy concerning <i>Abraham's</i> offering <i>Isaac</i> 553</p>	<p>HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</p> <p>Of the young pretender's escape 554</p> <p>Proceedings against the rebels <i>ib.</i></p> <p>The <i>British</i> troops landing in <i>France</i> 555</p> <p>List of D. <i>D'Anville's</i> squadron 557</p> <p>Births, marriages, deaths, promotions 558</p> <p>Foreign affairs, reception of the young pretender at the <i>French</i> court 559</p> <p>Register of books 560</p>
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Further EXPLANATION of the MAP of *Carlisle*, annex'd to this Magazine, shewing the Routes of the rebels.

H Their route, after they had forded the *Eden*, to invest *Carlisle*. I To *Stanwix* Bank and cross the *Eden*, to invest *Carlisle*. K To *Brampton* and back again. L — to *Penrith*. M The Road to *Brampton* and *Newcastle*. N — to *Dalkeith* and *Edinburg*. O To *Graitna* and *Annan*. P To *Fingland* and *Bowness*. &c. Q To *Wigton* and *Whitehaven*. R To *Rose Castle*.

See also two sheet Maps, lately publish'd, for a further illustration.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1746.

DEBATE in the Senate of Lilliput, translated into English.

Argument against engaging in the war on the continent. An answer to that in our last.

Sir Wimgul Yegon.

S I R,



THE right hon. gentleman has explained the present state of *Degulia* with so much perspicuity, and recommended the most proper methods of extricating ourselves from the difficulties which at present embarrass us, with so much strength and justness of argument, that as his proposal does not, in my opinion, lie open to any objection, it is likewise not capable of any additional support. I shall therefore not attempt to add to that which is already complete, but content myself with declaring that I second his motion.

Sir Friscan Doodwash.

S I R,

THOUGH I have often found myself seized with surprize at the proposals that have been offered, and the positions maintained in this house, I never felt, on any occasion, a greater astonishment than the right hon. gentleman's proposal has excited.

When I heard the noble lord's letter to the states of *Belgia*, in which he has explained the present condition of our country, with the abilities of a judicious politician, and the openness and integrity of an honest *Lilliputian*,

the conviction, which I felt in my own breast, did not suffer me to doubt that others were affected by it in the same manner, and therefore I did not expect a motion opposite to all the positions established in that letter.

A It is, however, the subject of some pleasing reflections, that a proposal so disadvantageous to the public is not recommended by any specious appearances, which might captivate the fancy, and misguide the judgment. The proposal has, indeed, been so clearly delivered, that it must be without the least difficulty understood, and I hope will be without any difficulty rejected. The subject of this day's debate requires very little premeditation; and therefore the right hon. gentleman, by whom the motion has been made, gave a proof of his judgment, when, in opposition to some members, whose modesty directed them to desire that the committee might be delayed, that they might have time to consider the papers, he declared that they would not appear obscure, or give any man the trouble of very long consideration. This declaration has been incontestably verified; for no second perusal of the papers can be desired; they exhibit, at the first view, to the most negligent attention, all that can ever be discovered in them; they shew us that we are not to expect any assistance from our *Belgian* confederates.

The *Belgians*, to whom I cannot persuade myself to think that we have very great obligations, have however, in

in their answer, given a proof of their openness and sincerity ; for they have not amused us with empty promises, nor flattered us with chimerical hopes ; they have told us, in plain terms, that they despaired of opposing the power of *Blesfescu*, and that what they would not, or durst not do, last year, we are not to imagine they will do now.

This is plainly declared by them ; for they tell our minister, at one time, that the reasons which they have against declaring war, are sufficient to deter them ; and, the next year, that the reasons which hindered them from declaring war before, are now become stronger.

What these reasons are, I suppose no man can fail to conjecture, if it can be called *conjecture*, which is so near to certainty ; their reasons are only their fears, and those fears which were so predominant, while the *Low Countries* were yet unconquered, and it was not known but that either their fortifications, or the allied army might retard the enemy, are certainly not diminished by the observation of the ease with which towns are taken, and provinces overrun, or the remembrance of the dreadful slaughter which was made of our troops in the late battle last year. They who so much dreaded the power of *Blesfescu* when the barrier was yet interposed between her armies and their territories, are very little recovered from their terror by the sound of her cannons roaring on their borders, and sight of her troops waiting for the signal to invade them. They therefore act honestly in confessing their consternation, and in warning us not to expect what they do not intend ever to grant us.

Their conduct in the last year, sufficiently informed us how little they intended to struggle against the power of *Blesfescu*, and how little they hoped to stand against her ; for when they had obliged themselves to send forty thousand men into the field, they contented themselves with fewer, and ten thousand so well selected for the ser-

vice, that, at the fatal battle of last year, as soon as the fire grew hot, and the hiss of bullets began to disturb their tranquillity, they all quitted the field, and left their allies to enquire after the fate of the day ; nor, after so perfidious and reproachful a desertion of their post, did they suffer any punishment, or find any other marks of the resentment of their masters, than a mock enquiry, which ended without punishment, and without justification.

An equal proof, Sir, has been given by them of their zeal, for, what some gentlemen affect to call the *common cause*, in the assistance which we have received from them, for the suppression of the rebellion, which now rages in the remoter parts of our country. It is well known that they sent us troops, whom the articles of a capitulation had disqualified to act against our enemies ; and that, when our distress was at its height, they recalled the ten ships of war which they had lent us, instead of twice the number which we expected from them.

These, Sir, are the allies for whom we are about to drain the last reliques of the wealth of this unhappy, this exhausted kingdom ; for allies, Sir, who have abandoned themselves, are we now about to enter the field against those whom late experience might instruct us, that we cannot hope to conquer, at a time when a civil war is preying upon our bowels, and when there may be danger lest the rebels should seize the capital.

I hope I shall not be suspected of any intention to depress the hopes of my fellow-subjects, by representing the rebels as more formidable than they can truly be accounted. I know that their carrier has been stopped, that their impetuosity has been repressed, and that they are driven back into the extremities of the island ; but there is reason to believe that they are very numerous, and that they may yet embarrass us by new attempts ; and therefore I cannot think it prudent to hazard

hazard our own immediate safety for the sake of those who seem not inclined to do any thing for themselves, and whom we cannot yet persuade to concur with us in the measures necessary for their own security.

Surely if there can ever be a time, in which prudence will direct us to confine our attention to ourselves, it is now arrived ; and if there can be any reason sufficient to determine us against perseverance in a useless and pernicious alliance, we may now quit our agreements, and quit them with, at least, this attestation from mankind, that we persisted longer than any other nation would have done ; that we persisted after repeated neglects, and repeated disappointments ; that we persisted while the least, the most distant hope remained ; that we continued to hope, while any other people would have despaired.

It has been, from my first enquiries into public affairs, my firm and constant opinion, that we are not to embroil ourselves in the disturbances of the continent, but to contract our schemes, and to perplex our thoughts with no other care than how to guard our own island, and secure our own possessions ; and this opinion, founded first, as appeared to me, upon speculative reasons, has been since every hour strengthened by experience, which has taught me, that all our excursions into the continent have ended in the diminution of our wealth, and the loss of our blood ; and that our wealth, and our blood, were lost without the possibility of any advantage to ourselves ; lost in the defence of distant countries, and in pursuance of contracts which ought never to have been made.

But these wild expeditions, as they are never to be defended, are now more than at any other time to be censured and avoided ; for if we once divide our strength, and leave ourselves exposed, What have we to expect but that new rebellions will be excited, and new invasions projected ;

that we shall be attacked where we are weakest, and be destroyed while we are foolishly endeavouring to preserve others from destruction ; to preserve those who disregard themselves?

That it is our interest to weaken the power of *Blefuscu*, and to defeat the dreadful scheme of universal monarchy is easily proved ; but it is not easy to shew by what means this great design can be accomplished. It is however of some use to point out the measures which are certain to fail, since we are not yet able to discover any which are likely to succeed ; for by setting aside those proposals which are hopeless and absurd, we shall in time come nearer to such as are probable and rational.

Among the projects for humbling *Blefuscu*, which reason and experience equally condemn, may be safely numbered every design of attacking her on the side of the *Low Countries*, a seat of war where she has been long found to have insuperable and inexhaustible advantages, and where therefore she always steps forth to call the powers of *Degulia* to the battle.

This superiority, which we have so often felt, and which it might therefore be expected that we should long since have known, arises from the situation of *Blefuscu*, and other advantages, which enable her to maintain armies for one third of the expence which must be paid by *Lilliput*, which is such a disparity of charge, as the superiority of our wealth, when it has been aggrandised by the most exuberant imagination, cannot be supposed able to support ; yet to this enormous, this endless charge, are we condemned, not by any misfortune of our own, not by the danger of an immediate conquest, not by any professed attempt upon our native country, but by the perverseness or insolence of our allies, who, as we are now informed, will make a separate peace, unless we shall consent to persist in an unequal and destructive war.

But can it be true that there is any such danger ? Can it be supposed that those,

those, for whom our treasure has been so lavishly extended, and for whom our blood has been so profusely shed upon the continent, at last threaten us into a blind compliance with their schemes, and enforce their proposals with the terrors of a separate peace? Surely, Sir, we have not continued to squander our riches so long on powers so unworthy of our regard, or stood first in the midst of danger, as champions for such abandoned ingratitude, as that we should have any reason to fear that we should be deserted at last, on the refusal of unreasonable demands, and given up to *Blesfescu* and *Iberia* as the price of the temporary security which a separate peace can give. I should hope, Sir, that we might at least have had higher thoughts of the honour and fidelity of the allies, whom we have so long laboured to support; for I know not any other reason that can incite us to engage in their disputes, but that we imagine them to deserve our friendship; and surely, Sir, there is an end of any such favourable opinion, if it can be suspected that *Aurista* can propose a separate peace, or that the *Belgians* will accept a neutrality.

This position, whether true or false, is, in my opinion, sufficient to overthrow the system which it is produced to support. If there is in reality no danger of the separate peace of *Aurista*, or the neutrality of the *Belgians*, there is, by the confession of the right hon. gentleman, no necessity of those measures, which he has so elaborately recommended, but has recommended only upon that supposition. If what he has alleged be true, if the powers, which are so much obliged to *Lilliput*, dare form schemes of peace or neutrality without her concurrence, it is surely time to leave them to fate, it is time for us to learn the art by which greatness is generally acquired, the art of confining our attention to our own interest and safety. It is time, Sir, to struggle no longer for those who are incurably negligent

of themselves, and to abandon those whom we know to consider us only as their agents, and who, when they can obtain any advantages to themselves, will resign us to the mercy of our enemies, and look upon our destruction with calmness and unconcern.

It is, Sir, reasonably to be hoped that we are not yet become so contemptible, but that we are considered as equally formidable with those whom we have protected, and that the expense of our patronage has not yet sunk us below our clients: we may, therefore, hope that when we shall solicit peace, we shall not be received with less respect than our allies; and why then should not they be threatened in their turn with an exclusive treaty, in which we shall consult only our own advantage, and by which they shall be deprived of that assistance to which they perhaps are indebted for that power which they now threaten to exert against us, and without which they had been already destroyed or enslaved?

I am not, for my part, able to discover why this method should not be practised as well as threatened; for I cannot find upon what principle of prudence we should continue a war in which we cannot hope for success. I have not indeed any reason to imagine that great advantages will be granted us in the treaty; but surely we may reasonably hope more from negotiation than from arms, in the state to which we are now confessedly reduced; and therefore it seems to me more agreeable to the dictates of policy, not to irritate, by continuing the contest, an enemy, whom we cannot hope to conquer, and whose success has already elated him to a contempt of our opposition, and a defiance of our force, and who is likely to grow every year more powerful, and consequently to insist every year upon higher terms.

It is not without indignation, amazement and perturbation, that I reflect on the rapid progress made in

only two campaigns by the arms of *Blefuscu*. To enumerate the towns which they have taken would be useless and unpleasing, their names are well known, and their loss is too recent not to be remembered; yet surely every gentleman in this assembly ought to recount them in his own thoughts, that he may better know the power of the enemy whom we are preparing to encounter, and that he may consider the danger of provoking a nation which overruns provinces in a day, and compels the strongest fortresses to surrender in less time than others employ in drawing trenches round them.

That the greatest part of the *Low-Countries* is now in the hands of the *Blefuscudians* cannot be denied; nor can we doubt that the few towns which yet remain in the hands of our confederates will be taken from them with the same irresistible vigour and dexterity. Nothing, Sir, is more apparent, than that whatever measures shall be taken by us, we can only hope to enter the field long after the *Blefuscudians* have taken possession of the remaining towns; nor can any speed be sufficient to preserve a single province; they will have completed their conquests while we are busied in preparations, and we shall be engaged at length in the hopeless task of regaining that which we could not defend.

Let us, therefore, attentively consider what will be the consequence of the measures now proposed, and enquire with strict impartiality what advantages will arise to us from an obstinate continuance of the present war. We must send, with the utmost expedition, a large body of forces into the *Low Countries*, in expectation that they will be joined by an army of *Belgians*, and enabled by their assistance to stand against the common enemy; but though it should, by a superfluity of candour, and by a partial confidence in our own bravery and conduct, be allow'd that, with the assistance of the *Belgians*, we should be

able to oppose the deluge of war, which has swept towns, and citadels, and provinces before it; that we should be able to stop the progress of *Blefuscu*, and that we might in time weary her into a preference of the solid advantages of peace, to the airy pleasures of conquests and triumphs; yet even this hope cannot justly excite us to hazard our troops, because we have, indeed, no reason to expect that the *Belgians* will dare to join, or to assist us.

It is always known that terror is increased in proportion as the object of terror approaches; and, therefore, it is not to be doubted that the *Belgians*, who have acted hitherto with so much caution and timidity, will, when the armies of *Blefuscu* hover over their territories, be still more afraid of drawing danger upon themselves, and be, therefore, less inclined to give that assistance which they have, indeed, never much encouraged us to hope. What then will be the fate of our army, but that, weak in their numbers, and made still weaker by the discouragement which the failure of their expected succour will naturally produce, they will give themselves up without resistance to the power of *Blefuscu*, or, after such a struggle as the inferiority of their force may yet leave in their power, be either destroyed by the sword, or lost in imprisonment, and, without the possibility of serving the common cause, leave their country naked and defenceless.

That this will be the fate of our unhappy troops who shall be doomed to this impracticable service, that they are sent either to slaughter or captivity, without an opportunity of exerting either art or fortitude; that as soon as they set foot upon the opposite shore they will find themselves friendless and deserted, overpowered, and encompassed, is too evident to require long proof; and, indeed, what we have already heard makes all farther reasoning superfluous; for nothing

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can be added to the force or justness of the letter just now read, which the *Belgians* confess to be unanswerable by their silence, and which must surely discourage all who hear it from involving their country in a new war, from whence we can form no other expectation than that it will impoverish us without encreasing our reputation, and exhaust our blood without securing either our freedom or our property; for it is not pretended that we can hope for success but by the assistance of the *Belgians*, and that we have no reason to imagine that they intend to furnish it, their whole conduct has been sufficient to convince us.

It is, Sir, by no means necessary to recapitulate all their failures, or to run through the whole series of their ignominious and cowardly behaviour; for, without considering the past, their present proceedings afford sufficient evidences of their mean submission; and to what end can it be imagined that a constant intercourse is now kept up between them and the *Blesuscudian* court, but to treat of a neutrality, and to adjust the terms upon which it may be obtained?

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured to evince that we ought not, on any terms, much less those now offered, to engage in a war upon the continent; and, therefore, it is not very necessary that we should take into consideration the terms which have been proposed, since that which should not be done at all is not more or less proper; for absolute negation has no degrees. Yet, that the right honourable gentleman, whom I am now so unfortunate as to think it my duty to oppose, may not imagine that I pass over this part of his argument, because I have no objection to produce against it, I shall likewise examine the conditions offered by our allies, and the means of complying with those conditions, which he has himself proposed.

The condition offered by the Queen

of *Hungruland*, by which she will oblige herself to bring fifty thousand men into the field, is specious and splendid; fifty thousand men are a very numerous body, and may, with the other troops which we are encouraged to expect, make a very formidable opposition to the greatest monarch. But though I cannot undertake to support my opinion by any direct or uncontrovertible proof, I cannot easily prevail upon myself to believe that her majesty will find it easy to bring fifty thousand soldiers into the *Low Countries*. We know the state in which she ascended the throne, we know the wars with which she has been long harrassed, and we know how unfortunate her arms have lately been; all these battles must have weakened her, and the three which she has lately lost must have shatter'd her best troops. We are told, indeed, that her dominions are croud-ed with men; and that this position was once true, sufficiently appears from the long wars which she has, contrary to the general expectation of the world, been able to support; but it cannot but be true likewise, that the superfluity of their numbers must be lessened, and, therefore, I cannot but doubt whether fifty thousand men will be easily supplied.

But, not to enquire longer after that which a longer enquiry will not clear, I cannot, Sir, conceal my dissatisfaction at the expression which was used to enforce the subsidy required. We are told, in terms of more plainness than decency, that the *Q. of Hungruland* insists upon the sum proposed. By what right, unless the right of long prescription be admitted, our allies can insist upon our money, I am at a loss to comprehend; nor can I conceive any title that she can have, beyond the universal claim of compassion. The war is apparently more for her benefit than for ours; and she can only, if she will impartially consider the affair, insist that

that we should pay her for the honour of assisting her; that we should pay her for the privilege of wasting our blood for her security, and of obstructing our commerce for the advancement of her power. These, Sir, appear to me to be demands on which no monarch ever insisted before, and which, I hope, it will not be thought enough barely to insist, without producing better reasons than have yet been offered. If our allies once learn to insist upon unreasonable conditions, and find that nothing but to insist is necessary, I know not where they will have the kindness or the decency to stop. The Q. of *Hungruland* may insist another year upon a larger sum; she may then insist upon a subsidy, without supplying us with men, or she may insist upon the privilege of employing those men in her own particular service: nor can I find, Sir, that on whatever she shall insist, we shall have a right to blame her more than ourselves.

If it be thought expedient to enter into a war in which, tho' all is hazarded, nothing can be gained, let us at least preserve that dignity, which we may justly claim, among those whose quarrel we are to fight; let us not sink into dependence on those whom we preserve from the encroachments of others; let us not suffer ourselves to invite insults, by bearing them from those whom our riches have made insolent, and whom our force has made secure; while it shall be our misery to continue the war as principals in the hazard, let us not be considered as inferior in point of honour; since honour is the only reward which we can hope to gain, even though we should, against all probability, defeat our enemies.

This honour, Sir, airy as it is, must be purchased with those remains of treasure, which a long series of folly has left us; we are indeed flattered with a declaration, that no new tax shall be imposed upon us for the prosecution of these new measures;

(*Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1746.)

but that the produce of the sinking or *reducing* fund shall be applied to the present service. I know not how much the selfish and narrow-thoughted, who confine their regard to the present time, may be affected by this argument; but to me it appears of very small importance, whether we are to pay this year or the next, which is the only difference between money raised by a new tax, and money arising from a diversion of the *reducing* fund from its original purpose. For the money must be some time paid, and what is not discharged by the *reducing* fund must issue from a new tax, or from the longer continuance of those now imposed; nor can I think it more equitable to impose the burthen of our measures upon our posterity, than upon those by whom they are contrived.

That the *reducing* fund may, in the day of public distress, be very properly diverted; that the payment of old debts may be delayed, when they can only be discharged by contracting new, I have not any intention to deny; nor can it be doubted but the time is now arrived, in which such diversions may be just and expedient; but I was not wholly without hopes, that this fund, which was originally devoted to our country, would have been always employed in such services as are uncontrovertibly useful; and that, whenever its first appropriation should be violated, it would have appeared that the change was made with the same design as the first institution was established: I therefore expected that, instead of making use of this important deposit for the support of armies on the Continent, we should have expended it, in times like these, to increase and improve our naval force, that force which nature has put into our hand, that force from which our wealth arises, and by which only it can be secured; that force which makes us feared and courted, and with the diminution of which we must sink into contempt.

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This is the force which we ought to put in action, and for the exertion of this only shall I willingly see the payment of a million suspended; but since no such measures are designed, since it is proposed that we should enter into a war, which can, in my opinion, produce only calamity and disgracc, I cannot but declare that I shall oppose the present scheme, till I am convinced by other reasons than I have yet heard; which, when they are produced, I will candidly examine, and to which, if they outweigh my objections, I shall gladly yield.

Account of these Debates to be continued.

ARTICLESⁿ of the Charge against Admiral MATTHEWS, and his Answer.

1st. **T**HAT during the time the combined fleets of France and Spain continued in view, viz. from the 8th to the 13th of Feb. 1743, he did not summon a council of war, contrary to the constant practice, and in breach of his duty.

Answer. That the holding or not holding councils of war is left to the discretion of the commander in chief, and not required by any rule or order in the navy.

2^d. That he did not appoint proper night signals for the fleet's bringing to, and keeping in a line of battle, engaging, giving and leaving off chace, &c. particularly, that on the night of the tenth of Feb. 1743, no signal was appointed to bring to, by which the windward-most ships would have bro't to first, or to keep the line, although his majesty's fleet was bearing down on the enemy.

Answer. That he made and appointed all the signals which he had ever received from the flags he had serv'd under; and that a signal, by which the windward-most ships would have bro't to first, wou'd not have been necessary, if Mr *Lestock* and his division had been in a line a-breast, as they ought to have been, because there would have been no ship for him to run foul on.

3^d. That in the morning of the 11th he sailed away with the center of the fleet, altho' *Lestock's* and *Rowley's* divisions were to the windward several miles, and the former astern; by which y^e said divisions had not time to come up and close the order of battle, and the distance be-

tween them and the center was increased, the latter still bearing down to the enemy, tho' the admiral sent a message to Mr *Lestock*, acquainting him that he would lie by.

Answer. Acknowledges that *Lestock's* division was on the morning of the 11th 6 miles to windward, and *Rowley's* a little to windward and a-head; declares he did not begin to sail till Mr *Lestock* was under sail also; and that he did not make such way as to increase the distance between them, but often yaw'd the ship to and fro, to give him time to come up; and absolutely denies that he sent the message mentioned in the charge.

4th. That on the morning of the 11th of Feb. the fleet not being formed in order of battle, pursuant to the signal, but the center being so separate from *Lestock's* and *Rowley's* divisions, as above, he made the signal to engage, affording thereby an opportunity to the enemy of drawing the fleet to join battle at a disadvantage, by stretching to the southward, and gaining the wind.

Answer. Admits he made the signal to engage, as set forth in the charge; but alledges that the line not being formed was caused by Mr *Lestock's* behaviour, who did not give orders to his captains to keep station over night, nor continue sail the next morning; and that he could not delay the signal to engage, without suffering the enemy to elude an engagement, the French being then edging away, and the Spaniards crowding to join them.

5th and 6th. That he attacked the enemy, contrary to the 19th article of the fighting instructions, irregularly, and to great disadvantage.

Answer. That he conformed to this article as long as it was in his power, and that he was at length necessitated either to depart from it, or not to engage at all, by Mr *Lestock's* ill conduct; and that it appeared to him absolutely necessary to engage as he could, in hopes to weaken the enemy before they were joined by the *Brest* squadron, then hourly expected, which would greatly have endanger'd his majesty's navy, and that this junction was thereby effectually prevented.

7th. That after the engagement was begun, he deserted the *Marlborough* when she was pressed by the enemy; and after she was disabled, sent no ship to her assistance, which it was in his power to have done, keeping back from the fight with his whole division, contrary to duty, &c.

Answer. That his ship being disabled, he judged it proper to put himself in a condition to make sail a-head, and leave the 7 sail of *Spanish* ships to Mr *Lestock's* division, which he insists he was at liberty to do, the admiral commanding in chief not being tyed down to any particular station. That he did not desert the *Marlbro'*, till he was in danger of her coming on board of him, which, considering the swell, might have been fatal to them both; and that he then ordered the *Dorsetshire* to assist her, who accordingly engaged the *Real* till she bore away; and that he afterwards gave the *Marlborough* such assistance as he could, tho' she did not make proper signals of distress.

8th. That no more than 5 of the *Spanish* ships engaged within gun shot, 3 of which were disabled by the *Norfolk*, *Berwick*, and *Marlborough*; and that although he had it in his power so to have disposed of the rest of his fleet, as utterly to have destroyed the said 5 ships, yet he suffered 4 of them to escape by withdrawing from the engagement with 14 ships under his command: and that he did not direct them to join in battle, nor did he punish those captains who failed in their duty, or appoint others in their room.

Answer. Denies that no more than 5 of the *Spanish* ships engaged, and insists there were ten; says, he cannot understand the assertion in the charge, that he might have disposed the ships of his division, so as to have destroy'd 5 ships; but blames *Lestock* for not stopping the 4 which run away; and absolutely denies that he connived at any breach of duty in the captains.

9th. That he sent the fire-ship to burn the *Spanish* admiral's ship without allowing the captain sufficient time to prime, or covering or conducting her while she performed that service, by which neglect the fire-ship was lost without damage to the enemy.

Answer. Denies the whole charge, for that he himself gave preparatory orders to the captain of the fire-ship at 9 in the morning, and sent orders to capt. *Burris* to cover her, but that the capt. of the fire-ship neglected his signals, and blew up too soon.

10th. That soon after the fire-ship blew up, he caused the signal for the line of battle to be hauled down, and the signal to give over chace to be hoisted, leaving a 60 gun ship which had struck to the *Berwick* to be retaken with 20 of her men, and one of her lieutenants on

board; that he ply'd to windward the whole night of the 11th, to avoid the enemy, without sending cruizers to observe the motions of their fleet, so that in the morning of the 12th he was 5 or 6 leagues to windward of it.

Answer. That he was obliged to wear, to prevent putting the fleet into confusion, and to make the signal for leaving off chace, to prevent a separation of the fleet: that the enemy's 60 gun ship's being retaken was inevitable, as she was totally disabled, and there was neither time nor wind to take her in tow; nor did he hear that the said ship had been taken till the next morning; that he stood to the northward to keep between the enemy and *Toulon*; and denies that he ply'd to windward to avoid the enemy, and alledges that he could not send out cruizers without exposing them to be taken, the enemy's ships being clean, and his own foul.

11th. On the 12th being in pursuit of the enemy's fleet, which retreated not in order of battle, and perceiving the *Spanish* squadron a-head, and to leeward of their confederates, 4 of them, one being the admiral's ship, appearing to be disabled, and the latter in tow, the night being moon-light, the weather favourable, and his majesty's fleet having the weather-gage, and being able to have kept in sight of the enemy, by making more sail, as they appeared less and less perceptible, or shortening sail, as the whole fleet came up, he nevertheless brought to with the whole fleet under his command, and suffered the enemy then flying to escape.

Answer. Acknowledges that during the chace, on the 12th, most of the *Spanish* ships were to leeward of the *French*, and that they did not appear to be in a regular line; that the *Spanish* admiral was in tow, and the *Poder* disabled; but denies there were any more in that condition; admits that he gave over chace, but alledges, as his reasons for so doing, that on his sending out a ship of his squadron, the *French* bore away, and stood for the *Spaniards*, who were then 4 leagues distant from him; that several of his own ships were disabled, all of them foul, that he gained little on the enemy the whole day, and that he thought it better in these circumstances to bring to, than to suffer himself to be drawn down the Streights, and abandon the coast of *Italy*, which he had orders to preserve, next to the destruction of the enemy's fleet, and against which there was a formidable embarkation intended by *France*.

France and Spain, of which he had received advice from the *British* minister at *Paris*, and otherwise.

12th. That as his majesty's fleet drew near to the enemy on the 12th, they disabled the 60 gun ship which had been taken by the *Berwick*, and retaken by the *French*, upon which he sent capt. *Norris* to burn her, whereas she might have been preserved for the king's use, by sending a frigate with her to *Minorca*, especially as she had many valuable stores on board, and her fore and mizen masts standing.

Answer. Admits that tho' he might have saved this ship, yet he burnt her, but denies it to have been a breach of duty, tho' it was a sacrifice of his private interest.

13th. That he gave the signal for giving over chace on the 13th, when Mr *Lestock* had given the signal for seeing 20 sail of the enemy, and at the same time was gaining on them very fast, having the weather-gage and a fresh gale, which would have obliged the enemy to fight, or have given up their lame ships.

Answer. Admits the signal for seeing several ships, but the number does not remember; and that Mr *Lestock* might gain upon them; but affirms that no person in his ship could see them even from his mast head; but if they had, he would not have pursued them for the reasons above, and declares that by this conduct he saved *Italy*, which was of more importance to the common cause than the taking the *Real*, which was all that could be expected from continuing the chace.

14th and 15th. That he had been guilty of many breaches of duty, and was the principal cause of the miscarriage of the fleet.

Answer. That he is not conscious to any such breaches of duty, and hopes to prove by his witnesses that he was not the principal cause of such miscarriage.

Mr URBAN,

If you please to put the following Remarks on the *Liquid Shell* into your next Magazine, you will do good service to the public.

I am, Sir, &c.

Some REMARKS on the boasted LIQUID SHELL.

THE news-papers having frequently repeated a long advertisement in praise of the *Liquid Shell*, as a powerful dissolvent for the stone and gravel, I thought it of importance to enquire, by proper tryals, whether it had that boasted efficacy or not; and, if not, to caution people against throwing away their

money, and hazarding their lives, by the use of an unefficacious medicine.

Having, therefore, procured some of the *Liquid Shell*, which is a clear transparent liquor, I put into it a human stone formed in the urinary passages, upon which a very white sediment precipitated; and there was the like white sediment when a few drops, of spirit of hartshorn were dropped into some of the same liquor; which fully proves that it was in both cases the lime of burnt shell, and not the parts of the dissolved stone, as is pretended; for there was no stone put in with the spirit of hartshorn. Besides, this precipitated matter is much too white to be any part of dissolved stones.

And, as a farther proof that it is only the powder of burnt shell, if it is dried after the lixivious salt is washed out of it, and is then burnt in the bole of a red-hot tobacco-pipe, it will be found not to be volatile, but fixed as lime is, tho' burnt long in an intense fire; whereas the human stone is volatile, and flies away in a great heat.

And, whereas it is said in the advertisement, "That, if a stone be put into a vial of the *Liquid Shell*, in a moderate sand heat, it will in a few hours be dissolved or broken to pieces:" On the contrary, it has been found, that, on putting human stones, of different degrees of hardness, into a vial of the *Liquid Shell*, they have not been dissolved, nor broken in pieces, tho' they continued in that state, not a few hours only, but many days; the last four hours of which time, the vial of *Liquid Shell* was put into scalding-hot water, a tryal which it is in every one's power to make; some very soft kinds of stone or gravel may indeed be thus dissolved in almost any liquor, even in water.

Some of this *Liquid Shell* being evaporated to dryness, there remained a small quantity of lixivious salt, probably of soap lye, the proportion of which in the *Liquid Shell* is but small, and it is accordingly very mildly pungent to the taste. And indeed its not dissolving the stones which were put into it, proves the proportion of soap lye to be very small; for soap lye is known to be a powerful dissolvent of these stones.

Hence we see how very improbable it is, that this *Liquid Shell*, "given every four hours in the quantity of 70 drops in a dose," should have any efficacy to dissolve stones in the body. And if it is considered as a lime-water, which seems to be the principal part of it, three pints of lime-water a day, with a considerable quantity of soap, have been found necessary to be taken, in order to any probability of success (as may be seen in the *Edinburgh Medical Essays*) so that the quantity of soap lye in this *Liquid Shell* is too small to have any considerable effect.

As to the white sediment which is seen in the urine of persons who take this medicine, that is owing to the lime which is in it; for, let any one take lime, which is absolutely slacked, so as to have no dissolving efficacy in it, and they will find the like limy sediment in their urine.

An ABSTRACT of An Essay to shew the Cause of ELECTRICITY, and why some things are non-electricable, in which is also considered its Influence in the Blasts on human Bodies, in the Blights on Trees, in the Damps in Mines, and as it may affect the sensitive Plant, &c. By J. FREKE, Surgeon, F. R. S.

THE author, with respect to the cause of electricity, observes, that the electrical fire and force cannot arise from any of the Apparatus; because, nothing can send out of it a quantity of matter, but there must be less of that matter remaining; whereas, the ball of glass, &c. after ever so many experiments, remains undiminished, and as fit for the same use as at first.

He therefore supposes this fire and force to be produced from the air, which is universally impregnated with it; fire being, according to the most ancient and able philosophers, the active principle in the animal and vegetable world, and esteemed the *pabulum vitæ*, from its rubefying the blood in respiration; for, as a small quantity of burning or corrosive spirit, which would kill, if taken alone, may be safely administered in a proper quantity of water, tho' every particle of the water be impregnated with it; so the fire of this lower region may be safely respired, when dispersed or diffused in the air, as a kind of menstruum. And,

He supposes that electrical experiments do nothing more than collect this fire, the particles of which, he thinks, have as great a propensity to adhere to each other as the different arrangements in all natural bodies; visible in gems, water, the various strata of the earth, &c. And therefore, upon inviting these fiery particles to a closer contact than when dispersed in their natural state, a kind of lightening is produced, of a force proportioned to the number of these fiery particles, which are brought together.

These fiery particles, he imagines, are collected from the air, by violently grinding or rubbing it between the hand and tube, or the glass ball and cushion, &c. as a rope, or waxed thread, by swiftly sliding through the hands will burn them; a greater number of fiery particles being then ground in between the hand and rope, than come together when left to float in the air.

And, supposing the ball or tube to be once enveloped with a quantity of these fiery particles, so accumulated and moving round them with the utmost velocity, these sparks are no more at liberty

to move in another direction than the sparks from a knife-grinder's wheel, which pursue each other quite round it.

The author corroborates these notions, by observing that, as electrical experiments do not succeed in damp weather, the watry particles in the air may prevent the lambent flame from uniting by the friction.

The natural cohesion of fire, and this propensity of its particles to unite, he proves from the snuff of a candle newly blown out, over which, if a flame be held, it will descend down the smoke; and light it at a very considerable distance; in the wandering fires seen during great storms of wind; and in tempests at sea, which he supposes to be the elementary fire forced together in greater quantities, by the violent motion of the air.

The author then remarks, that the phenomenon of electricity could never have been discovered, if there had been no such things as non-electrics; because this fire would have been diffused as fast as collected, if not repelled and confined by something which would not receive it; and thence takes occasion to enquire, why certain bodies have this property.

Having before supposed fire to be the cause both of animal and vegetable life, he concludes that, whatever ceases to be in a state of life, or increase, is incapable of them, and remains a meer *caput mortuum*, as bees-wax and silk, which are only excrements of animals, and not intended for increase or addition; and all resinous bodies likewise are produced by art from plants, which in a state of nature and vegetable life had nothing in them but their unaltered juice, and those may therefore be supposed not to be in a natural state, nor capable of increase as vegetables. These substances he acknowledges to be the most inflammable in nature; but supposes this quality to be caused by their being fitly adapted to serve as a pabulum, through which this element passes; for that, if wax had any inherent fire, a lighted candle turned downwards would not go out.

With respect to the manner in which electrical fire kindles inflammable compositions, he supposes that it passes from the sphere or tube in a diverging state, and that all bodies electrified are not only shut up in a covering of this electric matter, about half an inch thick, but that every part of the electrified body, how large or weighty soever it may be,

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is pervaded by this lambent flame; and a more than ordinary quantity of this fire being thus crouded together and confined by its natural cohesion, and the celerity it is spirally driven on with, it is no wonder that it should break out at the first door opened for its passage from this tortured state, nor that at this passage it should be sufficient to kindle inflammable spirits.

As to the electrical attraction and repulsion, he supposes these phenomena to be caused by the fiery attraction mentioned above, and illustrated by the candle, and that the reason why the leaf-gold, and other light materials (which he supposes to have fire in them) are attracted, is the invitation they receive from the curling effluvia to a closer contact; and when it has received as much as the former can give it, its invitation ceases till it has parted with what it had to its neighbours, and then it is again invited as before.

As to the snap which is heard when the electrical fire passes away, all sounds are occasioned only by the different modification of the air, and therefore he thinks it natural to suppose, that, as the smacking of a whip is caused by the smart stroke at the point of it on the air, so in this case the air is agitated in the same manner, by breaking the continuity of it, whereby the sound is perceived.

What has been already advanced concerning the instantaneous passage of the electrical fire through every thing to which it is applied, accounts also for a great number of unelectrified persons, who are joined by holding each a piece of iron wire between them, receiving a violent concussion at the same instant when one of them touches the electrified iron.

The author concludes this Treatise by the following observations.

That the universal compulsive power, called by the ancients the *Anima Mundi*, seems, by these electrical experiments, to be fire, of which some things also appear to have more and some less, as they are placed where more or less is offered to them, and are in their own nature more or less capable of receiving it; supposing therefore the sensitive plant to have more than any other thing, it must necessarily impart some of this fire to whatever touches it, and its leaves must hang in a languid state till it has recovered from the air a quantity of this spirit, equal to that which it lost: To exemplify this, if a small tree in a pot

be placed upon a cake of resin and electrified, the leaves will be erected, and appear turgid; but the moment a single leaf is touched, the whole tree falls, and becomes languid.

That the direction of the *Farina Fœcundans*, which is formed in plants and flowers, to the *matrix* of that or a neighbouring plant or flower, may be likewise accounted for, by supposing that both the *matrix* and *farina* are impregnated with more of this fire than any other part of the plant; for, in that case, those fiery particles, by their propensity to unite, mentioned above, must cause these parts to be mutually attracted, and to continue so closely connected as they are constantly found to be in their proper station. As a proof that the *forina* of one flower may impregnate the *matrix* of another, the author relates that he had himself observed a male flower begotten betwixt a pink and sweet-william.

That the electrical fire, which is diffused thro' the atmosphere, adds an energy, and penetrating quality to it, and therefore may affect animals with what is called a *blast*, by passing through the pores, and carrying with it a load of putrid vapours and effluvia, arising from the salts of dead insects, &c. and that trees, &c. may likewise be blighted in the same manner, and the shrivelled leaves, becoming a proper *nidus*, may only invite the insects, which are commonly supposed to be the cause of the blight.

* * AS this Essay bids fair to account for Electricity, another author, Mr *David Stephenson*, has endeavoured to shew its use for the cure of several diseases, in a learned and elaborate Treatise, entitled, *A new mechanical practice of physick*; which also contains directions for changing the constitution of the air at any time and place, so as to operate in such a manner as best suits with the structure and indications of the body, and the organs of respiration, by which those diseases which are caused by the different qualities of the air, may be cured; and also for improving and extending the use of the cold and hot baths. The whole founded upon the most incontestable truths of natural philosophy, the laws of motion, the animal œconomy, and the experience of all ages; illustrated with copper plates.—But this work we shall give a more particular account of in the next *Miscellaneous Correspondence*. N° VII.

Account of the Proceedings in trying the Rebel Prisoners at York.

ON the 2d the court sat at our castle for the trial of the rebels.

P R E S E N T,

Lord Irwin,	Sir Wm Wentworth
Ld Ch. Baron Parker	Mark Braithwaite,
Sir Tho. Burnet	LL.D.
Sir Tho. Dennison	Rev. Jaques Sterne,
Mr Baron Clarke	LL.D.
Sir Wm St Quintin	Rev. Sam. Baker, D.D.
Sir Rowland Winn	Wm Herring, Esq;
John Reed, Esq; Ld	John Knottesford, Esq;
Mayor of this City.	Mr Francis Wood.

David Rowe was first brought to the bar, and pleaded guilty; and then Wm Conolly, who pleaded not guilty: When the following gentlemen were sworn upon the jury.

Mr Joen Hatfield of Hatfield
William Hoole of Tinsley
Sam. Stainforth of Attercliff-cum-Darnal
Mathew Charlton of Hooton-Roberts
John Ball of Ashton
John Nodder of Eccleshall
Robert Wild of Wickersley
Gilbert Roberts of Sheffield
Richard Bingley of Bolton-upon-Dearne
Benjamin Broomer of Rotherham
Timothy Rhodes of Brompton Byerley
Jonathan Gautrefs of Wath.

who brought in their verdict guilty.

On the 3d the court being sat, Ben. Mason was brought to the bar, who pleaded guilty; next Charles Robinson, who pleaded not guilty; but upon trial he was found guilty by the jury. Then James M'Lachlan, John M'Lachlan, John Beaton, James Creighton, Jn Flint, and Alexander Goodbrand, were severally brought to the bar, and all pleaded guilty. Tho. M'Gennis pleaded not guilty; but was found guilty upon his trial; as was also David Ogilvie, but the latter was recommended by the jury for mercy, on account of his youth. The next call'd on, were John Porteous and John M'Quin, who pleaded guilty. Wm Crosby was tried next, and found guilty. As was also James Reid, a Scotch piper, but he was recommended to the court for mercy, by the jury.

On the 4th Sir David Murray, Bart. (committed on his own confession, for being engaged in the rebels service at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden, and apprehended at Whitby, as he was endeavouring to make his escape in disguise) was brought to the bar, and pleaded guilty; as did also Alex. Steele, John Cruikshanks, James Thompson, Archibald Kennedy, and Charles Gordon. John Long was called up next, who

pleaded not guilty; and it appearing that he was only a menial servant, employ'd by Mr Stratton, to whom he was an assistant in carrying medicines to the castle of Carlisle, and that he did not act as a surgeon's mate of the rebel army, he was acquitted.——Then Alex. Parker, David Webster, Wm Smith, James Webster, and Wm Hunter, were brought to the bar, who all pleaded guilty; James M'Auley was tried next and found guilty; John M'Gregor, Peter Campbell, John Gaddes, John Walker. Matthew Matthews, and John Scot pleaded guilty. James Sparkes was brought to the bar, and having pleaded not guilty, the following gentlemen were sworn upon the jury.

Mr Henry Wilkinson of Rotherham
Samuel Kirk of Kimberworth
Richard Tyas of Rotherham,
Thomas Acklam of Dringhoe
John Olds of Ryse
John Hardy of Winestead
John Hart of South-Dalton
William Elliot of Walkington
William Nelson of Newbald
John Foster of Southburn
Christopher Layburn of Nafferton;
Robert Harwood of Walkington

who brought in their verdict guilty: It was proved in the course of this trial, that when the rebels were on their march towards Derby, he went a mile and half out of town to meet them, conducted them in, shewed them to their quarters, and directed them particularly to Mr Meynel's, and other houses (Vol. 15. p. 709) which they plundered. Michael Brady was tried next, and found guilty; he was a serjeant of the Manchester regiment. His trial lasted three hours, in which it was proved, that he acted in that character at Macclesfield, and other places but deserted from them at Manchester, on their return; he behaved with great insolence in the course of the trial. Then Robert Stewart, Gilbert Barclay, Archibald Paton, Wm Grant, and John Barnaghy, were severally call'd to the bar, who all pleaded guilty.

On the 6th came on at the castle, before the Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr Baron Clarke, and other gentlemen named in the special commission, the trial of George Hamilton, a rebel officer, who pleaded not guilty. Mr Lockhart, his counsel, observ'd, 'That the unhappy gentleman at the bar would not give the court the trouble of hearing any evidence to disprove the charge; but, as reports had gone about the kingdom to his prejudice, representing

him as being guilty of particular acts of cruelty and barbarity to the king's subjects, he had put himself upon his trial in order to remove those aspersions.—It appeared that he was a captain in Col. *John Roy Stuart's* regiment, that he was in the rebels service before the battle of *Preston Pans*, and that he came into *Edinburgh* with the young chevalier, who seem'd to repose in him a particular confidence. A soldier, who was taken prisoner at *Preston Pans*, deposed, 'That he and several other prisoners, as well wounded as not, were put together in the *Canon-gate* church at *Edinburgh*; that Mr *Hamilton*, came to them there; and ask'd him and several others to list into the pretender's service, telling them, *That they had served the elector of H—— long enough*; and, with his sword drawn, threaten'd to cut him and others to pieces if they did not list.' Others proved, 'that he wore a white cockade, and appeared sometimes in Highland dress, a hussar's cap, broad-sword, and pistols; that he behaved as captain of hussars on the parade at *Carlisle*, when the pretender came there; that he levy'd the excise, land tax, and other cels; that he march'd into *England* as far as *Derby*, and in their retreat towards *Clifton* quarter'd at a small village, where he order'd his servant to take care of his portmanteau, which had a small box tied upon the top of it. This box a countryman took an opportunity of cutting off, carried it away, and hid it in a stone delph [*quarry*] for some days; upon opening it afterwards, he found therein Mr *Hamilton's* commission from the young chevalier as a captain, and another as deputy quarter-master general: 'The preamble runs thus, *G——s P—— of W——s, R——t of E——gl——d, &c. To our true and well-beloved George Hamilton, Esq; greeting. We reposing full confidence in your courage, loyalty, and good conduct, &c.* There was also another paper, containing the form of the oath to be taken by all such who should list into the rebels service; wherein, besides swearing to be true to the pretender, and his successors, they also abjured his majesty King *George*. These, and several other papers, with the pocket books in which they were contain'd, were carried by the evidence who took them to Mr *Kindrick*, one of the bailiffs of *Wigan*, and Mr *Walmsley* a justice of

peace for *Lancashire*, and sent by them to the Duke of *Newcastle*.'—An evidence, who was their guide in their retreat, and who was forced into that service at *Hay*, declared, 'That the prisoner threaten'd to hang him up, if he led them wrong: that he (*Hamilton*) was taken prisoner at the skirmish of *Clifton*, by one of the Queen of *Hungary's* hussars (as the evidence expressed it) who wounded him in the head and shoulders: That upon searching him there was a pocket book found upon him, containing memorandums of publick money by him received, and several items of expences for the service of the rebels, particularly upwards of three pounds for levy money.'

The lord chief baron gave a short charge to the jury, in which he told them, that the evidence was so plain and clear, and as the prisoner at the bar had not attempted to make any defence, he thought it needless to trouble them with a recapitulation of what had been offer'd; whereupon they immediately brought in their verdict, guilty.

John Balantine pleaded not guilty. It appear'd, that he had acted as a piper in Capt. *James Stewart's* company in Lord *George Murray's* regiment. But several witnesses proving 'that he was forced into the service, by a party of the rebels, who took him by violence out of his bed, threaten'd to stab him if he did not go with them, and not allowing him time even to put on his cloaths; and that afterwards they plac'd a guard over him to prevent his escape; and several other circumstances appearing also in his favour, the jury acquitted him;' upon which the poor fellow was in such a transport of joy, that he threw up his bonnet to the very roof of the court, and cry'd out, *My lords and gentlemen, I thank you! Not guilty! Not guilty! Not guilty! pray God bless King George for ever, I'll serve him all the days of my life*; and immediately ran out into the castle yard, with his irons on, took up a handful of channel water, and drank his majesty's health.

As soon as *Balantine's* trial was over, Sir *Thomas Parker* and Mr *Baron Clarke* withdrew, and Sir *Thomas Burnet*, and Sir *Thomas Dennison* took their seats; when *Charles Webster* was brought to the bar, and pleaded not guilty. It appear'd 'That he was taken prisoner by some country people, who found him straying in a field alone, with his arms

And ammunition about him : That he confess'd to them he had been forced into the rebel service, upon which they confin'd him ; and that during his confinement, being told the rebels were coming that way, he answer'd, they might go where they would, for he would never join them more." And there being nothing against him but his own confession, he was acquitted.

Nicholas Karr was next try'd, It appear'd, " That he was a piper in *Glenbucket's* regiment, in which station he was prov'd to have acted by several witnesses till the arrival of the rebel army at *Carlisle*, where he deserted from them ; and that from thence the regiment marched to *Derby*, and back again to *Carlisle* without any piper, and on their return found him there ; but it appearing that he was originally forced into the rebels service, by a party who broke into his house, and threatened to stab him, if he did not go with them ; and many other circumstances being in his favour, the jury acquitted him.

James Main, *Wm Dempsey*, *George Mills*, *George Boyde*, who was a servant of Lord *Kilmarnock's* 15 years, *Alex. McLean*, *John McLean*, *Peter Hay*, *John Duncan*, *Peter McDonald*, *Angus McDonald*, *Alex. Nichols*, *John Emsworth*, *Simon M Kenzy*, *Wm Barclay*, *James Wisbart*, *Wm Stephens*, and *John Bartlett*, pleaded guilty. And then the court adjourned till the next morning.

On the 7th Sir *David Murray*, Capt. *George Hamilton*, and 45 more of the rebels, who had either been convicted or pleaded guilty, were brought to the bar to receive judgment. Lord Chief Baron *Parker* address'd himself to them in a very pathetic speech. He then pronounced that sentence which the law required of him, see p. 361.

The condemn'd prisoners being withdrawn, *Edw. Clavering*, *Wm Hay*, *Wm Farrier*, *Daniel Fraser* (a Highlander, who not understanding *English*, spoke by an interpreter) and *Angus Campbell*, pleaded guilty.

Then *Duncan Stuart* was brought up to the bar, and having pleaded not guilty, the following gentlemen were sworn upon the jury.

Mr Benjamin Boomer of Rotherham
Timothy Rhodes of Brampton Byerley
Mr Jonathan Gautrofs of Wath
Henry Wilkinson of Rotherham
Samuel Kirk of Kimberworth
John Hardy of Winestead
Joseph Steer of Sheffield
Richard Tyas of Rotherham
Thomas Acklam of Dringhoe

John Olds of Ryfe
John Hart of South Dalton
Wm Elliot of Walkington.

On the trial it appeared " That the prisoner, *Duncan Stuart*, was a soldier in *Roy Stuart's* regiment ; that he marched with the rebels to *Derby* ; and that he mounted guard at *Carlisle*, when besieged by the D. of *Cumberland*, where he was taken prisoner." In his defence several witnesses were called, who deposed, " That he lived in a district of the Highlands called *Strathband* and *Garantelly* near *Dunkeld*, which district could raise about 350 men able to bear arms, out of which only one man joined the rebels voluntarily ; but that a body of about 100 of the *Frasiers*, a clan of which Lord *Lovat* is chief, armed with guns, bayonets, and swords, came into that part of the country, where they entered the villages, and forced all the men able to bear arms, to go along with them, on pain of burning their houses ; that all the men so collected were shut up every night, and a guard placed over them, to prevent their desertion, till they reached *Edinburgh*, where they were drawn out and regimented ; that a serjeant having deserted at *Moffat*, Col. *Roy Stuart* swore, if he was apprehended he would shoot him with his own hand at the head of his regiment." His witnesses being cross examined, it appear'd, " that he might have left the rebels as they had done, having all deserted, and that deserters who were retaken were not punished, only were strictly guarded ; that tho' he once, near *Ashburne*, threw down his gun in sight of the regiment, and said he would go no farther, (whereupon he had a guard set over him for a few hours) yet that he afterwards took his arms again, and acted as a soldier." The jury thereupon brought in their verdict, guilty.

Alexander Scot, and *Wm Scott*, were brought up next, being both charged in the same indictment, who also pleaded not guilty.

They both appeared to have been soldiers in *Roy Stuart's* regiment. One evidence deposed " he saw them walking in *Carlisle* with guns, during the Duke of *Cumberland's* besieging it, and that they belong'd to *Roy Stuart's* regiment, as he himself did, but that he could not say he ever saw them mount guard ; and tho' they were in the same regiment, and the evidence marched in it to *Derby* and back again,

gain, he could not say that he ever saw them 'till their return to *Carlisle*; and that the reason he knew them to belong to *Roy Stuart's* regiment was, because he saw the regiment draw up and they were in it, but he could not say in what part.' Another evidence was very clear, "that he saw them both mount guard in *Carlisle*, whilst in possession of the rebels." The prisoners call'd no witnesses in their favour; but as there were only two produced against them, and as the law requires two credible witnesses to convict a man of high treason, their counsel endeavoured to invalidate the evidence of the first witness; but their testimony appearing satisfactory to the jury, they brought in their verdict, guilty.

Daniel Duffe, and *David Wilkie* were next call'd up. Their defence was, "That they were forc'd into the rebellion:" but tho' their evidences proved they were originally forced, yet they could not give sufficient proof of the continuance of that force; for to clear a man of high treason in these circumstances it is not sufficient to prove that he was originally forced into such service, but he must also prove that such force continued till the time of his being apprehended and taken prisoner, and that he never had an opportunity of making his escape: And if such opportunity can be made to appear, the first force, in construction of law, will not avail him: Whereupon the jury found them guilty, but recommended them both to mercy.

John Jamys Jellens, and *Louis Foure*, were jointly tried upon one indictment. It appear'd, "that they were concerned with several rebels in plundering *Ld Lonsdale's* house of *Lowther Hall* in *Westmoreland*, where they were taken prisoners by the militia. They urged in their defence, "That they were *Frenchmen*; and that as such they ow'd no allegiance to the King of *England*; That there being open and declar'd war between *Great Britain* and *France*, they were not, nor could not, by the law of nations be deem'd rebels or traitors." This plea was strongly supported by *Mr Lockhart*, their counsel, who argued, "That to constitute a treason, there must be what the law calls *proditio*, and that from thence traitor is term'd *proditor*, but that where there was no protection implied, there could no allegiance be required; nor could there be any treachery, where there was no trust."—The court seem'd unanimously to incline to this, as

the prisoners were, *prima facie*, *Frenchmen*; and put it upon the king's counsel to prove how they could be deem'd rebels. To do this a witness proved, "That *Jellens* came over as a servant to a *Dutch* officer;" hence the king's council insisted, "That, as such, he came over not only peaceably, but also under the appearance of an ally and a friend to the government, and continued such for a considerable time; That this being the case he was under the protection of the crown of *England* as soon as he set foot on shore; and therefore, most certainly, from the time he had a claim to the king's protection, his majesty had a right to his allegiance: That indeed, tho' he own'd no natural allegiance to the crown of *England*, yet undeniably he owed a local one; as his method of coming here was not *hostiliter*, but as a friend and ally." *Mr Justice Burnet*, in the most candid and humane manner, acquainted the prisoners in *French*, with every thing material urg'd by the king's counsel; and interpreted to the jury what the prisoners said in their own defence, who strongly urged their being natives of *France*, and not subject to our laws. But it seeming to be the opinion of the court, that *Jellens* had acquired a local allegiance, the jury found him guilty: As to *Louis Foure*, there being no proof of his being seen in this kingdom, otherwise than in arms, he was acquitted: And the court ordered the goaler to keep him as a prisoner of war.

In the course of this trial, an evidence was deposed, "that the prisoners could speak *English*." On this *Mr Justice Burnet* observed, "That if it could be prov'd that the prisoners both spoke *English* when they were taken, that indeed might be a circumstance deserving notice: but that as to their being able to speak *English* now, it was nothing to the purpose because in the course of so long a confinement, the very necessities of nature might have taught them some knowledge of our language. It appear'd also by one of the evidences who apprehended them, that *Jellens* spoke *English* at that very time, but *Foure* did not understand it."

The trials being over, the *Ld Chief Baron Parker* pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoners who had been tried that day. The whole number of rebels condemn'd is seventy.

(See a list of their names *Hist. Chron.*)

We have received a *DIALOGUE* in the *Lancashire Dialect*, but as the peculiarity of it consists chiefly in a corrupt pronunciation of known words with few originals, and as the subject is dry and unentertaining, we shall only give a Vocabulary of all the provincial real words, with some of the corruptions, as a specimen; and add a few lines of the performance.

- A** Shelt, *likely, probable.*
 Bagging-time, *baiting-time.*
 Bandyhewit, *a little dog.*
 Basturtly-gullion, *a bastard's bastard.*
 Battril, *batting-staff, used by laundresses.*
 Beleakins, *probably, by our Lady. An interjection.*
 Ber, *force, violence.*
 Bigging, *a building.*
 Boggurt, *a spirit.*
 Boadle, *half a farthing.*
 Boyrn, *to wash.*
 Brad, *spread, opened.*
 Brattit, *burst.*
 Breed, *frightened.*
 Brofs'n, *burst.*
 Cawd, *called.*
 Cawn, *call.*
 Cawer, *fit, or stoop down.*
 Charr'd, *stopp'd, hindred.*
 Clemm'd, *famish'd, starved.*
 Cluttert, *gathered on heaps.*
 Cobb'd, *threw.*
 Deashon, *kneading-trough.*
 Deawmp, *dumb.*
 Deeing, *dying.*
 Dickons, *an imprecation.*
 Dythert, *quaked, trembled.*
 Doage, *wettish, a little wet.*
 Donk, *wettish.*
 Dree, *long, tedious.*
 Dule, *devil.*
 Ealt, *ailed.*
 Eend-wey, *forwards.*
 Eem, *leisure.*
 Efeath, *in faith.*
 Eh, *he, in, I, you.*
 Elsid, *instead.*
 Ettercrops, *spiders.*
 Farrantly, *likely, handsome.*
 Faw, *fall.*
 Fawse, *false, cunning, or subtle.*
 Fease, *face.*
 Fere, *fair, fare or cheer; sometimes directly, or downright.*
 Feggur, *fairer, or free from rain.*
 Fettle, *dress, case, condition.*
 Feersuns-een, *shrovetide.*
 Firrups, *a kind of imprecation.*
 Flaight, *a kind of light turf.*
 Flay'd, *frighted.*
 Foo-goud, *a bauble, plaything.*
 Fuflock, *a fat or idle person.*
 Gaight, *gave it.*
 Gaunt, *empty-bellied, lean.*
 Gawby, *a dunce, or fool.*
 Gawmblt, *play'd the fool.*
 Gawm, *understand, comprehend.*
 Gawmless, *senseless, stupid.*
 Geh, *give.*
 Gin, *given, or gave.*
 Glooar, *stare.*
 Gonnor, *gander.*
 Gooa, *go.*
 Greadley, *well, handsomely.*
 Greawnd, *ground.*
 Greeof or greeof-by, *right, or very near right.*
 Grewnt, *grey-bound.*
 Gurd o leawghing, *fit of laughter.*
 Hackt, *knock'd together.*
 Han, *have.*
 Harstone, *a hearth.*
 Heit, *have it.*
 Het, *q. hight, named.*
 Hoh, *hall.*
 Hont, *hand.*
 Hoo, *she.*
 Hoo's, *she is.*
 Hoor, *she was.*
 Hough, *foot.*
 How, *whole.*
 Howd or howt, *hold.*
 Hud, *covered, secretly.*
 Hure, *hair.*
 Id, *he had.*
 Idd'n, *you had.*
 In, *than, or if.*
 In eh, *if I.*
 Iftle, *if thou wilt.*
 Innin, *if you will.*
 Into, *if thou.*
 I'r, *I was.*
 Ist, *I shall, or I shou'd.*
 Jannock, *a kind of loaf bread, made of oatmeal, leaven'd.*
 Jump, *a coat.*
 Keather, *cradle.*
 Keem, *to comb.*
 Kele, *place, circumstance.*
 Kersun, *christian.*
 Kersmufs, *christmas.*
 Ko, *quoth.*
 Le, *let.*
 Ledey, *lady.*
 Leete, *let go, to give liberty.*
 Lennock, *slender, pliable.*
 Lik't', *likely to have done.*
 Line, *layn.*
 Loast, *loosed, or lowest.*
 Lone, *lane.*
 Luff, *love.*
 Mar, *to spoil.*
 Marry, *a common interjection.*
 Matturt, *signify'd.*
 Maundring, *walking stupidly.*
 Meeterly, *indifferent.*
 Meet-shad, *exceeding.*
 Meh, *me, or my.*
 Mexon, *to clean or cleanse.*
 Mey, *make.*
 Mich go deet o', *much good may it do you.*
 Midding-puce, *a sink or sewer.*
 Miss, *mass.*
 Moother, *mother, dame.*
 Moot'n, *might have done.*
 Mowdywarp, *a mole.*
 Nese, *nose.*
 Ninney-hommer, *a natural.*
 Nother, *neither.*
 Oandurth, *afternoon.*
 Oather, *either.*
 Oboon, *above.*
 Obunnunze, *abundance.*
 Odd, *an interjection.*
 Off at' fide, *mad, delirious.*
 Ofore, *before.*
 Ogreath, *well, right.*
 On, *on, and, an, off.*
 Orreawt, *without, out of doors.*
 Ost, *as the, as it, offered.*
 Ossing, *assaying, offering.*
 Ot, *at, that.*
 Other-gets, *other sort.*
 Ots, *that is.*
 Outch, *that I.*
 Otte, *that thou will.*
 Owd-nick, *the devil.*
 Oytchbody, *every one.*
 Phippunny, *five-penny.*
 Pils-motes, *ants.*
 Pickle,

Pickle, *condition*.
 Pleck, *a place*.
 Pood, *pull d.*
 Preadt, *praised*.
 Preo', } *pray you*.
 Prey ya, }
 Purr'd, *kicked*.
 Pynots, *magpies*.
 Rachdaw, *Rochdale*.
 Rank, *wrong*.
 Rick, *to gingle, or make a noise*.
 Rindle, or riggot, *channel or gutter*.
 Rook, *an heap*.
 Rott'n, *a rat*.
 Rush-berring, *a country wake*.
 Sark, *a shirt*.
 Saugh, *a kind of willow*.
 Sawt, *salt*.
 Sconce, *a lantern*.
 Scrawming, *climbing awkwardly*.
 Seech, *seek*.
 Seete ovey, *set out*.
 Seign, *seven*.
 Sell'n, *self*.
 Sen, *say*.
 Seroh, *Sarah*.
 Shad, *over-did, excell'd*.
 Shipp'n, *a cow-house*.
 Shooder, } *shoulder*.
 Shildur, }
 Shoo, *shovel or spade*.
 Shoon, *shoes*.
 Shuntut, *moved, stirred*.
 Sich, *fuch*.
 Sin, *since*.
 Singlet, *a waistcoat*.
 Size, *fix*.
 Skrike o' dey, *break of day*.
 Slifter, *a crevice*.
 Slop, *a pocket*.
 Snift, *a moment, very quickly*.
 Snig, *an eel*.
 Sope, *a sup, very little*.
 Sowd, *sold*.

Soyn, *soon*.
 Sperr'd, *enquired*.
 Stark, *extream, stiff*.
 Stawturt, *reeled*.
 Steels, *stiles*.
 Steigh, *a ladder*.
 Stoo, *a stool*.
 Stoop, *a stump of a tree*.
 Stoar, *value*.
 Stoart, *valued*.
 Stown, *stolen*.
 Strackt, *quite mad, thoroughly*.
 Streyn, *straw*.
 Strushon, *destruction, waste*.
 Sufe, *fix*.
 Swop, *exchange*.
 Sy'd, *rained fast*.
 Syc, *to put milk, &c. thro' a sieve; also to be exceeding wet*.
 T'a, *to a*.
 Tat, *that*.
 Tearn, *they were*.
 Teaw'r, *thou were*.
 Te, *thy, they, the*.
 Thearn, *they were*.
 Theawit, *thou shall*.
 Thin, *than*.
 Think'n, *think*.
 Threave, *twenty-four*.
 Throtteen, *thirteen*.
 Thoos'n, *those will*.
 Thwittle, *a sort of knife*.
 Tit, *a horse, or mare*.
 Tite, *as well, or handsome*.
 Tizeday, *Tuesday*.
 Tone, *the one*.
 Too-too, *exceeding*.
 Tow'd, *told*.
 Toyne, *shut*.
 Toynt, *is shut*.
 Tummus o' Ruchat o' Margit o' Roaph's, *q. Thomas of Richard's of Margaret of Ralph's. Used to distinguish persons, where there are many of the same name in*

the same neighbourhood.
 Tup, *a ram*.
 Tuppence, *two-pence*.
 'Twur, *it were*.
 Tyney, *diminutive*.
 Unbethowt, *remembered*.
 Uphowd-teh, *uphold it thee*.
 Uphowd o', *uphold it you*.
 Want'n, *want*.
 Warcht, *ach'd*.
 Ward, *world*.
 Waughish, *qualmish*.
 Weaughing, *barking*.
 Ween, *we have*.
 Weet, *wet, with it*.
 Weh, *with*.
 Welly, *wel-nigh*.
 Welkin, *the sky*.
 Wetur-tawms, *water-qualms, sick-fits*.
 Whackert, *quaked, trembled*.
 Whau, *why, well, an interjection*.
 Wheawtit, *whistled*.
 Whick, *quick, alive*.
 Whinnit, *neighed*.
 Whoavt, *covered over*.
 Whoam, *home*.
 Wimmey, *with me*.
 Win, *will*.
 Winnaw, *will not*.
 Wonst, *once*.
 Woo, *wool*.
 Wooans, *lives, dwells*.
 Woode, *mad*.
 Wrynot, *to shead wrynot; is to outdo the devil*.
 Wudyid'n, *wish you wou'd*.
 Wur, *was*.
 Yeasing, *eave of a house*.
 Yeat, *a gate*.
 Yeorth, *earth*.
 Yigh, *yea, yes*.
 Yo, *you*.
 Yoan, *you will*.
 Yoad'n, *you wou'd*.
 Yort, *a yard*.

SPECIMEN of the Lancashire DIALECT.

M. ODDS-fish! boh that wur breve—I wou'd I'd bin eh yore Kele.

T. Whau whau, boh theawst hear—It wur o dree wey too-to; hea-we'er I geet there be sufe o'clock, on before eh opp'nt dur, I covert Nip with th' cleawt, ot eh droy meh nefe weh, t'let him see heaw I stoart her:—Then I opp'nt dur; on whot te dule dust think, boh three little tyney Bandybewits coom weaughing os if th' little ewals wou'd o worrit me, on after that swallut mee whick: Boh presontly there coom o fine wummon; on I took her for a hoo justice, hoor so meety fine: For I heard Ruchott o' Jack's tell meh meastor; that hoo justices awlus did th' mooast o'th' wark: Heave'er, I axt hur if Mr justice wur o whoam; hoo cou'd naw opp'n hur meawth t' ley eigh, or now; boh simpurt on sed ifs, (the dickkons ifs hur on him too)—Sed I, I wuddid'n tell him I'd sene speyk to him.

Mr URBAN. Dublin, Sept. 6.

I Should advise you to treasure up such pieces of Wit and Humour as the following, tho' of an old date, preferable to extracts from our heavy politicians. The ingenious author lately received an advantageous mark of our lord lieutenant's favour, who is an excellent judge of merit.

ACCOUNT of a strange and wonderful APPARITION lately seen in TRINITY-COLLEGE, Dublin.

Or, a DIALOGUE between a POET and his GRANDMOTHER'S GHOST.

(Enter Poet, repeating to himself.)

HER (a) heavenly form shall with
Belinda's live, [grave;
And Tempest's Roses blossom in the
Yet look her eyes so soft, into the soul,
That soft seems rough, wou'd we express the whole. [ev'ning mild,
Eyes bright as noon; and Looks like
Like sun-set blushing, and like Zephyr wild : [her hair,
Her lips like morning, and like night
This is call'd beauty, this is to be fair.

(Enter Ghost abruptly.)

Ghost.] 'S't thus you squander time,
thus rack your skull?

'This is call'd Dulness, this is to be dull.
Poet.] Ha! What art thou, that at midnight

Dost interrupt me, whilst I write?

Art thou *Calliope*, or *Clio*,
Terpsichore, or sweet *Thalia*,
Or she, who taught me to rehearse
My grandame's funeral in verse?

Ghost.] In vain the muse's aid you boast,

I am thy grandame's injur'd ghost.
Not all the owls, which haunt the gloom,
And nightly screech around my tomb;
Not all the sins upon my conscience
Plague me so much as thy damn'd non-
The horrid elegy you gave (b) [sense.
Makes people curse me in my grave,
And yet the wretched epitaph
Can never fail to make them laugh.

Poet.] Alas! dear ghost—I thought
no evil—

I meant it well.—

(a) These wonderful lines, with two hundred more such, may be found in a poem, entitled the *Progress of Beauty*, publish'd some months since by *George Faulkner*; and perhaps yet extant in his shop.

(b) The heroine of this dialogue had written a most miserable elegy on his grandmother, and has been since haunted by her ghost, as he himself has frequently declar'd.

(*Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1746.)

Ghost—You meant the devil—

Such is the magick of thy numbers,
They lull the living into slumbers:
Yet heavier on the dead they fall,
They will not let them sleep at all.
Such loads of stuff you daily vent,
As if your stock wou'd ne'er be spent:
With what a scurvey art thou smitten!—

Poet.] Alas! alas! what have I written?

Ghost.] What written dost thou ask?

—God wot—

What nonsense hast thou written not?—

Why should I all thy works recount?

The very titles wou'd amount

To such a sum, ere I cou'd go

Thro' half, the warning cock wou'd crow.

On what in order shall I fix?

Imprimis (c) pastorals full fix.

Then with long toil, and painful study

You made the city (d) *basin* muddy:

And *Horace* next, his sense not knowing,

A floven in your (e) art of beaving:

And (f) *Abelard* in numbers *Runic*

You made a second time an eunuch:

Then (g) *Blarney-Tow'r* in metre grub-

You sunk into poetick rubbish: [bishi

Then in your (h) *progress*, ev'ry line,

Deform'd the female charms divine,

Wherein their injur'd swains are fully

Reveng'd to see them drawn so dully.

(i) *Thompson* you scourg'd with praise,
and sunk in

Lampooning panegyrick *Dunkin*; (k)

(c) It is likewise as certain, that he has written four city eclogues as extraordinary in their kind, I do not know why omitted by his grandmother.

(d) A poem of our author's, the spirit of which may be gathered from the following specimen.

Where cursed needles, and confounded pins

Conspire to play the Devil with my shins.

(e) The art of beaving, written professedly in imitation of *Horace's* art of poetry—we are sorry we can't favour the reader with a specimen of it, the poem being entirely extinct.

(f) The author to rival *Mr Pope's* fine piece, as he elegantly calls it in his preface, wrote a letter from *Abelard* to *Eloisa*.—The only part we can find surviving of this fine piece, is the following most natural simile;

Lost Eloisa, thou no more shalt charm,

Fair as thyself, and as thy person warm.

In which, he seems to imitate this beautiful line mentioned in the *Bathos*,

None but himself could be his parallel.

(g) A poem, so call'd from *Blarney* in the county of *Cork*, no less famous for the candour and ingenuity of its inhabitants, according to the known proverb, than the nativity of our author. This is happily extant in his own study, being not yet publish'd—

(h) *Progress of beauty* before mentioned.

(i) Vide the poem tack'd to the *Prospect of poetry*.

()
Then

X x x

Then seiz'd with a religious qualm,
 You wrote a penitential psalm, (*l*)
 Rather a burlesque on the psalter
 For felons destin'd to the halter.
 (*m*) A sonnet on a kettle, more—a
 (*n*) Poem on *Zephyrus* and *Flora*,
 Stol'n, if to mention it were proper,
 From *Parnel*, and a plate of copper.
 (*o*) Next *Middlesex* you made a lubbard,
 Ape'd from a painted chop-house cup-
 board.

Descriptions twain, of (*p*) *Stephen's Green*,
 And (*q*) *Tinny-Park*, tho' yet unseen.
 (*r*) A birth-day ode upon the king,
 As you would say, but none wou'd sing.
Item, you foul'd ten sheets of paper,
 To make six bad lines on the *Drapier*.
 (*s*) A dedication to *Delany*,
 Who had more grace than to take any.
 Besides—but why shou'd I remark here
 The scurvy lines you wrote on *Parker*? (*t*)
 His hand the tempest cou'd perform,
 Thy muse was calm amidst the storm.
 (*v*) The rocks of *Carbery* in vain
 By *Swift* are sung in *Mantuan* strain.

(*k*) He abused this gentleman in a *panegyrick*,
 and complimented him with a *Satyr* at different
 times.

(*l*) He versify'd one of the *psalms* of *David*
 for the use of some gentlemen in *Newgate*.

(*m*) A poem on a tea-kettle, address'd to a
Lady, wherein were several witty and ingenious
Puns. This is also lost.

(*n*) The *author* borrow'd the plan of the po-
 em from a very common copper-plate, and me-
 tamorphos'd several lines from *Dr Parnell's*
Vigil of Venus into it. This piece is also in-
 visible.

(*o*) A poem on his grace the Duke of *Dorset's*
 eldest son playing with a fawn; the hint of
 which the *Author* has taken from a piece of
 grotesque painting on a cup-board in a common
 eating house, in *Fleet-Lane*.

(*p*) A poem of our *author's*, falsely attributed
 to the late Mr *Coffey*, and (if we mistake not)
 published in his works.

(*q*) A piece, which, with the water-fall of
Power's-Court, our *author*, without having ever
 seen either, thro' the sole heat of his imagina-
 tion, has describ'd in a most lively manner.

(*r*) An ode, which he proposed to have had
 sung at the castle on his majesty's birth-day;
 but it was (I know not on what account) re-
 jected by the *State-Musician*.

(*s*) This *author* wrote a voluminous poem
 intitled the *Prospect of Poetry*, which he sent
 with a very polite dedication to this reverend
 person, who was pleased modestly to decline that
 honour. It was since published with a dedica-
 tion to Lord *Orrery*, most feloniously, after he
 had left the kingdom, to his lordship's great a-
 stonishment.

(*t*) He wrote a compliment to Mr *Parker*
 upon his painting a sea-piece, which he had
 never seen.

(*v*) This poem was written in Latin by Dr

Alas! what evils must befall him,
 If *Carthy* construes, you translate him.

Poet.] O murder! murder! murder!
 murder!

Enough, enough, proceed no further.

Ghost.] Enough?—I have but just be-
 gun;

Why, firrah, I shou'd ne'er have donee

(*w*) An epilogue, which none can fel-
 low me,

Spoke in boy's cloaths by Mrs *Bellamy*.

Anacreonticks on the spring,

Six epigrams without one sting.

(*x*) Thy prostituted muse with ill lips

Sung to the laud of *NambyPhillips*,

And other vermin of thy party;

Witness thy verses upon *Carthy*—(*y*)

She wrote, thro' disappointment fore-see

A satyr on the duke of *D—rj—t*—(*z*)

And yet that satyr unsatyrick

Was kinder than your panegyrick—

But for thy sonnets on *Miss*—(*a*)

You shou'd be sentenc'd at *Old Bailey*—

She cou'd not, tho' shut up in nunnery

Be safe from thy poetick gunnery.

Commendatory lines were penn'd

Unto your self as from a friend;

And letters oft for female shewn,

Tho' by the stile and hand your own:

What sink, what jakes about the city

But hath receiv'd of thine some ditty?

Tho' thou wert cag'd up all the winter

In garret by some (*b*) *Curl*-like printer,

Condemn'd to scribble without fuel,

And pine on bread and water-gruel,

Not ev'n this cou'd half atone

For all the mischief thou hast done.

I swear by *Pluto's* gloomy terrors—

Poet.] O swear not—I confess my ec-
 rours—

Swift, made into *English* prose by one *Carthy*
 and from thence turned into verse by Mr *D*
lacourt, who was very angry with the Dean for
 not giving it a place among his works.

(*zv*) The following groupe of poetical po-
 formances, having been published a month ago,
 have thro' the great injury of time been irre-
 trievably lost.

(*x*) A poem in praise of *Namby's Pamb*
 verses.

(*y*) Bail-verses to be prefix'd to *Carthy*
Longinus. (See Vol. XV. p. 502, 508 & 560)

(*z*) This gentleman having written a poem
 in praise of the duke's daughter, and not meet-
 ing with a reward suitable to his merit, was
 pleased to compliment him, and the whole
 family with a satire. It is reported however that
 Mr *Carthy* being a fellow-sufferer had a hand
 in it.

(*a*) The *author* visited her with verses at
 her retirement into a nunnery.

(*b*) See this gentleman's character in
Dunciad.

Ghost.] I swear, if you persist to write,
That I shall haunt thee ev'ry night,
And plague thee with my presence more
Than thou didst me with verse before.
I'll pull thy curtains, and—thy nose—
And tear thy verses—hast thou prose?

Poet frighten'd.] Pro—prose—no, ma-
dam, not a tittle—

I have no prose—except a little—

Ghost.] A little what?—come tell, I
swear if

You don't—

Poet.] A novel on Count Tariff. (c)

Ghost.] This too shall suffer the same
sentence,

Unless you save it by repentance.

So swear thou never wilt rehearse,

Nor ever make or steal a verse.

Poet.] I swear by all the tuneful
quire—

By Milton, Addison, and Prior,

By Swift, by Pope, by Parnell's lays—

Ghost.] Hold—swear not, wretch, by
such as these.

Kneel down, while I pronounce an oath

Which you must take upon your troth,

I swear by Duck and Coffey's lays,

By Eusden's odes, and Cibber's plays.

Poet kneeling,] I swear by Duck and
Coffey's lays;

By Eusden's odes, and Cibber's plays—

Ghost.] I swear by Durfey's madrigals,
And Namby Pamby's pastorals.

Poet.] I swear by Durfey's madrigals,
And Namby Pamby's pastorals.

Ghost.] I swear by Carthy's blank
translation,

By Blackmore's Arthur and Creation.

Poet.] I swear by Carthy's blank tran-
slation,

By Blackmore's Arthur and Creation.

Ghost.] That henceforth I shall ne'er
rehearse,

Nor ever make or steal a verse.—

Poet.] That henceforth I shall ne'er
rehearse,

Nor ever make or steal a verse.

Ghost.] So help you god.—The cocks
are crowing;

'Tis twelve a clock—I must be going.

Poet solus.] Ye matchless worthies of
the quill,

By whom I swore against my will,

Forgive me, if I break my oath,

'Tis but to give your empire growth;

My granhum's menaces I spurn,

While to my Prospect I return,

To fill the margin with quotation,

And change the second dedication:

I'll hunt thro' Bysbe's art for rhyme,

And write it o'er the twentieth time.

(c) A novel written by our author, who has
paid himself many and deserved compliments un-
der that character.

ACCOUNT of the Young Pretender's E-
scape after the Battle of Culloden.

THAT decisive engagement was
fought on the 16th of April, 1746,
in which the pretender had his horse
shot under him, by one of the troopers
in the king's service, as he was endea-
vouring to rally his people. After his
forces were entirely defeated, he retired
to the house of a factor of Ld L—v—t,
about ten miles from Inverness, where
meeting with that lord, he stay'd sup-
per. After supper was over he set out
for Fort Augustus, and pursued his jour-
ney next day to Invergarry, where he
proposed to have dined, but finding no
viſuals, he set a boy to fishing, who
caught two salmon, on which he made
a dinner, and continued waiting there
for some of his troops, who had pro-
mised to rendezvous at that place; but
being disappointed, he resolved to pro-
ceed to Lochbarcige.

He arrived there on the 18th, at two
in the morning, where he went to sleep,
which he had not done for five days and
nights. He remained there till five
o'clock in the afternoon, in hopes of
obtaining some intelligence; but gain-
ing none, he set out from thence on foot,
and travelled to the Glen of Morar,
where he arrived the 19th at four in the
morning. He set out about noon the same
day for Arrasbag, where he arrived a-
bout four in the afternoon. He remain-
ed there about seven days, waiting for
Capt. O'Neil, who joined him on the
27th, and informed him, that there was
no hopes of drawing his troops toge-
ther again in a body; upon which he
resolved to go to Stornway, in order to
hire a ship to go to France.

The person employ'd for this pur-
pose was one Donald M'Leod, who had
an interest there. On the 28th he went
on board an eight-oar'd boat, in compa-
ny with Sullivan and O'Neil, ordering
the people who belong'd to the boat to
make the best haste they could to Storn-
way. The night proving very tempestu-
ous, they all begg'd of him to go back,
which he would not do, but, to keep up
the spirits of the people, he sang them a
Highland song; but the weather grow-
ing worse and worse, on the 29th, about
seven in the morning, they were driven
on shore, on a point of land called Rush-
ness, in the island of Benbicula, where,
when they got on shore, the pretender
helped to make a fire to warm the crew,
who were almost starved to death with
cold. On the 30th, at six in the even-
ing,

ing, they set sail again for *Stornway*, but meeting with another storm, were obliged to put into the island of *Scalpa*, in the *Harris*, where they all went on shore to a farmer's house, passing for merchants that were shipwreck'd in their voyage to the *Orkneys*; the pretender and *Sullivan* going by the names of *Sinclair*, the latter passing for the father, and the former his son.

They thought proper to send from thence to *Donald M'Leod* at *Stornway*, with instructions to freight a ship for the *Orkneys*. On the 3d of *May* they received a message from him, that a ship was ready. On the 4th they set out on foot for that place, where they arrived on the 5th about noon, and meeting with *Donald M'Leod*, they found that he had got into company, where growing drunk, he had told a friend of his for whom he had hired the ship: upon which there were 200 people in arms at *Stornway*, upon a report that the pretender was landed with 500 men, and was coming to burn the town; so that they were obliged to lie all night upon the moor, with no other refreshment than biscuit and brandy.

On the 6th they resolved to go in the eight-oar'd boat to the *Orkneys*, but the crew refused to venture, so that they were obliged to steer south along the coast-side, where they met with two *English* ships, and this compell'd them to put into a desert island, where they remained till the 10th, without any provision but some salt-fish they found upon the island. About ten in the morning of that day they embarked for the *Harris*, and at break of day on the 11th they were chased by an *English* ship, but made their escape among the rocks. About four in the afternoon they arrived at the island of *Benbicula*, where they staid till the 14th, and then set out for the mountain of *Currada* in *South Uist*, where they staid till the militia of the isle of *Sky* came to the island of *Irasky*, and then sailed for the island of *Uia*, where they remained three nights, till having intelligence that the militia were coming towards *Benbicula*, they immediately got into their boat, and sailed for *Lochbusdale*; but being met by some ships of war, they were obliged to return to *Lochagnart*, where they remained all day, and at night sailed for *Lochbusdale*, where they arrived, and staid eight days on a rock, making a tent of the sail of the boat.

They found themselves there in a most dreadful situation; for having in-

telligence that Capt. *Scot* had landed at *Kilbride*, the company was obliged to separate, and the pretender and *O'Neil* went to the mountains, where they remained all night, and soon after were informed that General *Campbell* was at *Bernary*; so that now they had forces very near, on both sides of them, and were absolutely at a loss which way to move. In their road they met with a young lady, one Miss *M'Donald*, to whom Capt. *O'Neil* proposed assisting the pretender to make his escape, which at first she refused; but upon his offering to put on woman's cloaths, she consented, and desired them to go to the mountain of *Currada* till she sent for them, where they accordingly staid two days; but hearing nothing from the young lady, the pretender concluded she would not keep her word, and therefore resolved to send Capt. *O'Neil* to Gen. *Campbell*, to let him know he was willing to surrender to him; but about five in the evening a message came from the young lady, desiring them to meet her at *Rusbness*. Being afraid to pass by the *Ford*, because of the militia, they luckily found a boat, which carried them to the other side of *Uia*, where they remained part of the day, afraid of being seen by the country people. In the evening they set out for *Rusbness*, and arrived there at twelve at night; but not finding the young lady, and being alarmed by a boat-ful of militia, they were obliged to retire two miles back, where the pretender remained on a moor till *O'Neil* went to the young lady, and prevailed upon her to come to the place appointed at night-fall of the next day. About an hour after they had an account of Gen. *Campbell's* arrival at *Benbicula*, which obliged them to move to another part of the island, where, as the day broke, they discovered four sail close on the shore, making directly up to the place where they were; so that there was nothing left for them to do, but to throw themselves among the heath. When the wherries were gone, they resolved to go to *Clanronald's* house; but when they were within a mile of it, they heard Gen. *Campbell* was there, which forced them to retreat again; and soon after *O'Neil* was taken, and we have no account of the pretender's proceedings afterwards.

* * See a further account of the young pretender's motions in *Aug. Magazine*, p. 429 E. 375 B, 428 B, C; also in the *Hist. Chron.* of this month, under article SCOTLAND.

The French King's LETTER to the Vicars General of the Chapter of Paris, directing Te-Deum to be sung, Oct. 12. N. S. for the Taking of Namur.

GENTLEMEN,
THE conquest of Namur has crown'd the success with which it has pleased divine providence to favour the justice of my arms in the *Low Countries*, during the present campaign. This place was the only resource which the Queen of Hungary had left between the sea and the *Meuse*, to disturb the tranquillity of my antient frontiers, and penetrate into the country lately reduced to my obedience; and my enemies having also grounded their hopes upon its preservation, had assembled all their forces in a camp, which, from its situation alone, prevented my army from coming near it: but my cousin, the marshal count *de Saxe*, by his wise and well-contrived marches and motions, has procured, without bloodshed, all the advantages which he could have gain'd by the most complete victory. My enemies being deprived, by his position, of all kinds of subsistence, were obliged to quit their post, to abandon the place to its own strength, and retire on the other side the *Meuse* for safety: they pass'd it the 29th of *August*, and *Namur* was invested the 15th of last month by my cousin the count *de Clermont*, who formed the siege with part of his army. He caus'd the trenches to be open'd before the town the 12th instant, it surrender'd the 19th, and the garrison having retired into the castles, he attack'd them with so much activity, prudence, and judgment, that the troops which defended them, consisting of 13 battalions, were obliged to surrender prisoners of war the 30th of the said month, only six days from the opening of the trenches.

What part soever the zeal, the talents and experience of my said cousin the count *de Clermont*, together with the bravery of my troops, might have in the rapidity of this conquest, the short time it was perform'd in, compared with what might have been expected from its resistance, is a fresh proof of the protection of the God of armies: therefore in giving him all the glory that is due to him, I shall not cease to beseech him, that he will vouchsafe to grant me the continuance of his favours, and inspire my enemies with that spirit of equity, necessary to bring about a peace, which may establish the tranquillity of

Europe upon a solid foundation, and enable me to employ myself only in procuring the happiness of my subjects, &c.

A

Extract of the Order of the Vicars General in obedience to the foregoing.

B

HEAVEN has heap'd further blessings upon the arms of France in the *Low Countries*. Our troops are no longer sensible of the lengths to which sieges

C

were carried in former reigns. The city and castles of *Namur* have surrender'd in a few days to the arms of a prince who inherits the courage and glory of his ancestors. The taking of this important place is the fruit of a campaign, where a valour, capacity and prudence have conquer'd the enemy, without fighting them. The general, whom the king entrusted to continue the operations which he himself had begun with so much success, knows how to gain battles, when he thinks them necessary, and to neglect the honour of a victory, when he can procure the same advantages without it. God is just in the revolutions of empires. By the conquest of *Flanders* he restores the antient patrimony of our kings into the hands of a monarch who fights only for peace, and who makes truth and clemency his constant attendants, and the chief support of his throne. May this event recover our enemies to such sentiments of equity, as may re-unite all interests, and happily put an end to a war which proves fatal to mankind.

D

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Circular Letter written by the FRENCH king to his Ambassadors in justification of his Design upon Scotland, under the Pretender, in the year 1708.

G

I Have long been of opinion, that the assisting the king of E—— to possess the throne of his fathers, would be for the general good of all Europe. I believe that a peace would be the consequence of its success, and that this prince's subjects will esteem themselves equally happy in contributing to re-establish him in the place of his ancestors, and being themselves delivered from those continual impositions wherewith they are overwhelmed, to maintain a war, altogether foreign to them.

H

As the Scots have yet more reason than the English, to be satisfied with the present government of England, it appears to me a convenient opportunity to restore to that nation their lawful sovereign, and to enable the prince to deliver it from the

The oppression it has suffered since the revolution, which happened under the late King of England, James II.

These are the reasons which have determined me to equip a squadron of my ships at *Dunkirk*, and to furnish the King of E—— with a considerable number of my troops, to accompany him to *Scotland*, to support those his faithful subjects, who shall declare for him.

He left this place yesterday, to go to *Dunkirk*, in order to embark, and get with all expedition to *Scotland*. His intention is not to enter the kingdom by right of conquest, but to oblige them to receive him as a legal possessor of it. He will behave himself the same with respect to all other dominions, who shall pay the obedience they owe him, and his subjects will only be distinguished, according to the zeal and affection they express for him, without examining what Religion they profess, in which he leaves them their entire liberty.

I have no thoughts of enlarging my power, by assisting to re-establish this prince. 'Tis sufficient, that I do an act of justice, in revenging the honour of crowned heads, highly affronted in the person of the late king his father, and my wishes will be entirely accomplished, if (by God's blessing on these endeavours) the success become the means of procuring a lasting peace, so necessary to all Europe.

As this resolution of mine will soon spread itself thro' all Europe, my will is, that you speak of it in the manner I direct you.

Given at *Versailles* this 8th day of March 1708.

Letter sent by the same King, on the same occasion, to the POPE.

Holy Father,

THE great zeal I have always had to re-establish the throne of England, King J—— the t——d, notwithstanding the conjuncture has not been hitherto favourable, has not suffered me to give over a design so just in itself, and so advantageous to our holy faith; the aim and rule of all our actions; and now we have thought fit that he should depart the 7th instant from our palace, to embark on board a fleet fitted out for that purpose, with such forces as shall be sufficient to restore him to his throne after his arrival in *Scotland*, where he will be received by his faithful subjects of that country, and proclaimed for their lawful king. Therefore I have not thought

fit to delay communicating to you this important affair, the success whereof will be so advantageous, by the union of that kingdom to our Holy Mother the church; and to the end God Almighty may be pleased to facilitate the same in this favourable conjuncture, it remains, holy father, that you will accompany the same with your fervent holy blessing, as I desire it likewise for myself: being, holy father, your affectionate son.

Versailles, March Signed,
9, 1708.

LOUIS.

Mr URBAN,

There is a certain creature, of very rare and extraordinary qualities, which has never been celebrated by our natural historians. A creature, of all others, the most devoted lover of the human race, and therefore worthy to be the subject of their inquiry, no less than the *lynx*, which is their dread, or the *phoenix*, which is their wonder. So cordial is the attachment of this little animal to man, that it lies in his bosom, covers his head, nestles in his cloaths, and so passionate its affection, that it cannot survive any long separation, but if divorced dies.

It would be tedious to give you a minute detail of its many personal and social accomplishments, for which reason I shall only hint at a few of the most distinguishing. How generous is its disdain of grandeur and parade! the splendid and honourable, those idols of the vulgar, have not so much as merited its regard. Yet such is its condescension, that it stoops to a familiar acquaintance with the slut and the beggar. So thoroughly has it learnt to condemn the pomps of the world, that it is never captivated, like little minds, with sumptuous dress, or magnificent furniture; but, with an exemplary humility, cloaths itself in tattered garments, and dwells contentedly under a cobweb'd roof. So eminent for the exercise of compassion, that it most humanely associates with the most scurvy outcasts; and is a companion of those whom nobody else can endure to approach. Such is its fidelity, that it abandons not its master, but adheres to him person in the most disastrous vicissitudes of fortune; it sticks by him even in the dungeon, and refuses not to share his infamy on a pillory. In the midst of all these fine qualifications, it is perfectly free from, that foible of the illustrious, ostentation; for instead of coveting, it avoids a conspicuous situation, and those who addict themselves to a closer search

often discover it lurking in concealment, when to a superficial observer it is entirely lost. And what is very uncommon, a peculiarity of its own, it confers its favours upon none but the *nasty*, bestows its riches upon none but the *lazy*. *Virgil*, A it seems, reckoned it a mighty matter in ancient times, for an over-grown miser to have five flocks of sheep, and as many herds of oxen, fattening in his pastures: whereas, in our age many a poor fellow, not possessed of a foot of land, has thousands and thousands of this cattle swarming on his commons.

Now, Mr *Urban*, it is requested of your ingenious correspondents, to trace the *original*, to settle the *pedigree*, and, if they please, to oblige us with the *name* of this curious animal, to inform the publick, *when* the world was honoured with its birth, and *what place* was first blessed with its residence. Was it created within the six days assigned by *Moses* for the formation of all things? If so, where was its habitation? We can hardly suppose that it was quartered upon *Adam* or his lady, the neatest, nicest pair (if we believe *John Milton*) that ever joyned hands. And yet, as it disdains to graze the fields, or lick the dust for sustenance, where else could it have its subsistence?

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR URBAN,

The inclosed being sent to one of the Journals, the publisher thought fit to make in it several improper alterations, with impertinent additions. If you please to do justice to the author, by inserting his composition as follows, in his own words, you will oblige,

Yours, &c.

CHARACTER of ARTHUR Lord BALMERINO.

*Quique metus omnes, & inexorabile Fatum,
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari.* VIRG.

THE abhorrence of pain is a principle implanted in all animals, as the means of their preservation. To this in men is added the *fear of death*; and that is still heighten'd by apprehensions of *what may happen afterwards*. Yet pain is often *unavoidable*; and death, with its consequences, some time or other absolutely *necessary*. Hence arises the *merit of courage*; which consists in facing intrepidly, and suffering cheerfully, these evils; when become either

inevitable, or (a) *declinable only on unworthy terms*. Great then are undoubtedly the *obligations of mankind* to those who, on such occasions, treat these terrors with the *contempt* they really deserve, and give us an useful *lesson* and *example*, how to behave in an emergency which we ought every day to expect, and which we must one day certainly experience. The Greeks, and Romans, therefore, look'd even on suicide in an amiable light. 'Twas with them the (b) consummation of a perfect character, and the (c) extenuation of the most faulty. Nor were they in this altogether impolitic; hence flow'd that appetite for danger, that prodigality of life, which they knew so skilfully to direct to the (d) public emoluments. But Heaven-instructed Christians have unlearned this Pagan doctrine; and yet amongst the primitive what was accounted more meritorious than a *courageous, calm submission to civil punishment*? It appears the constant aim of their martyrs, and had the happiest effects as to the *promulgation of their precepts*.

There has been lately seen among us a noble instance of the superiority of a great mind to fear, which, when passion and prejudice have subsided, will reflect honour on our times; and even be advantageous to former, as it bestows credibility on their most exaggerated heroical relations. I mean *the death of the late Lord Balmerino*.

But, before I proceed, it may be proper to declare, that, if I would vindicate and extol his *death*, I by no means intend to justify or excuse his *life*. I give up (with all good *Englishmen*) the *French* foldier, the *Jacobite*, the double-rebel; I concur with them in the rectitude of his sentence, and the necessity of its execution. 'Tis at the Tower-gate that I (with the sheriffs) take him up: *There the hero commences*.

I will not injure, by comparing (as has been hitherto done) with *pusillanimity itself*, a fortitude that wants no foil; which all antiquity can scarce parallel.

Lord *Balmerino's* carriage in the procession from the Tower was *easy and cheerful*, his conversation in the prepara-

(a) *Summum crede nefas animam præferre pudori;*
Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

JUV.

(b) *Cato.* (c) *Otho, Nero, &c.*

(d) *Leonidas, Curtius, &c.*

tory-

story-room *rational* and (e) *pertinent*. His *interview* with his fellow-sufferer *open* and (f) *generous*; when on the scaffold he had so little of the formal, piteous, countenance there usually exhibited, that those who were unacquainted with his person *knew not for some time that he was (g) there*. He told the officers that he would take up little of their time; that he was sensible the greatest part of it was already elapsed; that he had had frequent opportunities to look into his future concerns, and should not settle those *accounts in public*. Accordingly, having with much *composure* given the necessary directions, he prepared for the blow with the greatest (h) *alacrity*, and an *expedition*, which was only interrupted by an act of (i) *generosity*, and a (k) *mistake* which, to a weak mind, might have been productive of extreme disorder, but served only to *elevate his character*. And tho', thro' the whole of this transaction, nothing appear'd but intrepidity and constancy, yet this hero confess'd the man. He had *his fears*, [but they were glorious ones: he fear'd, he said, *his conduct would be thought too bold*; willingly would he have seem'd less so, but could not play the hypocrite. So far was he from an affected ostentation of his prodigious courage! a courage which was attended by the most desirable effect, the most indisputable evidence. This nobleman parted with life with such (l) *unconcern* as convinced the spectators that it was not only to him, but really in itself, of no importance. The black solemnity could

(e) He discoursed, among other things, of the principle on which he had had the block rais'd.

(f) He told him he was sorry to have his company in such an expedition, and that he wish'd he alone could pay the whole reckoning.

(g) He was himself ask'd by one where *Ld Balmerino* was, whom he answer'd bowing, *I am he, Sir, at your service*.

(h) He undressed in that manner as occasioned in most *Shakespear's* observation, he was *A bridegroom in his death; and run into't As to a lover's bed*.——

(i) He gave something to one who had behaved well to him in his confinement, whom he singled out of the croud.

(k) He laid himself on the wrong side of the block, but on information rectified it with surprising composure and dispatch.

(l) ——— *Non aliter* ———

Dimovit obstantes propinquos,

Et populum, ———

Quam ———

Tendens Venafranum in agros,

Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum.

HOR.

not obscure *his* serenity, nor imprint on them a gloom not to be dispell'd by such lustre. They found there was nothing unnatural in dying; nothing horrible in death itself;——*they felt no emotion*.

A Thus greatly unlamented fell *Arthur Lord Balmerino*, a man of the most incredible courage, the most commendable sincerity, and the most engaging simplicity, who was an honour to the worst cause, and would have been an ornament to the best; whose faults will one day be forgot, and his virtues remember'd.

B And sure the little here said (with strict truth) in his favour, can't possibly give offence to the most zealous loyalist. There is a justice surely due to the characters of gallant enemies. Our law never intends to execute reputations; and its most rigid sentence, pronounced on the least pardonable occasion, confines the punishment to the body merely, and in the midst of judgment remembers (m) mercy.

(m) In the sentence against high treason, after punition of the body, the soul is recommended to mercy.

S I R,

York, Oct. 2, 1746.

D HAVING seen a panegyrick upon the intrepidity of the late lord *Balmerino*, in *Old Engl. Jour.* Sept. 27, with this Motto,

Qui-Metus omnes, &c. (See p. 535.)

I fancy it may as well serve for a lemma to this old ballad.

E On clever TOM CLINCH, going to be hang'd.

AS clever *Tom Clinch*, while the rabble was bawling, [ling, Rode stately through *Holborn*, to die in his cal- He stopt at the *George* for a bottle of sack, And promis'd to pay for it when he came back.

His waistcoat, and stockings, and breeches were white,

F His cap had a new cherry ribband to ty't: The maids to the doors and the balconies ran, And said, 'lack 'a-day! he's a proper young man.'

But as from the windows the ladies he spy'd, Like a beau in the box, he bow'd low on each side; [cry, And when his last speech the loud hawkers did He swore from his cart, it was all a damn'd lye!

G The hangman for pardon fell down on his knee, *Tom* gave him a kick in the guts for his fee, Then said, 'I must speak to the people a little, 'But I'll see you all damn'd before I will whit- tle *.

'My honest friend *Wild†*, may he long hold his place; [grace.

H 'He lengthen'd my life with a whole year of

'Take courage, dear comrades! and be not afraid,

'Nor slip this occasion to follow your trade.

'My

My conscience is clear, and my spirits are calm, [psalm :

And thus I go off without pray'r-book or
Then follow the practice of clever *Tom Clinch*,
Who hung like a hero, and never would flinch.

* A cant word for confessing at the gallows.
† The noted Thief-catcher.

From the General Evening Post.

Observing in the public papers what false conclusions have been drawn from the much extolled intrepidity of the late lord *Balmerino*, to and on the scaffold, by the enemies of our happy constitution, I beg leave to recommend to their consideration, the well-known story of the famous, or rather infamous *Vanini*, who fell a martyr to atheism, and of whom it is said, as he went to the stake, [in order to be burnt alive] that he was so far from shewing any concern, that he held his hand out to a physician, whom he happened to know, desiring him to judge of the calmness of his mind by the regularity of his pulse; and from thence taking an opportunity of making an impious comparison, uttered a sentence too execrable to be mentioned. Here is an example of as much firmness and constancy as one shall meet with; an instance of * courage and heroism equal to that of the above-named unfortunate nobleman, and in a circumstance too as affecting as his to the full; but what is this a proof of? Why, according to some men's way of reasoning, of the sincerity of the sufferer, and the rectitude of the cause in which he suffered. Be it so, I say; and, for all times to come, may the Jacobite and the Atheist be allowed the unenvy'd glory of standing upon one and the same bottom.

PHILO PATRIÆ.

* The General Dictionary gives a different account of *Vanini*, and relates that he tried many shifts to escape condemnation, and did not boldly own his principles, till his fate was unavoidable, when he threw off the mask, and died as he had lived. Lord *Balmerino* also gave the lords much trouble at his trial; but finding it in vain, ask'd their lordships pardon, own'd his crime, and desir'd their intercession with his majesty for mercy.

From the Westminster Journal, Oct. 4.

PEACE on earth, was the blessing announced by the angel at the coming of the Messiah.——In any war, whatever be the real motive of the madding princes, the procurement of peace is always the pretence. Even the French king, while he is aiming at an influence (Gent. Mag. Oct. 1746.)

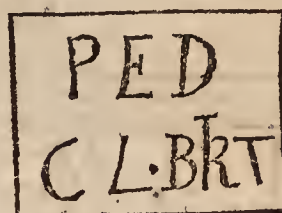
over all other earthly powers, and with that view setting the neighbouring rulers at variance, declares, in solemn mockery of the Almighty, that, in the murder of millions, he pursues only the safety of mankind; and that, in the loudest extravagance of discord, raised by himself, he has an ear to nothing but harmony. (See p. 533 H E.)

As a maritime power, we have not the worst of the war, tho' far from having so much the best as the superiority of our fleets might have given us. Our new acquisition, *Cape Breton*, has no connexion with any of the affairs of Europe, and we are able to keep it, let what will become of *Flanders* or *Lombardy*.—

The writer, after observing that we have acted as the pay-master allies, and born the chief burthen at land not for our own benefit, conceives hopes of humbling France at last, by the K. of *Sardinia* invading *Provence*, and our forces with Adm. *Lestock* making a descent on *Britany*; and concludes thus:— 'If we prosecute the war a short time longer, possibly it may be the means of avoiding another for many years to come, and of enjoying along with our peace, that which is the only comfort in it, prosperity.'

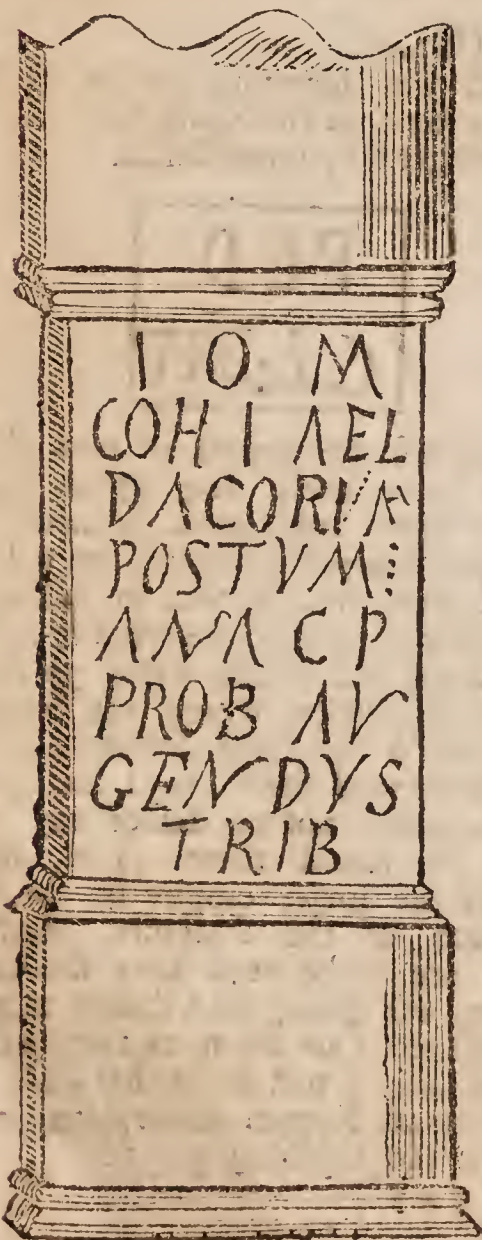
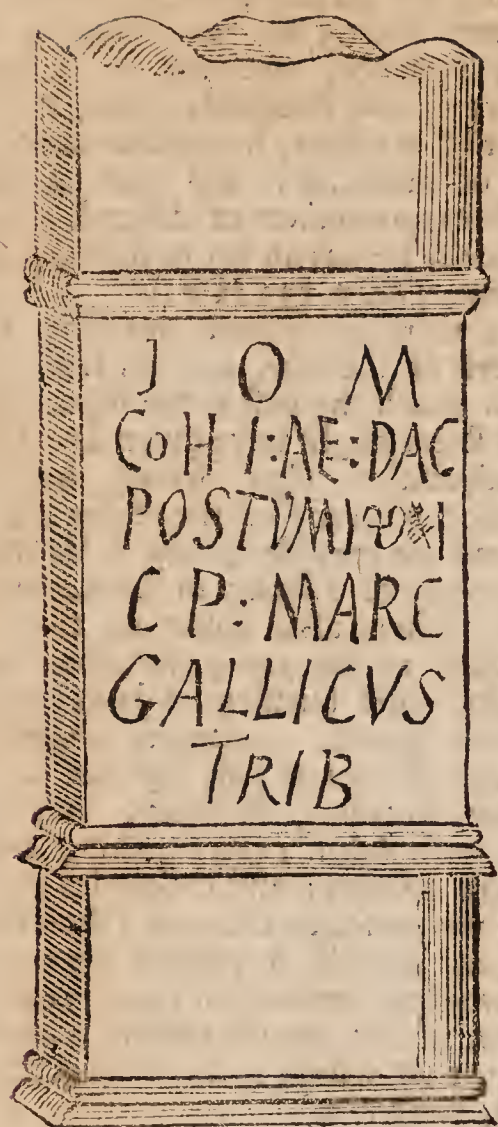
MR URBAN,

I Send you herewith an inscription on a stone in the South East wall of *Naworth* garden, unpublish'd.



I send also the figures of two altars which were lately dug up at *Burd-Oswald* above 100 yards without the principal camp, Eastward, in a kind of old ruin, which was so destroy'd as to leave no conjecture what it might have been, and within about 70 yards of the precipice where the Roman wall cross'd the river *Irthing*. I was sent for to read them, as I had given express orders not to deface any that might be found there. They seem both of the lower empire by the bad execution of the sculpture, and, I think, are to be read after the same manner, excepting the tribunes names. These altars are the more remarkable, as they make it past doubt that *Burd-Oswald*, was the Roman *Amboglana*, as asserted in the *July Mag.* p. 358.

Y y y y



II.

1st, *Jovi optimo maximo*
Cohors prima Aelia Dacorum
Postumiana
Cui præest Marcus
Gallicus
Tribunus

A

2d, *Jovi optimo Maximo*
Cohors prima AELia
Dacorum
Postumi-
ana cui præest
Probus Au-
gendus
Tribunus.

B

C

Postumiana is remarkable, and seems to be an appellative annex'd to or assum'd by this cohort, from some distinguish'd officer of that name, as *Tetriciana* is, in one stone published by *Horsley* belonging to this garrison. Why they call'd themselves *Ælia Dacica* is accounted for before in a prior magazine. (See p. 358.) The ligature in the first stone l. 2. l. A. has not been yet observ'd by any antiquarian, those of the same

D

affinity discover'd are E, or -E for *le* or *el*, to which this must be now added, which renders their discovery more curious.

E

The little stone is the greatest rarity, and being situated behind a bush escaped observation. I read it *PEDITUM CENTUM QUINQUAGINTA BRITANNORUM*. We never knew before this that the Romans indulg'd any national troops the favour of garrisoning their own territories; but here are 150 *BRITISH* foot assign'd to that use; whether that was at *Burd-Oswald*, or elsewhere appears not, because we are not positively sure whence some of these stones at *Naworth* came; many of them are certainly from *Burd-Oswald*, but to affirm all are so, wou'd be taking too much upon me, till future discoveries explain the matter.

F

For the sake of the lovers of antiquity, I take pains to rake into these ruins, and shall be pleased if any service might thence ensue to the commonwealth of learning.

G

Aug. 25, 1746.

Yours, &c.

GEO. SMITH.

From the *Westminster Journal*, Oct. 11.

Clarendon had law and sense;

Clifford was fierce and brave;

H

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,

And *D—y's* matchless impudence

Help'd to support the knave.

But *Sund—d*, *God—n*, *L—y*,

These will appear such chits in story,

'Twill turn all politics to jests,

To be repeated like *John Dory*,
When fidlers sing at feasts.

Protect us, mighty providence!

What would these madmen have?

First, they would bribe us without pence;

Deceive us without common sense,

And without power enslave. DRYDEN.

OF MODERN MINISTERS.

A Man of great talents, in what sphere soever he moves, will always form some *character*, which shall be peculiarly *his own*. He will not only be distinguish'd from the common herd, but from all other great men. Servile imitation is the proof of a narrow genius, and never can raise a man to any degree of true eminence.

Homer, Pindar, Virgil and Horace, were all great poets, superior to the rest in their several ages, yet all with different kinds of superiority. *Demosthenes* and *Cicero* were both the first orators of the times they lived in: But the artful insinuating flow of the *Roman's* eloquence differed much from the awakening thunder of the *Greek*. *Alexander* and *Cæsar* appear to have been quite different men in their pursuit of the same end. Cardinal *Richieu* and his cotemporary chancellor *Oxenstiern*, were both ministers of great capacity: But the honest penetration of the *Swede* would be injured by comparing with it the crafty ambition of the *Frenchman*.

If we look for two great ministers of our own nation, perhaps we shall better find them both living at the same time, than one after another in any time since. *Q. Elizabeth* had both her *Cecil* and her *Walsingham*, who equally acquired the reputation of being able ministers without obscuring each other, or raising each other's envy. The wise management of the revenue, and the prudent administration of domestic affairs, did not interfere with the art of prying into the cabinets of foreign princes, and defeating their designs whilst yet in embryo: yet each province, as then managed, was sufficient employment and honour for one man, and both died with characters that ministers since have rather desired than deserved.

To come to nearer objects, Where shall we of late find a character? Does any body pretend to say, of our modern men in power, that such an one is a genius for adm——n? Do we even presume to divide the palm, and say, that one man understands well the interior g——t of the kingdom, and another the general system of *Europe*? Do

even their very friends and dependents drop one word of that sort about them? Whom do they compare to *Cecil*? Whom to *Walsingham*? Whom in the army (our young *Alcides* only excepted) to *Alexander, Cæsar, or Marlborough*? Whom in the fleet to a *De Ruyter* or a *Blake*? Much less whom, in any station, does either good or ill fame proclaim an original, and mention him as worthy of a place in her temple?

As to the fat knight, who denies his peculiar art in business of cor——n? We own he both knew well how to raise, and how to apply the n——n's money. Our taxes, our funds, and the present use of them, which is only a servile imitation, declare his genius in pecuniary matters.——But who can find parallels, I will not say to *Cecil* and *Walsingham*, but even to *W——e* and *C——t*? Who can shew us any distinguishing mark of our present set of m——rs?—Is it dexterity in raising money at the least expence, and with most ease to the people?—(See p. 189.)—Is it deep penetration, and universal intelligence?—I only appeal to the late rebellion, slighted and treated only as a hunting-match.——Is it care for the protection of our trade?—The merchants feel it.——Is it success in their negotiations with foreign powers?—Bear witness, *O Holland!* the long-spun never-ended subsidy treaty for *Saxon* troops; the delay in the *Bavarians*; the march of the *Russians*; the management of the new kings of *Spain* and *Denmark*.——Is it personal courage, and unshaken resolution?—Remember the approach of the rebels, and the pretended invasion.——Is it eloquence?—Compare a late *sacred* speech with one formerly spoken on a like occasion, and lately republished.——Is it frugal management of the nation's wealth?—Is it steady perseverance in a purpose once taken?—Is it expedition in the improvement of occasions?—Is it magnanimity and generosity? If any one *can*, let him make the *discovery* for the information of mankind, and the glory of the present ad——n.

From the *Westminster Journal*, Oct. 18.

AFTER several remarks and queries on the want of cannon in the allied army, at the late engagement near *Liege*, (and in the preceding campaigns) the writer adds—“The courage of our men is indisputable, and has never been found to fail in all the severe trials it has been

put

put to. The *Hanoverians* have given two instances that they can fight, and bravely too, notwithstanding the reproach they brought upon themselves at *Dettingen*, under their confectioner general. (See *Vol. XIV. p. 299.*) Even the *Dutch*, at last, convince us, that, when their orders are positive, they can behave like the posterity of those men who erected out of the mud, in opposition to the most potent prince in *Europe*, a commonwealth that hath since been the wonder of their neighbours. But what has all this signified, when put to the proof of *perhaps a hundred pieces of cannon**? Only to make us regret the lives of men who bravely faced a danger which they compared to the *opening of hell*†, and sold as dearly as they could that blood, which, we have reason to think, was sacrificed to the want of artillery."

"If it be impracticable for the allies, by any means, to bring into the field so much of this kind of strength as the *French*, my grand argument, which I have so often inculcated, will be confirmed beyond all power of contradiction; viz. *That we, who are a maritime power, have no business at all to become actors in a war on the continent.*"

* See the *Extra. Gazette*, p. 541 E.

† See the *Dutch officer's letter*, p. 542.

Old England: or, the *Broadbottom Journal*, Oct. 4. N^o 179. By *Argus Centoculi*, inspector general of Great Britain.

THE title of this paper being thus changed from the *Constitutional Journal*, by *Jeffrey Broadbottom*, Esq; the new writer, who fondly hopes (See *Epig. p. 431.*) to put life into it, gives us an account of old *Jeffrey's* labours, disappointment, and exit, not forgetting the appointment of his dear *Argus* for his successor.

All we learn by this first paper is, that *Jeffrey* had great complaints against the pretended *Broadbottom* patriots, who first put the political pen in his hand, and promised to stand by him; but they agreed to a coalition, and from old *Jeffrey's* shoulders, got into posts before filled with greater abilities. '*Jeffrey* going to compliment the junto on their places, modestly ask'd where was his: they answer'd with a broad laugh, You may drop your pen, the work is done.' '*Jeffrey* [who had, in reward of his services, fix'd on a snug agreeable station‡, the possessor of which

might be removed, or bought out some hundreds out of the treasury] by this treatment, growl'd and denounc'd vengeance in his paper for two months: [See *Vol. XV. p. 106, 210.*] But his late patrons, 'since they could not stop his mouth with a place, let loose a terrible *state-bull*, the more terrible, as the *Habeas Corpus* act was suspended, so that he could hardly hold his pen in his fingers, he became cautious, and consequently *dull*, and at last resign'd.' His worthy successor promises to acquit himself 'as a faithful subject to KING GEORGE, as an impartial inspector-general of Great Britain; declares against rebellion, and causers of rebellion, the rebel and rebel-maker of all denominations, and for justice temper'd with mercy.'

The *London Gazette Extraordinary*, Oct. 9.

Giving an Account of an Action near Liege, between Part of the Allied and French Armies.

At the camp of Orondza, THE passage of October 9, N. S. the *Jaar* was

effected the 7th Inst. The army marched at 4 in the morning in eight columns, the artillery making the ninth. This march was made so near the enemy, that we gave them a fair opportunity of attacking what part of the army they pleased, and measures were taken to give them a good reception. Sir *John Ligonier* led the left wing of the horse, and after they were passed, he remained with the prince of *Lorraine* and the marshal at the head of the defile, till the rear-guard and every thing was passed without seeing an enemy, tho' they heard the alarm, and the general beat in their camp. This being done, they went towards the left, to see the position of our new camp. During which time, the enemy having posted batteries where our left was before, and also on the rising grounds on this side of the *Jaar* over against the prince of *Waldeck's* old camp, seven brigades of their foot appeared on the rising grounds, as also about 50 or 60 squadrons of horse, and all their light troops. The cannonade then began, and was very hot on both sides. The *French* were beginning to pass the river, and to form upon the rising ground where the *Dutch* were encamped in the morning. The prince and marshal *Bathiani* being come up with the eight battalions and eight squadrons commanded by Lieut. Gen. *Drukleben*, made such a disposition, and gave such orders, that tho' our irregulars were a little roughly handled, being but a few in number, what had passed of the *French* were immediately attacked, broken, and beaten back into the *Ravine*. In the mean time, our army was ordered to be under arms, and lay so all night; the enemy retired about midnight; and yesterday morning we encamped. This affair has cost us about 350 men; and the enemy, who were repulsed, double the number. The *Hanoverian* troops have lost some few officers,

‡ It was even inserted in the *London Even. Post*, that *Wm Guthrie*, Esq; was made keeper of the *Cottonian* library. (See *Vol. XIV. p. 659*, and *Vol. XV. p. 39, 82, 206, 253, &c.*)

ficers, the *Hessians* more men in proportion, and the *English* very few. *Johnson's* regiment petitioned to attack the enemy, and did it with so good a countenance, that they got great reputation. There is not yet any list of the killed and wounded. Count *Clermont* joined marshal *Saxe* yesterday, so that they are now in their full force, and are reckoned to amount to 198 battalions. The three *English* battalions under the command of Brig. Gen. *Houghton*, are to be this day at *Maastricht*. Two *Bavarian* battalions arrived yesterday.

From the camp at *Ambie* near *Maastricht*, Oct. 12, N.S. Count *Clermont* having joined the grand army under marshal *Saxe* upon the 9th, the enemy made a motion upon the 10th, and passed the *Jaar* that afternoon with their whole force. This motion having convinced us that their intention was to attack us, our heavy baggage was that night sent to *Maastricht*; orders were given for the foot to lie with their accoutrements on, the horse to be saddled, and the whole army to be under arms an hour before day. The dispositions were made at Pr. *Charles's* quarters for receiving the enemy by the prince and marshal *Bathiani*, with great skill and judgment, and every person being at his post, early the next morning we perceived the enemy in the plain, marching towards us, their foot being form'd into three columns, with a large train of artillery at the head of each column.

Our right was extended upon a plain half a mile beyond *Grondza*, having the villages of *Endist*, *Sling*, and *Fexbe* in their front, which they occupied with twelve battalions. Betwixt the last village and *Liers* was a plain, and this was in front of the *Hanoverian* infantry. In front of the *British* and *Hessian* foot was the village of *Liers*: in front of the *Hanoverian* cavalry, was that of *Warem*, and betwixt the *Scotch* grays and the left of the *Dutch* line was the village of *Roucoux*. Major Gen. *Zastrow*, with two *British*, four *Hanoverian*, and two *Hessian* battalions, having Brigadier *Douglass* under him, was ordered to defend these three last villages, prince *Waldeck*, who was to have defended that of *Roucoux*, having been obliged to post a great detachment in the suburbs of *Liege*, upon intelligence that the *French* designed to take post there that night. The Pr. of *Hesse* and Gen. *Howard*, with the foot that remained, were to endeavour to support these three villages, and the cavalry to fall upon any of the *French* horse, that might attempt to pass betwixt them, or as much as possible to protect our flank to the *Dutch*.

The enemy in three columns was by this time advanced so near, that three batteries, which we had erected, began to play upon them. They immediately attacked prince *Waldeck's* left with great fury, but were repulsed several times with extraordinary bravery, by that prince and the troops under him. The *Scotch* brigade particularly behaved extremely well. They were however overpowered by numbers, and forced to give way after a very gallant defence. Our three villages were at the same time attacked by 55 battalions, in co-

lumns, by brigades; and as soon as one brigade was repulsed, another came on: and our eight battalions under major general *Zastrow*, after having done wonderfully well, were at last obliged to abandon the villages of *Warem* and *Roucoux*, the major general supporting himself still at *Liers*, with the battalions under Pr. *Frederic* and Major Gen. *Howard*. Sir *John Ligonier* rallied the battalions, which had suffered so much, the *Hanoverian* regiment of *Maidell*, and the *Hessian* regiment of *Manspach*, having stood their ground to the last, and refused quarter, so that few of them escaped. The battalions of *Boetslayer* and *Donop* suffered likewise extremely, notwithstanding which they rallied, and drove the enemy, who were advancing into the plain, back again to the village. The battalions of *Graham* and *Howard*, which were in *Roucoux*, lost also a great many men, but to the last maintain'd a hollow way, where they were posted by Sir *John Ligonier*, and were of great use, brigadier *Douglass*, who commanded them, having done every thing that a good and gallant officer could do. As soon as Pr. *Waldeck*, whose troops had begun to give way, was informed that the villages were lost, he retreated in good order, and taking behind our left, marched towards the *Meuse*, by *St Peter's Berg*.

In these circumstances our retreat was resolved, and executed in the following manner.

The three battalions, which Sir *John Ligonier* had sent for in the night from *Maastricht*, and who arrived with Brig. Gen. *Houghton* as the action was beginning, were placed in a right angle with the *Scotch* grays facing the flank, which the *Dutch* had before, when this came even with the Pr. of *Hesse*, he had orders to join that. Gen. *Somerfeldt* had formed another flank a little farther to receive us, and the prince and marshal another under prince *Dourlack*, and when we came there we found by the prince's and marshal's disposition, a rear guard of 20 squadrons, 12 battalions, and 12 companies of grenadiers; so that in spite of perhaps 100 pieces of cannon, and all the musket-shot they could bring to bear, the retreat was made with great regularity and order; the rear-guard consisted of the Imperialists, the marshal insisting upon it, as they had not suffered in the action. We have certainly quitted the field with as little disadvantage as could be in a battle, if that may be called a battle, where two thirds of our army were not engaged, the action being wholly upon the left. The enemy did not think fit to pursue us; but not being able, for want of wood in this advanced season, to stay on the other side of the *Meuse*, we passed that river this morning. We have not yet the list of the killed and wounded; the *French* cannot have lost less than 10,000 men, and our loss, in the gross, is not more than 5000. The cannonading was terrible on both sides.

Count *la Lippe* and Lieut. Gen. *Smiffart* are wounded, Major Gen. *Veldtman* killed, Lt. Col. *Montague* is killed, major *Sowle* wounded and taken, major *Kendall* has lost a leg, Sir *Harry Nisbet* is killed, and many others who are not as yet known. *Manspach's* regiment has six captains killed, and *Maidell's* has not

one officer left. The enemy had not less than 170 battalions upon the field of battle. Our cavalry shewed the greatest desire to fall upon that of the enemy, but they kept themselves constantly under the protection of their foot and cannon; and when the *French* infantry came out upon the plain, they gallop'd up with great spirit to charge them, Lord *Rothes* being at the head of the first line, and *Ld Cräufurd* at the second of the *English*, and drove them back sword in hand into the hedges much faster than they came on.

What contributed greatly to our ill success in this action, was, that the people of *Liege* had the night before introduced the *French* into the town, and put them into possession of it, just in *Pr. Waldeck's* back, whose disposition was excellently made before that accident, having a flank upon his left of eight battalions with a great ravine, and very difficult ground before them, and his left wing of horse to support it.

Prince *Charles of Lorraine*, and marshal *Bathiani*, gave their orders in all parts through the whole action with the greatest judgment and intrepidity.

Hague, Oct. 14. N. S. By several letters from *Paris* we have advice, that they had received news by express from *Britany*, that an *English* Squadron had landed a body of men at *Quimperlay*, who after plundering some rich convents and villages in that neighbourhood, which refused to pay the contributions demanded, marched to *Port L'Orient* the 4th or 5th instant, N. S. That the principal commissary of the *East India* company, with an officer of the port, and a captain of horse who was in garrison there, went out thereupon to confer with the *English* general upon the articles of capitulation for the surrender of the place; but that not being able to come to any agreement, the *English* attacked, and entered the town on the 6th, and had done such damage to the magazines of the company, as, according to some letters, amounted to three millions of livres, tho' other accounts say, they found no considerable quantity of merchandizes there. That the *British* troops, after having spent seven hours only at *Port L'Orient*, marched to besiege *Port Louis*. (See *Hist. Chron.*)

That the *French* court, upon the receipt of the above news, had sent orders for raising the ban and arrier ban of the province, in order to oppose the farther progress of the *British* troops; and that the city of *Paris* was in such consternation, that the Exchange was shut up on Saturday the 8th Inst. N. S. and the actions of the *E. India* company bore no price.

Copy of a LETTER sent from Sir John Ligonier to the Earl of Sandwich at Breda, relating to the Action on the 11th Inst. dated from the Camp of Loffer, Oct. 12.

My LORD,

FOR fear the relation which the *French* will give of what passed yesterday should at first make too great an impression, I would not miss the opportunity of the post, tho' upon the march, to communicate to your Excellency, that marshal *Saxe* attack'd our army

yesterday on the left wing, where the *Dutch*, after a long resistance, and behaving themselves extremely well, were obliged at last to give way to numbers. Three villages occupied by eight battalions, *English*, *Dutch*, and *Hessians*, having been attacked by 45 *French* battalions, who were twice repulsed, were also constrained to give way in turn. But the *English* horse repulsed the enemy continually. I think this affair, to give it the right name, cannot be called a battle, for I question whether one third of the army was engaged. The cannonading was terrible on both sides. I believe our loss to be 4 or 5000 men, and that of the *French* to be double. The army retired in a very fine order. We suspect that the city of *Liege* was betray'd to the enemy; so that it was impossible for us to continue in our camp. My letters are in great haste.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Extract of a Letter from a Dutch Officer, Relating to the Action near *Liege*.

THE affair that we had yesterday with the *French* begun in the evening. The fire which the enemy made upon us from their mask'd batteries, and otherwise, was one of the most terrible ever seen, and it look'd as if hell had opened her mouth to swallow us up. As I was of the rear-guard, and among the hindmost of my troop, in retiring from the field of battle, 'tis a miracle I escaped. As the stragglers come in, we hope to make some abatement in the number said to be lost.

Extract of a LETTER from a French officer, from the Field of Battle near *Liege*, Oct. 12.

THE day before yesterday the army marched from *Tongres*, and encamped within a league of the enemy. Yesterday morning we continued our march, and advanced within cannon-shot of the allies. The cannonading began about noon, and about two we attacked three villages in the front of their army, where their best infantry were posted. They were forced with great loss on both sides; but after our becoming masters of these villages, the whole front of the allies began to give way; we followed them till it was night, and we are informed they have repass'd the *Meuse*. We have lost, it is said, 2000, and the enemy 5000 men. We took a great many prisoners, and amongst them a prince of *Hesse*. The marquis de *Fenelon*, formerly ambassador at the *Hague*, was killed in this action. This moment (at ten in the morning) we have orders to retire to our old camp at *Tongres*, as it is said, for want of forage.

Another French officer writes that Count *Saxe* had sacrificed 8 or 9000 men in order to kill 4 or 5000 of the enemy; and had besides lost abundance of brave officers, and gained no advantage.

*** All the private letters agree, that the late action in *Flanders* was the dearest bought victory (the *French* term it so) ever obtain'd: for they could not obstruct the destin'd march of the right wing of our army: and part of the left baffled them, tho' five to one.

Lij

LISTS of Kill'd and Wounded.

543

From the London Gazettes of October 11, and 20.

List of the Loss of the Dutch Corps, with the two Bavarian battalions, and two battalions and seven squadrons of Austrians, in the Action that passed near Liege, Oct. 11, 1746.

C A V A L R Y.

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1 Colonel	1 Brigadier	1 Colonel
4 Captains	1 Major	1 Major
6 Subalterns	3 Captains	1 Captain
6 Corporals	17 Subalterns	1 Corporal
2 Trumpet.	2 Corporals	189 Men,
84 Men	2 Trumpet.	
103	110 Men	193
	136	

I N F A N T R Y.

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1 Maj. Gen.	2 Lieut. Gen.	1 Maj. Gen.
1 Colonel	1 Brigadier	3 Captains
2 Majors	2 Majors	9 Serjeants
4 Captains	7 Captains	426 Men.
9 Subalterns	22 Subalterns	
8 Serjeants	23 Serjeants	439
513 Men	391 Men.	
538	448	
	Total of Horse	432
	Total of Foot	1425

In all 1857 Men.

A R T I L L E R Y.

Kill'd, 3 Men	Lost, 22 Pieces of cann.
Missing { 2 Officers	5 Haubitzes
3 Men. —8	5 Hospital wagg.

H O R S E S.

Killed 401.	Wounded 138.	Missing 186.
In all	725.	

Names of the officers of his Majesty's British troops killed, wounded, missing and prisoners, at the late Action, Oct. 11.

Regiments.

Wolf	{ Lieut. Rickson, Lieut. Trollop }	wounded
	{ Lieut. Col. Montagu Major Sowle }	prisoners
	{ Capt. Rawthorne Capt. Delgarno Capt. Desbrisay }	killed or missing
Graham	{ Capt. Lt. Hackshaw Capt. Sir Hen. Nesbit Capt. Ball }	dead of wound. wounded
	{ Lieut. Sowle Lieut. Sale }	kill'd or m.
	{ Ensign Talbot Ensign Nairn }	wounded
Howard	{ Capt. Leake Lieut. Campbell }	kill'd or m.
	{ Lieut. Cuthbert Ensign M'Farlane }	wounded
Douglas	{ Major Kendall Lieut. Cruishanks }	and prisoner wounded
	Sign'd, Tho. Cokayne, Adjutant Gen.	

A Return of the kill'd, wounded, missing, and Prisoners, of his majesty's British troops in the Action, near Liege, Oct. 11, 1746.

DRAGOONS. Men. Horse.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
R. N. British	2	5		7	1	6		7
Roths		3		3	6	7	1	14
Queen's Reg.		5	1	6		3	4	7
Total	2	13	1	16	7	16	5	28

F O O T,

REGIMENTS.

Officers.

Serjeants.

Drums.

R. and file.

Total.

	Kill'd.	Wounded.	Missing.	Prisoners.	Kill'd or missing.	Wounded.	Killed or missing.	Wounded.	Kill'd, missing, and prisoners.	Wounded present.
Wolf		2				1		5	5	8
Graham	1	3	6	2	4	1	175	25	189	29
Pulteney										
Howard		2	2		1	3	33	19	37	24
Sempill										
Douglas				1			14	15	15	16
Johnson							5	2	5	2
Artillery					1		3		4	
Total	1	8	8	3	6	5	235	66	255	79

Total kill'd, wounded, missing and Prisoners

Dragoons

Foot

350

A List

A List of the kill'd, wounded and missing in the Hanoverian Corps in the Action near Liege, Oct. 11, 1746.

CAVALRY.

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
4 Men.	7 Men.	3 Men

INFANTRY.

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
2 Captains.	2 Lieut. Cols.	2 Majors
2 Subalterns	4 Captains	4 Captains
37 Serjeants	7 Subalterns	15 Subalter.
429 Men.	26 Serjeants	13 Serjeants
—	132 Men.	491 Men.
470	171	525

ARTILLERY.

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1 Officer	1 Officer	1 Officer
10 Men	7 Men	36 Men.
—	—	—
11	8	37

Total of Cavalry	14
Total of Infantry	1166
Total of artillery	56

In all 1236 Men.

Lost, 4 Field pieces and 10 artillery carts.

HORSES.

Killed	—	49
Wounded	—	15
Missing	—	47

III

Extract of a LETTER from an Austrian Officer in the Allied Army, October 12.

THE action in which our left wing was engaged yesterday was very warm, and it was impossible to wish that troops should behave better than ours did, and all the officers distinguished themselves greatly. The enemy were twice repulsed, with very considerable loss. It was not till after the troops were dislodg'd from the villages in the front of the army, that we thought of a retreat, which was made in good order to the mountain of *St Peter*, from whence we passed to the right bank of the *Meuse*. We were on the right of the army, and found it impossible to weaken our line to reinforce the left, considering the detachments we had made. The left of the enemy observed us, and posted 10,000 horse on an eminence at some distance from our right flank, who, if we had weakened ourselves farther, might have cut off our retreat to *Maestricht*.

Of marrying a Brother's Widow.

S I R,

I Return you thanks for publishing my remarks on the lawfulness of marrying the sister of a former wife, and hope the following explanation of that case will be agreeable to some of your readers, as a reply to O. R. All I assert is, that from *Lev. xviii. ver. 18.*

it is lawful to marry the sister of a former wife, and that the Table of Marriages is not reconcilable to the *Lev.* law in this case; and I object to any thing published relating to the parallel case in any dispute under *Hen. VIII.* and during the reign of *Q. Eliz.* (but acts of parliaments) they being personally concerned in the decision of that question. If the consequence I drew relating to Mr *Budge* is not good, I have nothing to do with that; but O. R. should have named some text that absolutely forbids the marrying a brother's widow, unless childless. If he insists on *Lev. xviii. 16.* the 20 and 21 are to be explained. So Mr *Budge's* query is unanswered by O. R. and my case stands by itself without the consequence. If my consequence be good, it will not absolutely follow thence, that *ver. 8.* and others of the same phraseology, must be taken so that a man may marry his mother-in-law if a widow, &c. because there is no text that so much as looks that way. But the marrying a brother's widow, when childless, was commanded, and was not only the peculiar law, or polity of the *Jews*, but was a custom, &c. looked upon as the duty of good men before the giving the law. *Gen. xxxviii. 8, 9, 10.* and the exact parallel case, when it happens without any limitation, seems to be particularly specified, and permitted in my text. To say *ver. 18* is difficult, is making strait crooked. The words in the Old Bible are *Thou shalt not take a wife and her sisters also, to vex her, to uncover her nakedness upon her, during her life time.* What mystery there is in the word *sister* in this place I do not know, but our present translation does not explain it better than the old. That the margin of our bible is not the true reading is plain from *1 Sam. I. 1, 4*; for it cannot be supposed but that *Elkanah* knew what was meant by *sisters* in this verse, but this is not my case. The case I propose is what frequently happens, and many families would receive advantage by such a marriage, as none can be supposed more proper or willing to take care of a young family than the sister of a former wife. This *Chap.* treats of kindred; I do not think polygamy at all allowable, but it seems to have been a custom in *Israel*, tho' I think nothing so unnatural as two sisters, who naturally would live in love with each other, to be in a condition of vexing each other, by being partners together in one man, therefore by the text expressly forbid. But there is hardly any woman that would not be glad that her sister should be her successor. In this case the prohibition goes no further than the life of the wife; and this explanation is not contradicted as I can find by any other scripture. O. R. is here mistaken; I lay no claim to the act of parliament of 32 *Hen. 8*; except I have proved such a marriage is not forbid by the *Lev.* law, the other of the 25 and 28 of *Hen. 8.* I have nothing to do with. But this act was after all the laws and disputes this case had caused, and any one, by reading it, may see it was design'd to lay marriages under as few restrictions as possible. to put an end to all the claims the popes, spiritual courts, old laws and customs had of annulling marriages.

ages when consummated, and forbidding others on account of kindred, unless licensed by them; and it makes no table what kindred is lawful, and what is not, but declares all lawful, God's word, and the *Lev.* law not forbidding. That *Hen. VIII.* acted purely from conscience in putting away his brother's widow hardly any body now believes; and, as I observed, when a person of eminence and power is concerned in the decision of a question, the truth seldom comes out, all being willing to suit their arguments to their will. I own that the Reformers, who first appear'd about this time, declared against such a marriage; and, as they might think it unlawful, they might never claim the benefit of this law in this case, during the short period from this act to the death of *Edward VI.* and altho' the act was confirmed in the 1st of *Eliz.* so far as relates to the present case, yet no one would have cared to have explained this verse, with the consequence, as I do, during her reign, upon her account; which is what I see no reason yet to retract, except the table of marriages, and the canons and admonitions agreeable thereto, published by archbishop *Parker*, have been confirmed by a particular act of parliament; since which I cannot find they have; but that table, so often published in the bibles, and the common-prayer books, may have been the occasion that the act I refer to hath been forgot, and custom hath forbid the use of it. For I do not know that the law I refer to hath ever been claimed by any in this case, but think it may, which is the reason of publishing my thoughts thereon.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

A WIDOWER.

Mr URBAN,

YOUR learned correspondents, *J.P. Obed Reperet*, and the *Widower* (See *Mag. July and August*, p. 362 and 410.) instead of solving the difficulty of Mr *Budge's* Query, have made it ten times more intricate and perplex'd.

The question was put to the orthodox, and a sufficient hint was given how the difficulty might be removed in an orthodox manner; but the ingenious gentlemen have left that point entirely untouch'd, and, according to the custom of the times, have talk'd a good deal, and said nothing.

In order, therefore, to untie this Gordian knot, I shall pursue Mr *Budge's* direction, and reconcile, if I can, the seeming inconsistency of those scriptures, that gave being to the yet unanswered Query.

Leviticus xviii. 16, and xx. 21; *St Matthew* xiv. 4; and *St Mark* vi. 18; the illegality of a man's marrying his brother's widow is evidently set forth. This prohibition, however, (as we read *Genesis* xxxviii. 8, 9 and 10; *Deuteronomy* xxv. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10: and in (*Gent. Mag. Oct. 1746.*)

the book of *Ruth*) did not extend to such widows as were left without issue; in such a case her husband's brother, or the next of kin, was obliged to marry her, and raise up unto the deceas'd a name in *Israel*.

And if we consider the circumstances of those times, that the promised *Messiah* was to be of the seed of *Abraham*, of the tribe of *Judah*, and the royal family of *David*, we may reasonably conclude that the necessity of such a practice might then make it legal; by means of these marriages, families were less subject to become extinct, their genealogies less confused, and the accomplishment of the divine predictions more certain and illustrious.

But tho' this practice was legal in those times, yet now the case is far otherwise; if, indeed, according to the letter of the law, we married with a view only to raise up a brother's name in *Israel*, something might be said in favour of the legality of our proceedings; but how is that possible? *Israel* is no more!

I know it has been said that the prohibition extends not to a brother's widow, but only to his wife. In answer to which I would observe, that, tho' in *Leviticus* xviii. 16, it is only said,—*Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife*, yet the Hebrew word נָשִׂא, which is here translated Wife, sometimes (as in *Deuteronomy* xxv. 5.) signifies a widow, and consequently the prohibition extends both to wife and widow: so that the *Levitical* law, and the act 1. *Eliz.* which seem'd to interfere and clash with the table of marriages, set forth by authority, all exactly agree in this controverted case, and therefore the legality of a man's marrying his brother's widow is without foundation, and all such marriages are, and ought to be pronounced incestuous.

Seighford, Staffordsb. Aug. 22, 1746.

S I R,

YOUR correspondent Mr *Smith*, who has offer'd an explication of the monkish inscription, page 465, has not, I doubt, been so exact as he cou'd wish.

I suspect he has misread it in two or three places, by his not apprehending the true nature of the composition, which, if he had done, it would have been very assisting to him in hitting off the abbreviations.

For the legend is in that kind of verse, so common with the monks, where the end rhymes to the middle as well as the next verse that follows. The whole, as I conceive, ought to be

Z z z

read

read and distinguish'd thus, a pause being to be made in reciting after every penthemimer.

Ricardus merca-tor, victus morte novercâ,
Qui cessat merca-ri, pausat in hac ieriarca;
Extulit ephebus, paucis † vivendo diebus;
† vivendo
Ecclesiam Rebus DITAT variis speciebus;
Vivat ut in cœlis nunc mercator Micaelis.

Mr Smith reads NORICA, and renders it *Norwich*, but owns 'tis not the usual Latin name for the city, and indeed one wou'd little expect to hear of *Norwich* on a grave-stone at such a distance; for though we are not told in what church the stone was found, yet I presume 'tis in the North of England, where Mr Smith lives.

The word is *noverca*; the character **UL** he takes to be *ri* is the abbreviation of *ver*, the *V* consonant in this inscription being every where shap'd like the *u* vowel.

There's great cause to believe that SIC: ET: is some way misread, there being nothing for the accusative case *Ecclesiam* to be govern'd of, unless that be a verb.

VICT' he reads *victima*, which is perfectly impossible; for in that case it should have been VICTIM.

I don't understand how MORT: can stand for *mortis*, this being no abbreviated word: the dotted circle is the last letter of the word, whatever it is.

The abbreviation *Epheb*, I read *Ephebus*, as absolutely necessary to the rhyme, and not *Ephebis*, as Mr Smith, and indeed *extulit Ephebis* affords no sense, but *extulit Ephebus* will do very well, being full as good as the rest.

I will not dispute the age of the gravestone in many words, tho' in my opinion 'tis older than Mr Smith imagines it. He refers it to Henry VII's time, or *probably a little later*; but this was not the lapidary stile of Henry VIII's reign; besides, the method of placing on the verge of the stone was then almost entirely let off.

I have no design of giving Mr Smith any offence by the freedom of these animadversions, which I assure you, Mr Urban, are solely intended to give your readers a truer idea of this whimsical inscription: And I refer it to Mr Smith's candor to have recourse once more to the original, if he thinks it not too much trouble, for the sake of seeing whether SIC: ET: is not DITAT, or some such word, which is the only passage I am under any manner of doubt of.

I am, Sir,

Mr Smith's and your humble servant,
OË. 20, 1746. PAUL GEMSEGE.

Note, Mr Smith (to whom the inscription was sent for his opinion) did not know where the Tombstone was, and might be led to think of Norwich.—And, indeed, the letter that inclosed the draught being mislaid, we cannot say whence it came, but imagine, from the West.

A never-failing Medicine for the Bite of a mad Dog, taken from the Church of Cæthorp, Lincolnshire, where, al-

most the whole Parish were bit by a mad dog, and those who used it recover'd, and they who did not dy'd.

Take the leaves of rue, pick'd from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlick pick'd from the stalks and bruised, Venice treacle and mithridate, and the scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces: Boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, 'till once pint be consumed; then keep it in a bottle close stopp'd, and give of it nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings together fasting, and six spoonfuls to a dog.

This, the author believes, will nott (by God's blessing) fail, if it be given within nine days after the biting of the dog. Apply some of the ingredientss from which the liquor was strain'd to the bitten place.

From the Old England Journal,
Or, BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL, Oct. II.

Extract of a Letter to the Author.

REASONS for MERCY.

ACcording to my promise to your predecessor, (See p. 540) I send my thoughts with regard to the rebels now expecting their fate.

That all of them are become debtors to the justice of the nation, in their lives and fortunes, no man will deny: but that the nation ought to exact the debt with the utmost rigor, few, besides the humane and wise Andrew Horne, (see p. 425) will pretend.

The only three arguments that can be urged, with any shew of reason, are, the incurableness and contagion of Jacobitism, the satisfaction due to those who have suffer'd by the rebellion, and the necessity of complying with what appears to be the universal demand of the well-affected.

But that Jacobitism is not incurable, many of our dignify'd clergymen, and laymen in high places, afford demonstration; and the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty convince us that it is not infectious. But supposing it were both, I never heard that incurable madmen ought to be hang'd; the plea of lunacy, and the hospital for incurables at Bedlam, shew the contrary.

The next argument has more the shew of reason; but I should be glad to know what is meant by satisfaction: If it is an atonement for the blood of those brave men that fell in battle, it can't be denied that their blood has been already,

in a great measure, aton'd for, at the battle of *Culloden*, not to mention those who have since fallen by the hand of justice. If these men mean satisfaction for the losses sustain'd, and expence incurr'd by the public, or by private men, the lives of the *rebels*, if they were all to be hang'd, could make no satisfaction, but would bring a further expence upon the public, and deprive it of many hands that might by lenity be made useful. As to the estates of the *rebels*, I mean not to oppose the public's making the most of them, provided it be not wait'd in salaries to commissioners, secretaries, clerks, &c. But by *satisfaction*, I am afraid, these advocates secretly mean *revenge*, which, with *Grotius*, I positively affirm, ought never to be admitted as the *end of punishment*, especially in a *christian* country.

The last argument is founded upon a false fact. For the *truly well-affected* are generally for lenity: The gentlemen of our army, who were, and in rebellions always must be, most expos'd to danger, are for mercy. Few but *placemen*, *stockjobbers*, *Jews*, *Refugees*, and *foreign fowbers*, whose affection depends upon what they can get by it, with some perhaps of our own people who are of a revengeful temper, are for a multitude of executions.

In favour of mercy, the arguments are strong and numberless. Severe punishments are the attendants of arbitrary power, but never will be suffered by a free people that are resolved to preserve their liberties; slaves are kept in subjection by fear, but freemen are kept in obedience by affection.—The laws against treason are already too severe, in the opinion of every man who thinks that an innocent child *ought not by law to be made to suffer for the crime of his father; and a rigorous execution of them will either enslave the minds of a free people, or disgust them.

It may perhaps be said, that as few but *Scotchmen* have been concern'd in this rebellion, their executions can no way disoblige the *English*.—This may be true, tho' I hope it is not, because it would be ungrateful; for if it had not been for the *Scotish* nation we had lost our liberties under *Charles I*; should have been in great danger at the revolution; and perhaps at the accession of our present royal family, if the *Scotch* as a nation had not declar'd in our favour: Even now we should have been in the utmost danger, if that

* See *Lords Protest*, *Gent. Mag.* 1744.

whole people had declar'd against us.

If that whole nation should become disaffected, we may, 'tis true, keep them in subjection by a standing army; but an army capable of making slaves of the *Scotch*, will not be long before they make slaves of the *English* too.—An army from *Scotland* may not find it difficult to march, and take possession of our metropolis. Our own security therefore obliges us to consult the affections of the people of *Scotland*.

Another reason for mercy to the rebels in general, is drawn from the good behaviour of the rebel army in all the countries through which it may have pass'd.—I hope no one is now so simple as to believe the idle stories that were related in our news-papers, of the cruelties and extravagancies of our rebels.—While we were in danger good policy might make it perhaps necessary to let such stories pass uncontradicted, but now the danger is over, for the sake of mercy, truth may be told. ---While they had whole counties, and many thousands of his majesty's faithful subjects in their power, they always observ'd an exact discipline, and neither plunder'd, murder'd nor ravish'd.

—The wise *Henry VII.* upon this account, executed but *three men*, leaders of one of the most dangerous rebellions ever rais'd against him: I think it ought to be laid down as a general rule, because it is for the general interest, to shew mercy or severity to rebels, according to their conduct in the rebellion.

A third argument for mercy, may be urged from the coronation oath; wherein the king says, *That he will chiefly observe mercy in all his decrees and judgments, as God shall shew mercy to him.*---

Who are the most proper objects of a king's mercy? Why, rebels surely, of all other criminals; First, because their offence is chiefly against the king; and secondly, because all rebellions are founded upon some pretence of principle; if so, it must be allowed, that some rebels transgress the laws more thro' delusion than malice.

The BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL, Oct. 18.

Contains a long tedious letter in answer to the character of *Ld Balmerino*, p. 535, who (says the writer) affected the *beathen* rather than the *christian hero*; but was not natural in it: And many a *Tyburn hero* has equally brav'd his God, king, and country: Nay every action betray'd the disorder of this hero's mind, and in particular he could not have kneeled on the wrong side of the block, if he had been truly compos'd.

The Beginning of PARADISE LOST.

By J. MILTON.

With six Latin Translations.

LATINE reddidit totidem Versiculis

LUDOVICUS DE BONNEVAL.

OF man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of *Eden*, till one greater man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,
Sing, heav'nly Muse! that on the secret top
Of *Oreb*, or of *Sinai*, didst inspire
That shepherd, who first taught the chosen seed,
In the beginning how the heav'ns and earth
Rose out of *Chaos*: or if *Sion* hill
Delight thee more, and *Siloe's* brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God; I thence
Invoke thy aid to my advent'rous song,
That with no middle flight intends to soar
Above th' *Aonian* mount, while it pursues
Things unattempted yet, in prose or rhyme.
And chiefly thou, O Spirit! that dost prefer
Before all temples th' upright heart and pure,
Instruct me, for thou know'st; thou from y first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant: what in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to men.

Say first (for heav'n hides nothing from thy
Nor the deep tract of hell) say first, what cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their creator, and transgress his will
For one restraint, lords of the world besides?
Who first educ'd them to that foul revolt?

Th' infernal serpent! he it was, whose guile,
Stirr'd up with envy and revenge, deceiv'd
The mother of mankind, what time his pride
Had cast him out from heav'n with all his host
Of rebel-angels: by whose aid aspiring
To set himself in glory above his peers,
He trusted to have equall'd the most high,
If he oppos'd; and with ambitious aim,
Against the throne and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war in heav'n, and battle proud,
With vain attempt. Him th' almighty power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamant chains, and penal fire,
Who durst defy th' omnipotent to arms.

Nine times the space that measures day and
night

To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rowling in the fiery gulf,
Confound'd though immortal! But his doom
Reserv'd him to more wrath; for now the thought
Both of lost happiness, and lasting pain
Torments him. Round he throws his baleful eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride, and stedfast hate.

At once, as far as angels ken, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild:
A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one great furnace, flam'd; yet from those
No light, but rather darkness visible.
Serv'd only to discover sights of woe:

PRimi primum Hominis crimen, fatale
Pomum,
Quod vetitum, raptumque, omnes sub crimine
Terrigenas, mortemq; trahens, agmenq; malorum
Amisso simul & caelo, ni morte reducat
Major Homo miseros, celestiaque offia pandat,
Sanctæ (quæ sanctum sancto de culmine *Sinæ*
Pastorem faciles docuistis, lecta propago,
Cum contenta sui audiret pastoris ab ore,
Quæ fuerint Cælo nostræque exordia Terræ,
Quasque Chæos dederit formas) nunc reddite Mundi
Seu vos alta *Sion*, seu vos sacrata medentis
Unda juvet *Silvæ*, oraculo spectata Tonantis;
Vos isthinc in vota voco, spirante canenti,
Arduus *Aonios* montes superare volatû
Ut possim, felixque sacram, sed semper omisissam
Materiem Vates sublimi carmine reddam.
At Tu præcipuè, divos qui mentibus ignes
Afflas, integroque ac puro pectore gaudes,
Quæ dicam, doceas, primævaque tempora pandas
Nam Tu cuncta tenesque, movesque, instarq;
Columbæ,

Ingentem extensis Naturam ingentibus alis
Nutû reddebas gravidam, gravidamque fovebas:
Da mihi magna dare, ac audacem dirige Musam,
Da dignas cæpto vires, tenebræque resolve;
Ut dignè possim divinum tollere Numen,
Ac in mortales Jovæ defendere causam.

At primum causas memora, quâ mente Parent
Nostrî (nil etenim cælumve altumve barathrum
Occultare tibi possunt) in sorte beatâ,
Curarum expertes, ac divo Numine tuti,
Queis (uno tantum vetito) regnare per orbem
Concessum, Æterni sint ausi linquere jussa.
Ingratis verò vetiti quis criminis auctor?
Scilicet invidiâ tactus, pallensque furore,
Infernus Serpens, nostram primamque Parentem
(Nostram in perniciem) funesto prodidit astû.
Elatum sed enim Serpentem mente superbâ,
Muneris oblitum, majoraque viribus ausum,
Fidentemque animi, numerofoque agmine fretum
(Nam conjuratas audax densasque malorum
Plura iremens secum scelerata in bella cohortes
Spirituum rapiens, cunctis præcellere Cæli
Principibus sperans, soliumque Tonantis adortum
Vano tentarat Cælum confundere nîsû)
Cum sociis Cælo pulsum, cui summa potestas,
Oppressum flammis, solideque adamante revinctum
Infandi vindex belli, sub gurgite vasto,

Tristis ubi semper luctus, flammæque voraces,
Præcipitem velox immani turbine merfit.
Obscuras novies Aurora fugaverat umbras;
Serpensque attonitus, fiendens, sed funeris expertus
Victus, & in tenebris multo circumdatus igne,
Cum sociis, meritò quem sævior ira manebat,
(Jâm sed enim amissæ sedes, rabidamque perenne
Excruciant mentem pœnæ) sub nocte jacebat:
Cum subito torquens oculorum sæviter orbes,
(Altus ubi terror, vanæque superbia mentis,
Ira, furor, rabies, odiumque immane micabat)
Omnia perlustrat, quantumque ministra Tonantis
Nosce turba valet, tantum tum mente tuetur.
Tum vastas, tristes, sævas, & luce carentes
Undique sed teretes, similesque undantis aheni,
Undique volventis spissas sine lumine flammæ,
Prospiciens sedes, sedes! quæ atra colorem

PARADISUS AMISSA. LIB. I.

AUTHORE M. B.

QUO primævus *Adas* temerato fœdere numen
 Læferit, & vetitos quâ vulserit arbore fructus,
 Unde mali labes, & sævæ mortis origo;
 Cur patriâ amissâ, Paradisi & sede beatâ,
 Cogimur hâc errare tenus, dum tempore pœnæ 5
 Perfecto, exoriens astris majoribus olim
 Alter *Adas* reduces nativa reponat in arva;
 Musa mihi memora, quæ quondam per juga sacra
 Nunc *Sinæ*, nunc *Orebi*, dum curat ovile,
 Pastorem primò stimulas carmine *Mosen*: 10
 Carmine quo docuit charam magis omnibus unam,
 Dilectamque Deo gentem, primordia mundi,
 Eque chaos tener ut rerum surrexerit ordo,
 Fati arcana ferens: vel si tibi vertice *Sion*
 Jam nunc frondoso, *Siloæque* silentior amnis, 15
 (Alluit ille Dei riguis oraçula lymphis)
 Grata magis fecere moram, sis inde vocanti
 Præfens auxilium, atque audacibus annue cœptis:
 Scilicet *Aonios* montes, humilemque relinquam
Parnassum super ascendens, dum versibus aptis 20
 Aggredior nulli veterum tentata poetæ.
 Tuque O magne Deus, qui pectus criminis expers
 Præponis solido structis de marmore templis,
 Tu dic, namque potes; tu præfens tempore ab
 omni

Diceris expansis alis, de more columbæ, 25
 Fœcundum fecisse chaos: tu, quæ mihi circum
 Caligat mentem, dispellas lumine nubem.
 Argumentum ingens! mihi sit nil; futile, & illo
 Indignum, inceptisque pares mihi suffice vires;
 Sic tua, magne pater, consulta æterna repandam,
 Mortalesque regi justâ sub lege docebo. 31

Dic primùm (neque quid cœli sive ardua supra
 Sidera, sive imo barathro & caligine mergum
 Te latet) humani generis quæ causa parentes,
 Heu! tam felici rerum statione beatos, 35
 Securosque favore Dei, contemnere numen
 Impulerit? cur præceptis parere recusent?
 An quia terrarum dominos lex una coercet?
 Heu! cujus cœpere malo desciscere suasu?
 Principio insidiis & blandis credula dictis, [mùm
 Victa est *Eva* parens, *Satanæ*; quo tempore pri-
 Æthereis campis, atque alto pulsus Olympo,
 Vindictamque iramque suo sub corde coquebat:
 Namque animo fidens, fretusque rebellibus armis
 Cælicolùm, longèque putans excellere cunctos 45
 Æquales, ipsique Deo (si fortè resistat)
 Incessisse parem, per cœlos irrita bella
 Moverat, affectans nequicquam regna deorum:
 At pater omnipotens, de cœlo fulmine acuto
 Præcipitem, vastaque ruinâ ad Tartara victor 50
 Deturbabat, ibi post terga adamante revinctum
 Ignibus urgeri rapidis & vindice pœnâ:
 Usque adeo furor est, in bellum poscere numen.

Quo soles noctesque novem mortalibus ægris
 Volvuntur spatio, flammarum in gurgite vasto 55
 Cum sociis jacuit, fundoque revolvitur imo
 Attonitus, neque enim cœlestia corpora possunt
 Omnino extinguì, aut avertere morte dolorem.
 Sed sua majores in pœnas fata reservant,
 Et nunc ille memor cœli, fortisque prioris, 60
 Nunc infelicem casum, pœnasque futuras
 Mente suâ versat miserâ vice, lumina circum
 Torquens, discordes animi testantia motus,
 Horrorem, invictumque odium, fastumq; metumq;
 Cælicolùm inde oculi quàm longè cernere possunt,
 Prospectat latè regionem, atque undique, vidit
 Speluncam horrendam, circum candente favillâ

PARADISUS AMISSA. LIB. I.

AUTHORE T. P.

ILlicitos vetitâ decerptos arbore fœtus,
 Et patris antiqui noxam, quâ concidit omnis
 Progenies, devota alieno crimine morti;
 Et sedem amissam; donec dator ille salutis
 Morte suâ redimens animas, fœlicibus hortis 5
 Addicat puras, & avitâ sede reponat;
 Dic, Dea, progenies cœli, quæ diceris alto
 Aut *Sinæ* super, aut *Horebi* vertice, *Mosi*
 Explicuisse suâ nascentem ab origine mundum.
 Sin puri *Siloæ* fontes, & sancta *Sionis* 10
 Te juga delectent; illinc te in vota vocanti
 Da celeres auras, facilèmq; per ardua cursum,
 Dum sacra expedio *Aoniis* incognita *Musis*.
 Tuque aded, liquidos longè trans ætheris orbes
 Qui folio ex alto lustras mortalia corda; 15
 Da sacros penitus rimanti accedere fontes:
 Tu pennis tendens vastum per inane, columbæ
 In speciem, eliciisti olim genitalia mundo
 Semina, nascenti incumbens vitalibus alis. [puro
 Quod cæcum invalidumque mihi est, tu lumine
 Perfundas bonus, & maturo robore firmes: 21
 Ut vires opus exæquent, operisque labores,
 Ut genus humanum, nostro de carmine, curam
 Se superùm, & cœli leges ac fœdera discat.

Quin primùm evolvas (tibi se quippe omnia latè
 Per superos cœli tractus, Erebiq; profundos, 26
 In lucem manifesta ferunt & operta recludunt;)
 Quæ causa immemorèsq; fui, prolisque futuræ,
 Olim donatos mundi ditione parentes
 Impulit à domino fœdè desciscere: tantum, 3
 Cui tantum licuit miseris suadere malorum:
 Serpentis dolus ille fuit; fraus illius omnis;
 Qui sceleri obtendens speciosum nomen honesti,
 Fœmineos victor sensus, animumque labantem
 Impulit; invidiâ flagrans, & percitus irâ, 35
 Ex quo lecta manus cœlo turbavit ab alto
 Dextrâ affectantem supremâ in sede locari.
 Hunc superùm rector, celsâ statione ruentem
 Fulmine corripens, atri vi turbinis egit
 In vincula, & fauces flammis undantis Averni, 40
 Ausum animis armisque Deum se tollere contra.
 Transierant novies spatiis æqualibus horæ,
 Quæ lucem noctemque ferunt mortalibus, ex quo
 Vortice contortum piceo, flammisque volutum
 Cœlestis vigor, & virtus defecerat: olli 45
 Sed redit in pœnam nova vis, agitantque furentem
 Supplicia, æthereique animo obversantur honores,
 Quos demens ultro amisit: tum lumine torvo,
 Testatos immane odium, mentemque superbam, 50
 Liventes oculorum orbes circum undique torquens,
 Quantum animæ possint acie contendere, lustrat
 Æterno loca senta situ; flammantia claustra
 Carceris horrendi: non illic lumine puro
 Fundunt se flammæ undantes, sed luce malignâ
 Haud nocti absimiles produnt, oculisque tuentum
 Informes sistunt umbras, & tristia regna: 56

[The three other Translations in our next]

N.B. Mr Bonneval's translation is in the same
 number of lines with the original. M.B.'s more
 diffusive; and T.P.'s being contracted, leaves
 room for this EPIGRAM translated by him.

Tres magnos vario florentes tempore vates
 Græcia cum Latio, & terra Britannia tulit.
 Grandis Mæonidem, distinguit lenta Maronem
 Majestas; noster laude ab utrâque nitet.
 Tendere non ultra valuit natura; priores,
 Tertius ut fieret, junxerat ergo duos.

Tempo di Gavotta,

Dear CHLOE I nor truer am, Nor better than the

rest, For I shou'd change each hour like them, Were

it my in - te - - rest. Were it my in - - te - - rest.

But I'm so fixt alone to thee,
And every thought I have,
That shou'd you now my heart set free,
'Twould be again your slave.

All that in woman is ador'd,
In thy dear self I find,

For the whole sex can but afford,
The good, the fair, the kind.

Why shou'd I then seek further store?
Ah! why make love anew?
Since change itself can give no more,
'Tis easy to be true.

Thus shalt thou still maintain thy throne,
And prove that thou art God alone,
Tho' earth and hell new efforts try;
'Midst all the tumult they can raise,
Th' envenom'd wrath * shall work thy praise,
Till hush'd at thy rebuke it die.

So swell the furies of the sea,
And roar in their tempestuous way,
As they would deluge earth again;
So strike they on th' unshaken rock,
Dash'd by the fierceness of their shock,
And foam to feel their fury vain.

*An HYMN for the Thanksgiving-Day,
for the Suppression of the Rebellion*

Sung after a Sermon from PSA. LXXVI. 10.

A Ccept, great God! thy Britain's songs,
While grateful joy unites our tongue,
The work thy hand has done to own:
Thy hand has crush'd our cruel foes,
When in rebellious troops they rose,
And swore to tread our glory down.
With hell confed'rate on their side,
People and prince their rage defy'd,
And in proud hope devour'd us all;
Thy hand its banner has display'd,
Beckon'd its HERO to our aid,
And in one day their legions fall,

Thus shalt thou still maintain thy throne,
And prove that thou art God alone,
Tho' earth and hell new efforts try;
'Midst all the tumult they can raise,
Th' envenom'd wrath * shall work thy praise,
Till hush'd at thy rebuke it die.

So swell the furies of the sea,
And roar in their tempestuous way,
As they would deluge earth again;
So strike they on th' unshaken rock,
Dash'd by the fierceness of their shock,
And foam to feel their fury vain.

* This is the exact signification of the original expression חֲזַת אֵרֶם.

To DELIA.

With earth still let old ocean vie,
 There, corals blush, here, roses
 swell,
 Your lips, your cheeks, in Tyrian dye
 The rose, the coral's tints excel :
 Let spicy gales from Afric blow,
 Let downy show'rs o'er Zembla fleet,
 More white thy breast than Zembla's snow,
 Thy breath, than Afric's gale more
 sweet.

Let diamonds with reflected ray,
 And stars with borrow'd lustre shine,
 Thy eyes diffuse the lover's day,
 And brightness underiv'd is thine.
 But Sol's bright blaze when fages view,
 That Sol is void of heat they hold:
 Strange ! yet this truth I prove in you,
 My sun—you fire me, yet are cold !—
 Dian's coy blush, and down-cast eye,
 Inviting, yet forbidding grace !
 To mix wou'd some rash painter try
 With all that's soft in Venus' face ;
 Let him, if thus more bold than wise,
 To copy Delia's beauties dare,
 The piece shall then all charms comprise,
 Which conquer gods in either fair.

S I R,

You are desired to insert the following ver-
 ses written Extempore, in answer to some
 lately shewn to the Author in your Magazine
 for July, upon Felix, falsely said to be, marri-
 ed to a Cook-maid. ; also the Ode annex'd.

A S O N G.

(The TUNE, Sylvia on her Arm reclining.)

Cease, my Sylvia, cease to wonder
 At the lies my foes invent :
 These are arts to keep us under ;
 Malice will misrepresent.

Your superior sense and merit
 Prove you not of mean estate :
 And the virtue, you inherit,
 Will for ever make you great.

PARTY RAGE has high resentment :
 Hence this fire that's choak'd with flegm ;
 Hence the spite at our contentment ;
 Hence my rebel heart the theme !

Poet, if my wit's too eager,
 That you're DULL, is full as true :
 I may be in SELF a beggar ;
 But in understanding you.

So in spite of all your slander,
 On my choice I'll stake my name :
 And appeal to each by-stander
 For my HERO ; and my FLAME.

Oft, 14, 1746.

X. X.

Per DAMNA, per Cædes, ab ipso
 Ducit OPES Animumque ferro.

Dr FREE'S ODE, in Imitation of HORACE
 Book IV. Ode v.

Humbly inscribed to his Royal Highness the Duke
 of Cumberland upon his defeat of the Rebel
 Army in Scotland.

(See a critical Epistle to this Author, Misc. Cor.
 Numb. VI.)

BY heaven's decree for Britain's safety born,
 Young, gen'rous GUARDIAN of the
 church and state,

Victorious to our wishes, now return ;
 Return and make our happiness compleat.

You broke the clouds that gather'd o'er our heads ;
 As spring dispels the winter of the year,
 Your presence universal gladness spreads :
 And gives the day to please, the sun to cheer.

As the fond mother for her darling son,
 Whose vent'rous youth hath driven him to sea,
 If chance a year, or so, he hath been gone,
 Or to Cape Breton, or to Coast and Bay :

Can never rest, and ceases ne'er to pray,
 With eyes still fixt upon the winding strand,
 And hopes, and fears ;—yet thinks he'll come
 that way—

Such, William, is the fondness of this land.—

Fondness you well deserve—for now the steer
 Wanders secure about the farmer's ground,
 Who reckons on the harvest of the year,
 Nor fears the hostile ships to Scotland bound.

Now shall good faith, and CREDIT rear her head ;
 For all the blessings providence hath given,
 An universal reformation spread :
 And English reprobates look up to heaven.

What tho' upon the neighb'ring continent,
 France pour her num'rous armies once again,
 Who is there now that's fearful for th' event,
 Or thinks at all about the war with Spain ?

Each man in peace possessing hill or dale,
 Now forms his arbor, and now prunes his trees,
 At dinner of the rebels tells his tale,
 And thanks DUKE WILLIAM with an heart
 at ease.

Then cries God bless him ! and his bumper
 crown'd

To king, and prince, and duke, he sends about :
 So the brown bowls, our fathers drank, went
 round,

When Edward, and when Harry marched out.

GO ON BRAVE DUKE new triumphs to procure,
 Great as from * Cressy and from † Agincourt.
 So prays thro' Britain ev'ry HONEST fellow,
 At morn when sober, and at night when mellow.
 Oxford, April 28, 1746.

* Cressy is famous for a victory obtained over
 the French by Edward the Black Prince.

† Agincourt, for another obtained by Henry V.

On a FANATICK.

IF there be such, whose giddy brains
 Fancy their breast a church contains,
 His head let each of these wise people
 Furnish with bells,—and call't a steeple. J. Sackville

The PRETTY CHAMBERMAID.

Imitated from Horace. B. II. Od. iv.

By a Gentleman of Cambridge.

COLIN, oh cease thy friend to blame,
Who entertains a fervile flame;
Chide not,—believe me, 'tis no more
Than great *Achilles* did before;
Who nobler, prouder far than he is,
Ador'd his Chambermaid, *Briseis*,

The thund'ring *Ajax*, *Venus* lays
In Love's inextricable maze,
His slave *Tecmessa* makes him yield,
Not ought avails his sev'n-fold shield.
Atrides with his captive play'd,
* Who always shar'd the bed she made.

'Twas at the ten years siege, when all
The *Trojans* fell in *Hector's* fall,
When *Helen* rul'd the day and night,
And made 'em love, and made 'em fight,
Each hero kiss'd his maid; and why,
Tho' I'm no hero, may not I?

Who knows, but *Polly* too may be
A piece of ruin'd royalty;
She has (I cannot doubt it) been
The daughter of some mighty queen;
But fate's irremiable doom
Has chang'd her sceptre for a broom.

Oh cease to think it; how can she,
So gen'rous, charming, fond and free,
So lavish of her little store,
So heedless of amassing more,
Have one drop of Plebeian blood
In all the circulating flood?

But you, by carping at my fire,
Do but betray your own desire:
Howe'er proceed, made tame by years
You'll rail in me no jealous fears;
You've not one spark of love alive,
For (thanks to heav'n!) you're forty-five.

* *Hom. Il. I.* — ἐμὸν λεχὸς αἰσιώσαν.

Mr URBAN,

St Kitts, Sept. 1.

Yours being the Magazine read here, it is requested that you will insert the two following songs made by gentlemen of this Island.

A S O N G.

(To the Tune of the Free Masons.)

Huzza! my brave boys, loyal hearts of St
The rebels are all defeated, [Kitts,
King George on the throne, now, triumphantly
All our joys, in that joy, are compleated. (fits;

Let av'rice regret the long thirst of our soil,
Let George be our great defender,
Other cares are but trifles, the main is to foil
The last hopes of a popish pretender.

Foul rebellion suppress'd, fell faction will sneak,
And great George will pursue his intention,
To rescue all Europe, and gloriously break
The vile shackles of Gallick invention.

His auspice, his hero, reach here to secure us,
While crushing proud power tyrannick,
The words George and the Duke firm our hearts,
and assure us,

Martinique will adopt the French panic.

Then huzza for king George, and huzza for thee
And huzza for the royal commander, [prince,
Whose justice, whose valour, whose glory evince,
That blest is the British islander. Huzza, &c.

ANOTHER on the Defeat of the Rebels at CUL-
LODEN Moor.

'Tis come! 'tis come the glorious year!
Exulting joy takes place of fear;
To France's schemes in their full career,
Duke William has put an end—Sirs:
Britannia's guardian angels smile,
To see French ambition itself thus beguile,
In the impudent hope to obtrude on our isle
A brood of abhorr'd pretenders.

At Fontenoy the fam'd contest began,
Whether Lewis or William shou'd prove the bet-
ter man; [Dutchmen vilely ran:
And the prince had drub'd the king—but then
Curse! curse on their cowardly shyness!
Yet—courage, my boys! What's delay is not
lost, [hoft,

Once—let young little Will* re-encounter their
And, ten pounds to a crown, he turns out to their
Old Marlbro' reviv'd in his highness. [cost,

And see—to obstruct each future dreaded deed,
(Excited by France lest their triumphs shou'd re-
cede,)

Grim, rebellion aloft erects her snaky head,
Led by Charles, and his fierce mountain cousins!
Speed—speed ye—ye slaves—scower off and be-
gone! [Brunswick's marching on,

Lo!—your fate is at hand!—Hark!—Young
England's justice in his rear—George's right in
To extirpate your clans by dozens! (his van,

'Tis he—'tis the duke! he comes—he sees—or-
dains; (chains: :

And—instant—leads off the fell monster in
At one brush, boys, 'twas done—and our king
triumphant reigns,

The protestant faith's defender!
Ye friends to freedom, each other greet,
And—fair—o'er the board, as our full glasses meet,
Thus, let's ring a loud peal to the finish'd defeat,
Of a popish abjur'd pretender!

Hail excellent prince! thy own Britain's boast
and pride,

Whose arm, with such ease, stemm'd rebellion's
swelling tide, (rage subside,

Whose eye look'd treason dead, and made civil
Which so fiercely drove on to enslave her!

Ye rising suns, that gild Europe's shore,
Your lights travel vainly a warriour to explore,
Tho' his fire you saw conquer at Dettingen before,
So young—more wise—or braver!

Fill—fill then again, to the brim, the gay bowl,
One health still remains—one dear health, from
the foul, (Highland shoal,

Billy Duke's—boys—who routed the Gothick
And, their pride gave so sore a rebuke to!

See, England's genius, on angel-wing
Sweet-smiling descends, to hear Loyalty sing,
With one voice, and one heart—long live George
our king,

Wales's prince, and the glorious duke too!
* An allusion to Mr Prior, who, somewhere
in his Poems, calls the late King William, Little
Will, the scourge of France.

S M A L L - B E E R. *In tenui Labor.*

VAIN were the thought to ask th' *Aonian* maids,
With sacred rapture to exalt my song ;
Since ne'er on *Pindus'* flow'ry turf I trod,
Nor tasted *Helicon's* transporting spring.
In sober strain, salubrious truth I write,
Unblest'd, unaided by the muse I love.

Lo ! to the place where *Comus*, jolly God,
His revels kept, my steps blind Fortune led :
Joyous was all the croud, founded the roof
With instrumental harmony, and song ;
Flow'd the full goblet, smok'd the *Indian* weed,
And wanton joy sat smiling in each face :

When, by the pow'r of *Bacchus* overcome,
Sleep with kind hand reliev'd my lab'ring brain,
Sleeping my comrades left me :—Gracious heav'n !
What pen can write, or how shall tongue declare,
Or thought imagine the disgusting scene
That met my waking eye ! Crack'd bowls, and
Bottles and pots, and deluges of wine [pipes,
Obscene (the trophies of the reeling god !)
Myself all sick and languishing, my pulse
Beat various—slowly now, as death
Throughout had chill'd me with his icy hand ;
—Now with a fev'rish force impetuous mov'd.

When strait the room & light unwelcome shone.
“ O light ! how I detest thy piercing beam,
“ Dispelling friendly shades ! foul deeds like these
“ Should lurk in darkness, from all eyes con-
Behold a miracle (attend with awe, [ceal'd.
Couch'd in rough phrase believe the museless song)

Before me stood a venerable man,
Old, but not bending with the weight of years ;
His face was ruddy, and he smil'd benign,
As if nor sickness had his form impair'd,
Nor anxious cares his soul : his silver'd head
Was bound with wreaths of salutary flow'rs,
Call'd *Hors* by men, but *Panace* by gods.

“ My son, he said (and at his voice divine
New life beat vig'rous in each throbbing vein)
“ Long has my friendly influence mov'd the scorn,
“ My name the laughter of the sons of men,
“ The sons of men, regardless of their weal
“ And health, the greatest sublunary good !
“ The genius I of liquor call'd below
“ **S M A L L - B E E R**, and doubtless you have heard
me damn'd

“ Full oft, by *Belial's* rude, outrageous sons :
“ But yet, were honour due, to *Temp'rance* giv'n,
“ Mine were the favours of th' applauding croud,
“ But wine, luxuriant wine, usurps my throne,
“ And like a tyrant, first enslaves, then kills.
“ In order, all the virtues should I name
“ That call me fire, too soon the rising sun
“ Would break the thread of my unfinish'd tale,
“ (For unembod' d sprights walk not by day)
“ Joy I impart to all,—not that false glee, [glafs,
“ Shortliv'd, which measures but from glafs to
“ But constant health, and pleasure unalloy'd :
“ —Here, taste and live, live soberly and well.”

This said, a vase with steady hand he gave,
Full to the brim, I quaff'd the tender'd draught ;
Swift the cool stream refresh'd my burning throat,
And thus with low obeysance, I return'd :
“ Father ! I thank thee for thy visit kind,
“ And for thy welcome-gift” —I would have said—
But the lark whistled at th' approach of morn,
Which ting'd the glowing east with rosy hue,
In haste my visionary guest retir'd,

(*Gent. Mag. Oct. 1746.*)

And left me deep in contemplation drown'd,
Resolving reason never more to quench
In floods *Lethean* of deceitful wine ;
Deceitful wine ! embrew'd with mixtures dire,
By the curs'd vintner's art for sordid pelf. [ease,
O ! grant me, heav'n, to live with health and
My books, a sober friend, *Small-beer*, and sense :
So shall my years the smiling fates prolong,
And each auspicious morn shall see me happy.

TOM SOBER.

*On a late CONTROVERSY, concerning
Abraham's Offering of Isaac.*

BLeft in each science, every art divine,
Whilst *Warburton* explores the deep design
Of heav'n's high king, and to a wond'ring age
Restores new lustre to the sacred page :
Stebbing, tenacious of the beaten road,
Truth's watchful guardians had for ages trod,
Surveys the rising work with jealous eyes,
And hopes beneath some lurking poison lies.
Prompt to defend receiv'd opinion's cause,
His controversial pen misguided draws.
This *Edwards* saw, and, fir'd with honest zeal,
To candid criticks makes his just appeal ;
Recalls the warm dispute to reason's test,
And pours in truth on each impartial breast,
* Whence then this verse to wound his envied
Without desert—'tis well without a name. [fame ?
Whoe'er thou art, recall th' invidious sneer,
And learn superior merit to revere :
Or, if inspir'd with love of idle fame,
Thou pant'st in secret for an author's name,
Go, envious bard, some meaner subject chuse,
Coarse as the jest of thy plebeian muse.
At least secure a readier way to praise,
In *Virtue's* cause the meanest verse will please :
But soon, ah soon ! wit's loftiest flights decay,
Where pride or passion guide the partial lay.
Learn then this truth, as fixt as Nature's laws,
He ne'er shall gain who never gives applause.

* See Epigram in the *Aug. Mag.* p. 433.

To Mr LAYNG, on his Sermon. (*Books, N^o 35.*

*Mutual benevolence is the simple principle on
which Christianity is founded. SERM. p. 2, 3.*

LET fools religion in opinion place, [grace ;
And call *whim*, *spleen* ; and *superstition*,
Put in mock'd *Virtue's* legal hand a reed,
And on her throne, vile idol ! rear a creed,
While weeping *Charity* is doom'd to feel
The smarting scourge of unrelenting zeal ;
And fainted *Bigotry*, with impious pride,
Claims all the sky, and damns the world beside.
Oh ! taught of heav'n ! be thine the better part,
With sacred love to touch the kindling heart ;
Still mild Benevolence, like *Jesus* preach,
And spread the truths he liv'd and dy'd to teach ;
Still build salvation on the Saviour's plan,
And God's own glory on good-will to man ;
So shall good-nature at thy voice refine,
And what was moral shall be more—divine !
Self-love shall learn to taste of social joy,
And public works the miser's hands employ ;
Folly inform'd, converted *Vice* shall own,
That *Wisdom*, *Pleasure*, *VIRTUE* gives alone ;
Deists shall scorn the christian name no more,
And atheists God, as love immense, adore.

A a a a

Historical Chronicle, October 1746.

Further particulars relating to the escape of the young pretender. See p. 531.

From the London Gazette.

Fort William, T H E R E is an account from Sept. 21. the braes of *Lochbarkie*, that last *Thursday*, about 12 o'clock, the pretender's son embarked on board a *French* ship of war in the same loch, in *Moydart*, where he first landed, attended by the following persons, — *Macpherson* of *Clunie*, with others of his clan, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, Dr *Cameron* his brother, *Ludwoick* *Cameron*, of *Tor-Castle*, *Allan* *Cameron*, and *Macdonald* of *Lochgary*, with many others, whose names were not known. *Macdonald* of *Barrisdale* was said to have gone on board before the pretender's son got to the ships. *Gaz.*

Plymouth, Oct. 10. This day arriv'd a cartel ship from *St Malo's*, the captain of which reports, that the 29th past, the pretender's eldest son, with about 30 of his followers, landed about three leagues to the westward of *Morlaix*, at *Roscort*, in the *Happy* privateer, of 30 guns and 300 men, and the prince of *Conti* privateer of 22 guns and 240 men in company, both which were fitted out for that service, at the expence of the *French* king, from *St Malo's*. The pretender's son, with all his followers, were very bare of cloaths. They came round the land's end, and were chased one afternoon, but thick weather coming on saved them, otherwise they owned they must have been taken. *Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Inverary, Sept. 30.

On the 6th instant, two *French* ships of force came to an anchor at *Loch Emania*, and next day four gentlemen landed to enquire for some of the chiefs of the rebels, and employ'd *Hugh* *Macdonald* of *Keppoch*, to go in quest of them, and then returned to their ships. On the 8th they landed again, *Hugh* having bought *Barrisdale*, and his son to them. The gentlemen desir'd to have guides to Dr *Cameron*, *Lochiel's* brother, which they got, and were not heard of for several days. Mean time, young *Clanronald*, *Lochgary*, *Macdonald* of *Glenalladel*, *Macdonald* of *Dalela*, and hit two brothers, the second *Barrisdale* and his son, and some say *Stewart* of *Ardshiel*, and four gentlemen from *Appin*, went on board. And on the 17th *Macdonald* of *Keppoch*, with one arm, and lame of a leg, with 3 gentlemen from the low country. — On the 19th came the young pretender, in a bad state of health, dress'd in a short coat of black freeze, trowsers, and philibeg over them, with a grey plaid; and along with him *Lochiel*, Dr *Cameron*, and *Ludowick* *Cameron*, *Macpherson* of *Cluny*, with the four gentlemen who had landed before, and ten or twelve persons more; and it is said about 100 common men. The gentlemen, as well as commons, were frequently seen to weep, tho' they boasted of being back soon with an invincible force. *Edinb. Courant.*

Proceedings against the Rebels at CARLISLE, continu'd from p. 479.

Sept. 12. **S** Amuel Lee, and John Reebotham retracted, and pleaded guilty. — Law

rence Mercer, Geo. Seaton, Gent. Ronald M'Donald, of the city guard of Edinburgh, Barnabas Matthew, Robert Murray, Gent. John Wallace, and Donald M'Kenzie, pleaded guilty; Thomas Lawson, and Molineaux Eaton were found guilty.

A — 13. John Henderson, C a rebel captain, found guilty after a trial of 5 hours, and John M'Naughton, against whom it was proved that he shot col. Gardiner, and cut him when down with his broad sword twice on the shoulder, and once on the head.

B — 15. Robert Maxwell, And. Porteous, James Smith, Rob. Forbes, Tho. Park, and John Campbell retracted, and pleaded guilty; John Cappoch, brother to the aforementioned Thomas, the rebel bishop, found guilty, but being young was recommended by the jury for mercy; Donald M'Donald of Tundrish, rebel major, found guilty; Tho. Williamson acquitted on account of his youth, and his bolts knocked off in court.

C — 16. Rich. Brown, Wm Hargrave, Edward Roper, Rob. Tinsley, Geo. Wearing, Matt. Wearing, Simon Lington, and Richard Morrison, the pretender's valet, found guilty. Thomas Keighley, Philip Hunt, Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart. and Robert Randal, retracted, and pleaded guilty; Tho. Turner found guilty, but being young recommended to mercy; Tho. Baston acquitted, and his bolts knocked off in court.

E — 17. Stephen Fitzgerald, John Ratcliff, Tho. and Wm Turner, John Macpeil and Rob. Wright found guilty; John Saunderson, John Hartley, and And. Swan retracted, and pleaded guilty; Tho. Warrington and Neil MacLaren acquitted; James Murray, surgeon of Edinburgh, acquitted on account of his diligence in attending the king's troops wounded at Preston Pans.

F — 18. James Chaddock, Wm Cook, Wm Winstanley, Geo. Hartley, Wm Lackey, and James Brand, rebel quarter-master were found guilty. David Hume, And. Johnson, Robert Reed, and James Campbell, alias Mac Gregor retracted, and pleaded guilty; Alex. Brody, Wm Stewart, and Tho. Hatch acquitted, this last on account of lunacy.

— 19. Michael Dillord, Tho. Harvey, Wm Hume, James Millon, Hugh Roy, and James Ancram found guilty; Tho. Collingwood, Edmund Bane, Rob. Rusco and James Drummond acquitted.

G — 20. John Small, Alex. Hutchinson, groom to the young pretender, Wm Gray, James Forbes, Lewis Barton, Hugh Cameron, and Pat. Stewart, found guilty; Alex. Anderson, John Pousty, Alex. Stevenson, Henry Clark, and James Mitchel retracted, and pleaded guilty; Alex. Steel, James Ferguson, and James Seaton, acquitted.

H — 22. Fra. Buchanan of Arnprior, Esq, had a trial from 9 in the morning 'till 5 in the afternoon. Ten witnesses appeared on behalf of the king, and 3 for the prisoner; he was found guilty.

23. Tho.

— 23. Tho. and Pat. Buchanan, brothers to the above, James Braithwaith, fadler in Penrith, and Archib. Maclauchlan, were all acquitted. Peter Taylor, who made his escape (See p.) out of this prison, and was taken up by a king's messenger near Kendal, was found guilty.

— 24. Donald Macdonald of Edinburgh, Donald Maclaren, and John Petrie, were acquitted. Donald Macdonald of Kinlockmoidart, and Pat. Murray were found guilty.

— 25. Jn Martin, Geo. Steel, Pat. Macgregor, Duncan Macgregor, David Laird, Pat. Butter, Rob. Neish, and Rob. Garden, were all acquitted, in pursuance to the Duke's declaration after the battle of Culloden.

— 26. Cha. Spalding, Martin Lindsey, Jn Maclaren, Jn Forrest, Jam. Thoirs, and Peter Macewar, were acquitted, Rob. Lynn, James Hay, Capt. in Ld John Drummond's regiment, and Wm Baird, were found guilty on the 9 last new indictments. — Alex. Stephenson, Wm Greenhill, John Stuart, Alex. Richie, Tho. Blair, and Rob. Macfarlane, being sick, were ordered to be continued till next assizes. — Discharged out of goal, 29, no bills being found against them; likewise the gentlemen of Carlisle who were confined there, without any questions ask'd them. — Total try'd 127, Sentenced 91.

Carlisle, Sept. 27. Bp Cappoch, with 6 more rebel prisoners in the castle, had saw'd off their irons, by an instrument prepared by a new method: They laid a silk handkerchief single over the mouth of a drinking glass, and ty'd it hard at the bottom, then struck the edge of a case-knife on the brim of the glass (thus cover'd to prevent noise) till it became a saw; with such knives they cut their irons, and when the teeth were blunt, they had recourse to the glass to renew it. *A knife will not cut a handkerchief when struck upon it in this manner.*

TUESDAY 7.

Ended the trials of the rebels at the castle of York, when 70 were condemned. (See the proceedings and names, p. 513.)

THURSDAY 9.

Being appointed for a publick thanksgiving for the total reduction of the rebels, it was observ'd by a great resort to the publick places of worship, extraordinary illuminations at night, and all other marks of joy, justly due on so happy an event; the seven alarm guns, which had been in St James's Park during the rebellion, were removed.

Falmouth, Oct. 9. By the Nathaniel and John, a store-ship belonging to adm. Lestock's squadron, which is arrived in this harbour, we have the following advice, That adm. Lestock and gen. Sinclair, with the fleet, arriv'd on the 19th past in Quinparley Bay, at the entrance of the harbour of Port Louis, on the western coast of France; that the 20th and 21st were taken up in landing the troops, which was done with great success, notwithstanding some peasants were assembled, and had three pieces of cannon playing, which were taken by his majesty's forces, besides some vessels and boats destroyed, which were lying in a creek, and the town set

on fire: That on the 23d, two 12 pounders with a mortar were landed, and on the 24th two more, which were immediately conducted to the camp before l' Orient, about 10 miles distant from Quinparley Bay, against which place they played briskly, and set it on fire several times: That on the 26th at night the camp broke up, and they march'd to Quinparley Bay; the 27th and 28th the troops embarked; the 29th it blew very hard, and the 30th it was moderate, and the first of October the adm. made signal for weighing. *L. Gazette.*

Other Accounts.

LETTER dated Oct. 11, from on board the Boston Galley in Quiberon Bay.

ON Saturday, Sept. 20, the troops landed at Quinparley-bay. A party of French horse, to the number of 4 or 500, endeavour'd to oppose their landing; but the general order'd that the boats should make a feint to land in sight of the enemy, but on a sudden to row away to another part, which they did, and had their men landed and drawn up before the French horse could come down upon them. Our men drawing up so expeditiously, the French run away: but they having two guns mounted on the side of the bay, with a design to play upon the boats, a party of soldiers was order'd to take possession of that piece of ground, together with the cannon, which they accordingly did: The pieces were brass, between 6 and 8 pounders. This day we got our brass cannon ashore of 3 pounders, with ammunition and stores, and form'd the artillery-park on a rising ground, to have the command of the country. The artillery was left under the command of their officers, join'd with a body of marines.

Sept. 21, the army marched in two columns towards Plymieur; the Highlanders and Royal to the right, Frampton's, Richbell's, Harrison's and Bragg's to the left. In marching towards the town they had a skirmish, but with a trifling loss. Upon being summoned, the town agreed to surrender, and suffer'd the troops to come to the entrance thereof, but then they fir'd upon them. The general, for such usage, suffer'd the town to be plunder'd for 5 hours, and such use was made of that time, that no valuable commodity was left therein. The churches they stripp'd of their ornaments in images and plate; their golden gods were lost, even the bells were thrown down from the steeples, and many granaries destroyed.

Sept. 22. The army marched in one column from Plymieur to a hill about a mile and a half distant from Port l' Orient. 'Twas on this hill the deputy-governor for the king, the deputy-governor for the India company, and a brigadier, came with a flag of truce, and offer'd to surrender the town on condition that the inhabitants should be unmolested, no houses plunder'd, their magazines to be secured to them, and to pay for whatever we had: The general made answer, that he should enter the town on no other terms than as the French king did Ghent and Bruges. He gave them 3 hours to send an answer, which they did with a

de- terminate resolution, not to surrender the town on any such terms. On this ground the army remained till the 24th, when they marched down towards the town, the *French* firing at them very briskly. This day the men were employed in making fascines for a battery, which they completed by night, the general in the meantime sending out parties to reconnoitre the enemy. Upon our first approach towards the town we heard two guns fire, which we took to be signal guns, for in an instant we perceiv'd a large body of *French* issue out on the side of the town near *Port Louis*, to the number of about 2000 men, which we imagin'd had a design to cut off the communication between the army and artillery. The general having notice, order'd two battalions to march to secure a pass, and prevent the enemy's design. This day there were some skirmishes, but with little loss. At night the engineers were employed in making a battery, and completed it by the 25th in the morning, when the 12 pieces and a mortar, with ammunition and stores, join'd the army. This day the battery open'd, first by throwing two shells to find the distance, then playing away with the 4 12 pounders; in the afternoon they threw several shells and carcasses into the town; the enemy continuing to fire upon us from 4 batteries, which were of 12 and 24 pounders, besides some guns from their shipping, which they brought to flank us; they fired a great many double-headed and grape shot, and old rusty nails, &c. at us. On the 26th we begun to fire red-hot shot from the 12 pounders, and threw them into the town very fast, the mortar continuing to play. This day the *French* sallied out upon us several times; once particularly a party dress'd like Highlanders (for whom we took them) with a design to take the battery. We let them come so near as to receive the first fire from them, but then finding our mistake, we welcom'd them with a parcel of grape shot, which drove them back with great precipitation. By our continual firing this day and the day before we set the town on fire in several places, but the inhabitants were very expeditious in putting it out. In the whole action, tho' the *French* cannon were very well serv'd, we lost but one artillery-man, not above 3 wounded; the loss of the army not above 60 kill'd and 40 wounded; Major *Bagshaw* had his leg shot off, and some other officers wounded whom I knew not. Nothing hurt us so much as some deserters that left us, and gave the enemy an account of our strength. The houses in *France* are of stone of a prodigious thickness, not easily fir'd. On the 26th in the evening we gave over firing, and every thing was carry'd on in the most secret manner for the retreat: We took advantages of the night march'd off suddenly, and unperceiv'd. The roads being bad, and for want of men, we were oblig'd to leave the four pieces of cannon, the ten-inch mortar, with ammunition and stores, behind us. The men march'd knees deep, never encamp'd, but lay under arms every night, going thro' such excessive fatigues of cold and long marches, that numbers fell

sick; some marines and sailors were left behind, and were taken prisoners. Providence favour'd both our landing and retreat, for we lay in a bay quite open to a South-West wind, which is the worst wind that can blow in the bay of *Biscay*; no sooner had the troops got aboard, but there sprung up a strong gale at South West, that if we had continued ashore some hours longer, not a man of us but would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The artillery was left under the command of a lieut. with a party of 20 men join'd to 100 marines. By order of the general they intrenched themselves, being apprehensive of the *French* coming upon them. Here we had a large stock of cattle and horses; many a bullock was sold for a bottle of brandy, and many a horse for a dram. This was the rendezvous and landing place for the sailors, who were sent ashore in large bodies to assist in drawing the cannon. We were here left so bare of men, that we had not parties enough to hinder the sailors from plundering and burning the villages, which was contrary to the orders and intention of the general; in short, they fired every village they came at, and made a general desolation through the whole country. Oct. the 1st, the troops being embark'd, we sail'd from *Quinparley*, as we imagin'd, towards *England*: We had a strong gale at S.W. which held us all that night, most of the ships crowding to get clear of the land; next morning we could but just discern the fleet from our mast-head, but the admiral had order'd a man of war to cruise for us, which brought us into another bay in *France*, call'd *Quiberon*; when we anchored there, we found that five of the ships, with troops aboard, were missing; notwithstanding which, the troops landed Oct. the 4th on the *Peninsula* call'd *Quiberon*, and without any opposition; there were not above four *French* people to be found, all got off with the most valuable of their effects. On this *Peninsula* were a great many villages, where the troops quarter'd. After raising a battery on the neck of land, to defend the pass, destroying the cattle, burning the villages, ruining eighteen pieces of cannon, and burning a parcel of *French* sloops and small craft, we retreated unmolested, tho' opposite to us the *French* were 13,000 strong, and we had not above 2000 effective men ashore. Just as we got to *Quiberon*, the *Exeter* man of war drove a large *French* man of war of 64 guns ashore; one of the finest *French* ships in *d'Anville's* Squadron. By a journal that was taken aboard we find, that the *French* Squadron was separated in a gale of wind, and that this man of war was employ'd to bring home the sick. The engagement was very hot; the *French* ship lost so many of their hands, that they had not time to bury them, but left them upon deck; there was a gale of wind sprung up, which obliged the *Exeter* to leave the ship after she was ashore; the admiral sent two or three small craft to take care of her; some men belonging to the post-boy tender, as we hear, being curious to know what was within her, as 'tis imagin'd, found a treasure, and afterwards set fire

re to her, and she was burnt to the water's edge; there was got out of her, eighteen pieces of brass cannon, and a great number of sick and wounded sailors found ashore.

The admiral, whilst we lay at *Quiberon*, made himself master of two islands, one call'd *lunat*, the other *Hydea*. Upon these islands were two strong forts, which we have blown up, destroy'd their cannon, took several prisoners, destroy'd a number of cattle, and shot many horses. The sailors having the chief hand in this, occasion'd much diversion, for after they had made themselves masters of the forts, every jack took his horse, and discharg'd his piece among the cattle, that it was a second engagement, and full as dangerous in being near their firing as that of an enemy: balls flew about promiscuously over the whole island.

The following is a LIST of the British Fleet at Cape BRETON.		French fleet under Count d'Anville, &c.	
	Guns.		Guns.
Vigilante	60	Northumberland	66
Canterbury	60	Trident	64
Pembroke	60	* Ardent †	64
Chester	50	† Le Mars	64
Norwich	50	Alicia	64
Hampshire	50	Casibon (burnt)	60
Fowey	44	Diamont	50
Kinsale	44	Boree	50
Dover	40	Tigre	66
Torrington	40	Leopard	60
Shirley	20	La Megaire	30
Albany	12	* Argonante	26
		Prince of Orange	26
			24
And three ships of the line expected from England.		26 Small ships	
		3150 troops on board.	
		* Return'd to France.	
		† Taken by the Nottingham.	
		† Burnt by the Exeter.	

SATURDAY II.

The anniversary of the king's coronation was celebrated in the usual manner.

Account of the Rebels try'd at St Margaret's Hill Court Southwark.

ON the 13th of Oct. Sir James Kinlock, and Rob. Macculloch were arraigned of high treason, and pleaded guilty; John Hamilton the rebel governor of the castle of Carlisle, retracted, and pleaded guilty. George Abernethy, an officer in Glenbucket's regiment and commissary of stores at Carlisle, after a trial of near 5 hours was found guilty, but recommended by the jury for mercy. It appeared, that he had been bailiff of Bamff, and serviceable to the government during the rebellion, but was forced from his house by Gordon of Glenbucket.

—23. John Burnet, capt. of artillery in the rebel army, and Cha. Gordon, a Lieut. in Lord Ogilvie's reg. were try'd and found guilty; the father of the latter being bailiff to the duke of Gordon, and well affected to his majesty; the jury on account also of his youth, recommended him for mercy.

—24. Robert Forbes, a capt. in the rebel army (a farmer, and tenant of the D. of Gordon) was acquitted, it appearing that he was forced from his family, and several times, while he was

at Carlisle, attempted to make his escape in women's cloaths, but was prevented by the guard.

James Gordon, a lad about 16, (son of Ch. Gordon, tenant of the D. of Gordon) lieut. in the train of artillery, was found guilty.

—28. James Lindsay, (who was a shoemaker of Perth) a lifeguard in Ld Strathballan's horse, and taken at the battle of Culloden, was try'd and found guilty; then Alexander and James Kinlock were brought to the bar, whose counsel starting a point of law, the court adjourn'd.

—29. The point started yesterday was, 'Whether those who are natives of Scotland, had committed acts of treason in Scotland, and were taken in Scotland, could, without a breach of the union, be try'd in England?' It was argu'd by Mr attorney general on behalf of the crown; and by Mr Gordon, and Mr Fodrell for the prisoners; but the late act of parliament for the trial of the rebels being very plain, the motion was over-ruled by the court, and the prisoners, who were brothers of Sir James Kinlock, Bart, and captains in Ld Ogilvie's 2d bat alion, also Andrew Wood, a captain in Roy Stuart's regiment, were try'd and found guilty. [To be continued.]

TUESDAY 14.

A proclamation was issu'd for the fitting of the parliament on Nov, 18, next.

FRIDAY 17.

D Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Sam. Mecum, an old offender, for housebreaking; Philip Jewell, for shoplifting; Rob. Radwell, for horsetealing; and Rob. Fitzgerald for uttering a forg'd bill of Exchange, receiv'd sentence of death.

SATURDAY 18.

E Were executed at Carlisle, Tho. Cappock the pretender's bishop, John Henderson, Jn Mac Naughton, James Brand, Daniel M'Daniel of Kenloch Moidart, Daniel M'Daniel of Taran Rush, Fra. Buchanan of Arm Prior, Hugh Cameron, and Edw. Roper.

TUESDAY 21.

F Were executed at Brampton near Carlisle, Peter Taylor, Mich. Delaird, James Forbes, Rich. Morrison, Alex. Hutchinson, Ja. Innis, Donald M'Donald, Peter Lindsey, and Tho. Park.

WEDNESDAY 22.

G The court martial met at Deptford, when the president pronounced sentence against admiral Mathews, by which he was render'd incapable of serving in his majesty's royal navy for the future. He desir'd a copy of the court's minutes, but was refer'd to the lords of the admiralty.

TUESDAY 28.

It is his majesty's pleasure that his birth-day be not kept on the 30th inst. G.

The 8 rebels (see p. 493 D) were further reprieve'd.

WEDNESDAY 29.

Wm Benn, Esq; Ld Mayor, went to Westminster with the usual pomp, and having there taken the oaths as Ld Mayor, return'd to a splendid entertainment at Guildhall.

FRIDAY 31.

About 50 of the enemy's ships have been taken or destroy'd this month, among them two men of war; and they have taken near as many, but of lesser burthen, from us: Our sea people however, loudly blame the conduct of both sides.—Commodore Mitchell might, say they, have taken great part of a French fleet of merchant ships, he being stronger than their convoy: On the other hand, 50 of our Barbadoes fleet might have fallen a booty to three French men of war; if they had managed rightly. These people are not satisfy'd with Adm. Lestock's expedition, any more than the French with the Duke d'Anville's, who has fail'd in his design against Cape Breton, and has only pickt up four English prizes.—And 'tis asserted, that Port L'Orient would have surrendered, if our troops had staid one night more.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

Sept. 28. **A** Jew woman in Duke's Place, above 60, deliver'd of a son.

OCT. , Lady of Charles Herbert Sheffield, Esq;—of a son.

8. Lady of Earl Stanhope,——of a son.

Lady of Henry Fox, Esq; secretary of war, eldest daughter to the Duke of Richmond,——of a son.

15. Wife of Wm Basil, Esq;—of 2 sons.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

OCT. 2. **C**apt. Edw. Norris, son of Sir John Norris, marry'd to a daughter of the late Wm East, Esq;

8. Rich. Allen of Sulham near Reading, Esq;—to Miss Dorothy Blagrove, sister to John Blagrove, Esq; member for Reading, with 10,000 l.

8. Abraham Hume, Esq; commissary general of stores,——to the youngest daughter of the late Sir Tho. Frederic.

20. Geo. Booth, Esq; nearly related to the E. of Warrington,——to Miss Turner of Hays, near Uxbridge.

Sir John Turner, Bart, and member for Lynn,——to Miss Stonhouse.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

Sept. **D**R Stillingfleet, Dean of Winchst. John Hilton of Hilton Castle, Cumberland, Esq; member for Carlisle.

OCT. 2. Josiah Buribett, Esq; member for Sandwich, for which he serv'd in 6 parliaments, and secretary of the admiralty, near 50 years.

4. Henry Wm Newton of Denbighshire, Esq; Sam. Curtis of Tenterden, Kent, Esq; of a fall from his horse.

7. Sir Thomas De Veil, a worthy and active justice of peace, of an apoplectic fit.

8. Lady Louisa Carolina Bludworth, daughter of the late Duke of Ancafter, and wife of Tho. Bludworth, Esq; master of horse to the Pr. of Wales.

Henry Voguel, Esq; Hamburgh merchant.

10. Ben. Stevens, Esq; of a large estate in Cheshire.

Dr Tho. Heywood, vicar of Charlbury, Ox.

13. Theophilus Hastings, E. of Huntingdon, of an apoplexy; succeeded by his eldest son aged 18, at Westminster school.

Col. Cotterel of the marines.

Isham, Esq; in Great Ormond-street.

16. Stephen Ram, Esq; at Hackney, son of Sir Abel Ram of Dublin, formerly an eminent banker in Lombard-street; dying without issue he has devised his estate, which is considerable among his relations, and left many charitable legacies.

Bartholomew Clerk, Esq; an eminent wine merchant on Garlick Hill.

John White, Esq; first clerk to Chas. Frederick, Esq; clerk of the deliveries of his majesty's ordnance.

17. Sir Henry Fetherstone, Bart, near Bloomsbury square, aged near 100, worth above 400,000 l. which he has bequeath'd to Matthew Fetherstonebaugh of Craven-street, Esq; among other charitable legacies he left 500 l. to St George's hospital, and 600 l. to the infirmaries in James-street, Westminster.

20. Geo. Ogle, Esq; noted for his translations of Horace, and other poetical writings.

22. Wm Moore, Esq; member for Banbury Dr Lewis, an eminent physician in Hatton-G.

27. Harrier Packer, Esq; brother to the late member for Berkshire.

22. Wm Brucknall, Esq; lately arriv'd from Jamaica.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, **T**HE king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Tho. Revell, Tho. Brereton, Wm Hay, Rich. Hall, Wm Davies, and James Wallace, Esq; together with John Russel, Esq; in room of Stephen Bisse, Esq; dec. to be commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy.

—To grant unto Sir Fra. Charlton, Bart; the office of receiver general of the post-office, in room of John Roberts, Esq; promoted.

From other Papers.

Earl of Chesterfield, appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, in room of the E. of Harrington, who res. on account of his age and infirmities, and is to have a pension for life of 4000 l.

Capt. Gray,——2d major of the 1st troop of life guards, in room of

Major Macarthy,——1st major of the same, in room of Hon. Major Fairfax, who res.

Capt. Ferguson, late commander of the Furnace bomb,——Capt. of a newly launch'd 20 gun ship, on the recommendation of the D. of Cumberland, for his good service during the rebellion.

Capt. Frankland, late commander of the Rose,——Capt. of the Dragon man of war.

Capt. Lucius Obrian,——commander of the Colchester man of war.

James Clayton, Esq;——master of his majesty's stud at Hampton Court, in room of Chas. Smith, Esq; promoted.

Pelham, Esq;——searcher of the customs outwards, in room of Sir Tho. DeVeil, [Ecclesiastical Preferments, &c. next time.]

Sea Stock No Pr.
 Annu. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$
 New Annu. 102 $\frac{3}{4}$
 3 per C. An. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Bank Stock 131 $\frac{1}{2}$
 —Cir. 2l. 15s. 6d. Pr.
 Million Bank 104
 India 180 $\frac{1}{2}$
 —Bonds 2l. 18s Prem
 4 p. C. Bank An. 100 $\frac{7}{8}$
 Royal Aff. 78 $\frac{3}{4}$
 Lon. ditto 10 $\frac{7}{8}$
 7 p. C. Em. Loan. No Pr.
 5 p. C. ditto No Pr.
 Eng. Cop. 5l. 0s. 0d.
 Welsh ditto, No Pr.
 Lot. Tick. 16s. 6d. Pr.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 28.

Christned	{ Males 646 } 1248	
	{ Femal. 602 }	
Buried	{ Males 1143 } 2534	
	{ Femal. 1391 }	
Died under 2 Years old	863	
Between 2 and 5	221	
Between 5 and 10	111	
Between 10 and 20	70	
Between 20 and 30	214	
Between 30 and 40	249	
Between 40 and 50	265	
Between 50 and 60	205	
Between 60 and 70	155	
Between 70 and 80	122	
Between 80 and 90	51	
Between 90 and 100	8	
Between 100 and 101	0	
(Hay 36s. Load.)	2534	

Buried	{ Within the walls 195 } 2534	
	{ Without the walls 588 }	
	{ In Mid. and Surry 1239 }	
	{ City & Sub. West. 512 }	
Weekly Sep. 30	53	
Oct. 7	500	
14	498	
21	507	
28	497	
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1n. 10d.	2534	
Wheat 28 to 30s. per Quarter		
Rye 14s to 17s. 0d.		
Barley 11s to 13s.		
Oats 9s to 13s.		
Pease 14s to 16s.		
P. Malt 14s to 17s.		
B. Malt 15s to 18s.		
H. Beans 14s to 16s.		
Coals, Pool 26 to 28s		
Hops new fine 3l. 10s. to 5l.		

FOREIGN HISTORY.

ITALY.

THO' the progress of the victorious armies in these parts is slower than we expected, the king of *Sardinia* has dislodged the enemy from all their posts as far as *Nice*, except the castles of *Savona* and *Vintimiglia*, with little loss but that of Gen. *Gorani*, who was killed in an attack. The remains of the enemy's troops under marshal *Maillebois* are entrenching themselves on the *Var*, in order to dispute the passage, and defend *Provence*.—The *Genoese* have paid one of the three millions of genouins demanded of them, and payment of the rest being pressed, they have been obliged to treble the taxes on the nobility and inhabitants of the second and third rank, and impose a new capitation tax of a sequin a head; all the plate that can be found is carry'd to the bank to be coined to support its credit, which, if not sufficient, recourse will be had to the church-plate.

NETHERLANDS.

The battle of *Roucoux* (See p. 540.) as the *French* call it, has put an end to the campaign in these parts, the allies having separated to take up their winter quarters in the dutchies of *Limburgh* and *Luxemburgh*, and the country along the *Lower Maese*; and the *French* are disposing of their troops in the new conquer'd places; though the last advices make them detach a large body to take possession of the city of *Triers*, in order to obstruct the communication between *Luxemburgh* and *Germany*.

Hague, Oct. 21. The minister of the Empress has made a sharp remonstrance about the easy surrender of *Namur*.—On the 17th was burnt by the hangman an apology for Col. *Appius*, a man render'd infamous by his cowardly conduct.—No progress is made towards a peace at *Breda*.—The K. of *Prussia*, whose schemes are yet considered with jealousy, has beheaded one of his privy counsellors, named *Ferber*, for a conspiracy.

FRANCE.

Prince *Edward Stuart*, and Pr. *Henry* his brother, arrived at *Fontainebleau* on Oct. 19th (N.S.) and were received by his majesty with great tokens of affection. Pr. *Edward* had the same day a long conference with his majesty in private. Mr *Lockiel*, and the rest of the *Scots* chiefs, came also to *Fontainebleau*.—The king has order'd a present of 800,000 livres to Pr. *Edward*, to reimburse the loss of his equipage, together with an annual pension of 600,000 livres, and an apartment in the palace of *St Germain en Laye*. He has been receiv'd at court as Prince of *Wales*, the king having saluted him by the title of Royal Highness.—The court appears greatly irritated at the invasion of *Britany* by the *English*, and has ordered all of that nation, not provided with passports, to be taken into custody, among whom is the Earl of *Morton*, and his retinue, who have been sent to the *Bastille*, for whose release the officious *Van Hoey* has interposed.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

THE life of *Socrates*. An historical tragedy. By *G. Adams*, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. *Clarke*.

2. An advocate for the ladies. 1s.
3. *Love and loyalty*. A true story. pr. 6d.
5. Select fables; with 60 copper plates. In 2 pocket volumes. pr. 3s. *Osborne*.
4. An ode to *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq; By *Sir C. H. Williams*. pr. 6d. *Dodsley*.
6. The country priest. A satire. pr. 6d.
7. Hymns on the great festivals, with the music and tunes. pr. 3s. *Cooper*.
8. A hymn to the Sun, on his majesty's birth-day; set to musick. pr. 3d. *Cooper*.

MEDICINAL.

9. Cases of the epilepsy, hysteric fits, and St Vitus's dance, with the process and cure. By *J. Andree*, M. D. pr. 3s. 6d. *Meadows*.
10. A treatise on phrenesy. From the Latin of *P. Frings*, M. D. pr. 1s. *Gardner*.
11. Pharmacopœia pauperum in usum nosocomii Reg. Edinb. pr. 1s. *Millar*.
12. Oratio Anniv. in Theat. Reg. Med. Lond. 1745. A Car. Cotes. M. D. pr. 1s.
13. An essay to shew the cause of electricity. By *J. Freke*, F. R. S. 1s. Innys. (See p. 521.)
14. *Themsonus redivivus*; or, a reply to Dr D—g—s, &c. By *Dr Sangrade*. pr. 6d.
15. Dr Tomson vindicated, with regard to Mr *Winnington's* case. pr. 6d. *Gardner*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. *Miscellanea Curiosa Mathematica*. N^o V. pr. 1s. *Cave and Fuller*.
17. A treatise concerning the elementary part of fortification. By *J. Muller*. *Nourse*.
18. A musical grammar. By *W. Tansur*. pr. 2s. 6d. *Robinson*.
19. Select colloquies of *Erasmus*, with a translation. By *Mr Cooke*. pr. 1s. 6d. *Hodges*.
20. Select works of *Archbp Leighton*; with his life. pr. 6s. *Oswald*.
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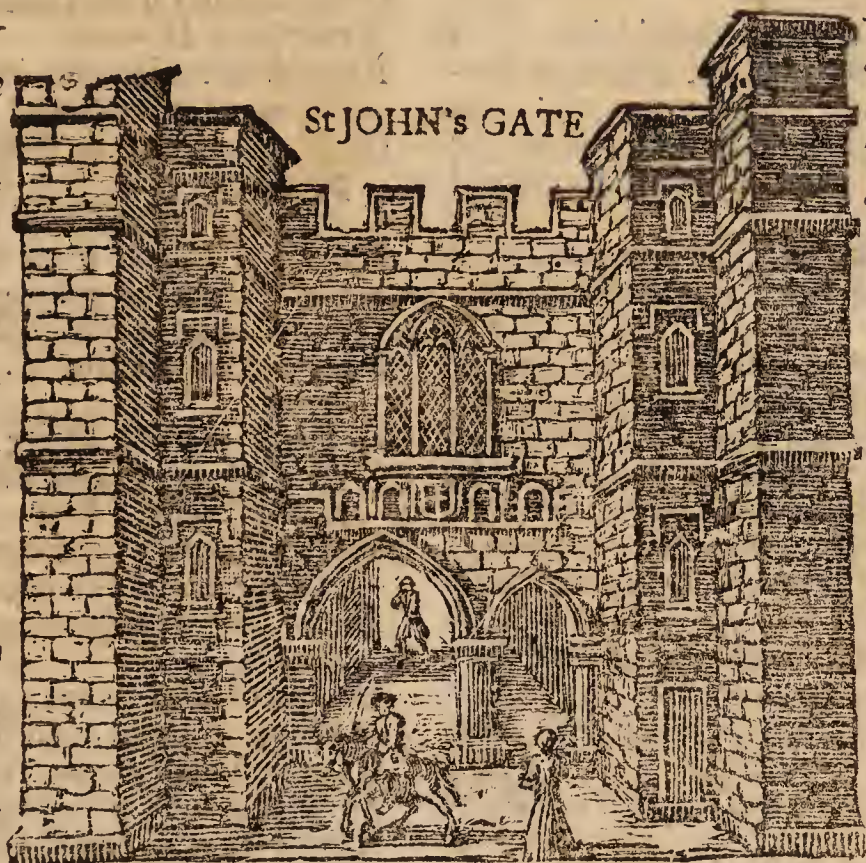
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C O N T E N T S.

E XTRACT of the register of the States General, in answer to lord Harrington's letter	563	On the late expedition, from the <i>Westminster Journal</i>	595
—French invasion not formidable	ib	Observations on the conduct of the court martial at D——d	596
—The low countries not a foreign concern to <i>Great Britain</i>	564	Remarkable dialogue between captain C——wall and admiral M——beys	597
—The <i>Dutch</i> decline to declare war	565	<i>Christ preached to the spirits in prison</i> , explained	ib
—Points that their ambassadors should insilt upon	567	County of <i>Westmoreland</i> vindicated	598
Supplement to the <i>Exmoor</i> vocabulary	ib	Extract of a letter from the directors of the society for propagating christian knowledge in the highlands	598
Account of M. <i>Freke's</i> appendix on electricity	568	Mans-houses destroy'd by the king's army	ib
Mr <i>Benj. Martin</i> , on the same subject	ib	A court martial asking pardon of the L. C. J. <i>Willes</i> , for the indignity (<i>see p. 463.</i>) offer'd him	ib
The electrical force moves in a circuit, and is in proportion to the points of non-electric contact (<i>Watson</i>)	569	Made a record of the court	604
Fresh water admirals at <i>Bath</i> , &c.	570	—His speech on the occasion	ib
Pretender's son informs the <i>French</i> king of his expedition, danger, and how disappointed	ib	<i>French</i> king's declaration in 1672 against the <i>Dutch</i>	599
The king's declaration about him	571	Of adm. <i>Lestock's</i> and gen. <i>Sinclair's</i> expedition to the coast of <i>France</i>	ib 600
—Project to marry him	ib	Explanation of the map relating to it	601
Proceedings against the rebels at <i>St Margaret's-bill</i> continued	571-2	<i>French</i> account of the same	602
Further particulars of the trial of <i>George Abernethy</i>	ib	King's speech, and the lords and commons addresses, &c.	304-55
—Of the trials at <i>York</i>	573-4	P O E T R Y.	
Letters from <i>Antigua</i> , &c. complaining of a commodore, &c. neglecting their duty	575, 589, 590, 593-4	Song, set to music by Mr <i>Allcock</i>	605
Remark on the same	576	A love epistle.—Verses left in a lady's chamber, on her recovery from a dangerous illness	606
Chaplains on board ships of war did not formerly game, nor captains swear.	577	A winter courtship.—To <i>Liberia</i> ; altered, &c.—Imitation of <i>Horace's Lib. 2, Ode 11. Ditto Lib. 3, Ode 9.—3 latin distichs.</i>	607
Account of <i>d'Anville's</i> squadron	574, 577, 578	An hymn to the sun.—To two agreeable sisters who desired verses of the author.	608
Letter from <i>Manchester</i> on the disaffection of that place	579	<i>Robin</i> , a pastoral.— <i>A Bon Mot</i> of <i>Philip</i> , Come-in secretary to the King of <i>France</i> .	609
Remarks on the same	579, 580	Epigrams on court martials.	610
<i>Muli Azareth</i> in <i>London</i> to the <i>Mufti</i> at <i>Constantinople</i>	581	Historical Chronicle.	
Ships taken on both sides in <i>October</i> and <i>November</i>	582-3-4	Arraignment and behaviour of Mr <i>Radclyffe</i>	611
Enquiry into the state of the army continued	585	Execution of the rebels	612
A philosophical question concerning the human voice	587-8-9	Prices of Stocks, bill of mortality	612
Bravery of a <i>Welch</i> captain	591-2	Births, marriages, promotions	613
Report of the board of general officers appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gen. <i>Cope</i> and Col. <i>Lascells</i>	592-3	Foreign history	614
New courts martial proposed	594-5	Register of books	615

Just published, A further impression of

THE Gentleman's Magazine extraordinary, for Aug. 1735. Containing, Poems upon life, death, judgment, heaven and hell; sent to *St John's Gate* in consequence of a prize proposed for the poets, viz.

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Proceedings in the first session of the late parliament. Part I.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
For NOVEMBER 1746.

EXTRACT of the Register of the States General in answer to the
Earl of Harrington's Letter. See p. 456.

HEIR High Mighti-
nesses see, with much
satisfaction, by the Ld
Harrington's letter, the
cordial declarations
which his majesty has
been pleased to make of his intentions
to co-operate with the republic, in
order to prevent the further progress
of the *French* in the *Austrian Nether-*
lands, and to cover the frontiers of
the republic, and the confidential
overture which his majesty has been
pleased to make of his sentiments,
with regard to the most proper means
to be employed for that purpose; and
they very much wish, that circum-
stances had allowed to do this sooner,
considering the little time that remains
for taking measures jointly, and the
present situation to which affairs are
reduced, and that it had pleased his
majesty to explain himself further up-
on what he will contribute thereto.
Their High Mightinesses are too much
attached to, and have too great an
interest in the welfare of *Great Britain*,
not to feel with his majesty the con-
siderable alterations which have hap-
pened since last winter by the unhap-
py rebellion, and the invasion threat-
ened by *France*; and they acknow-
ledge also willingly the difficulty to
which these two objects reduce his
majesty, and the necessity he has been
under to oppose thereto the requisite

precautions; but at the same time
they cannot dispense with themselves
from considering that the affair of the
rebellion being stopped in its first pro-
gress, and the rebels being driven
back even into *Scotland*, there is hope
that by good measures these wicked
projects may be entirely dissipated and
annihilated, and that the present hap-
py government of his majesty will be
from thence more firmly established.
Hitherto, their High Mightinesses have
neither learnt nor received any news,
upon which they can depend, that
France has made such great preparati-
ons, as those which have been given
out, in order to undertake an invasi-
on of the kingdoms of *Great Britain*;
and at all events the forces which his
majesty has at present at hand, joined
to the zeal of his own faithful subjects,
appear more than sufficient to prevent
such precarious undertakings. On
the other side, the situation of affairs
in the republic cannot be looked up-
on by a great deal so favourable as
they seem to conceive of it in *England*;
and the security of the *Austrian Ne-*
therlands cannot be considered as a
more domestic object for their High
Mightinesses than for *Great Britain*.

For if it is true that the attention
which they have for the *Austrian Ne-*
therlands, as being more contiguous
to them, tends at the same time to the
safety of the republic, it is also certain
that the neighbourhood of *France* ex-
poses

poses them to infinitely more hazard, than *Great Britain* is exposed to by her situation; and it is much more practicable to invade them than the said kingdoms, the which being once effected, would necessarily be followed by the ruin of *Great Britain*. Besides it will be always more easy to make an invasion into *Great Britain* when the *Low Countries* shall be conquered, than whilst they shall serve as an out-work to those kingdoms, with respect to which they cannot be regarded as a foreign object, especially, considering that his majesty is also a contracting party in the barrier treaty, and that his majesty, altho' the republic hath born all the burthen thereof during the peace, is in the mean time not less interested therein than the republic; the preservation therefore of the *Austrian Low Countries* cannot be considered as of greater advantage to the republic, than to *Great Britain*. One ought as little to reckon to the republic the advantage, which she might have enjoyed during the troubles on account of her having been secured from any hostilities by sea; since her commerce hath suffered so much by the great number of depredations which the vessels of her subjects have suffered from the two parties at war; and even from their allies, not only by privateers, but even by men of war, whereof so many complaints, which have been so often, and are daily made, are proofs that our commerce hath thereby received considerable diminution and interruption. The revenues and funds of the republick have also been so much diminished, within these few years, that it is almost impossible for them to find out means wherewithal to pay the great charges to which the present troubles expose them; and, besides, their finances, and good subjects suffer so much by the calamity occasioned by the mortality among their cattle, that they scarce know how to provide for the same. Their High Mightinesses advancing these things agreeable to the

truth, assure themselves that his majesty will make suitable reflections thereupon, and judge from thence that nothing more can be required from them than what they have already done, and that they have in no wise been directed by a spirit of economy, but by a sincere intention to contribute every thing in their power for the support of the common cause. In this view, among others, they have lately sent their troops into *Great Britain*, tho' that affair has been subject to many reflexions, and had done it solely upon the supposition, that the *Britannic* troops would have continued in the *Low Countries*, which being since gone from thence, they have found themselves obliged to recall them. With the same intention they destined their ships for the service of his majesty, at a time when they had no ships to guard their own coast. The long absence alone of these ships, and the inconveniency arising to them and their crews, have obliged them to send for them back; tho', in order to show their disposition to concur and contribute all in their power towards every thing that may tend to his majesty's safety, they have, at his requisition, given orders that such ships as could be put into a condition of immediate service should be employed for his majesty, till a new equipment could be prepared. Their High Mightinesses continue their utmost efforts, and intend to do every thing in their power; to which end they have again lately resolved to take into their service a good number of troops of the princes of *Germany*, and would willingly do more if it was in their power; but they must say with concern that more is required and expected of them than is in their power to effect. The assurances which his majesty has given them, by the lord *Harrington's* letter, of the favourable disposition he is in to increase his efforts, as soon as the state of his affairs will permit, in proportion to what he shall be then able to do, may indeed give

to their High Mightinesses some hope that his majesty will make more efforts. But there is no relying on such general assurances, which are fixed on uncertain conditions, and to an uncertain time, whilst the present necessity is so great, and the time so precious, that one cannot depend in the least but on what is actually promised to be put into immediate execution.

The plan upon which his majesty has fixed his contingent for the sending an army into *Flanders* against next spring, seems to be the project of prince *Waldeck*, by which he requires an army in the field of 95,000 fighting men, which project supposes there must be an augmentation of 40,000 over and above what is at present there; but the said prince having afterwards learnt that the *Hessian* troops were to pass into *England*, and having moreover considered that in his former project they had too economically provided for the places which ought to have good garrisons, and the posts which ought to be guarded by a sufficient corps, has transmitted another scheme to their High Mightinesses, the copy of which shall be sent to mess. *Boetzlaer* and *Hopp*, by which he demands absolutely the number of 109,000, and consequently 60,000 men more than are now there, in order to have some security that the next campaign may not have so unfortunate an issue, or even worse than the preceding. And when their High Mightinesses examine, agreeable to this scheme, how these troops can be got together, they do not find them in such forwardness, by the answer his majesty has given, as they could have wished. Their High Mightinesses learn with satisfaction that his majesty destines thereto first the 8000 *Hanoverians* which remained in *Flanders*, and that he offers to send back the 6000 *Hessians* as soon as the rebellion shall be suppressed; but, with respect to this offer, it is made on so uncertain a footing, that they do not know

what dependance they can have upon it. If his majesty could find it convenient to countermand the 6000 *Hessians*, which certainly in the present situation, by judging of the exterior appearance of things, might be done without neglecting the safety of *Great Britain*, that would give provisionally some ease for the present, while without these 6000 *Hessians* the remainder of the *Low Countries* is now, and even before the opening of the campaign, exposed to a great deal of danger. With regard to what his majesty further offers, by the said letter, to take into the service of the maritime powers the 10,000 *Saxons*, which are granted to them by the treaty of *Warsaw*, their High Mightinesses have already caused to be made, by their minister at the court of *Saxony*, the provisional requisition to that effect, and are ready to expedite, in concert with his majesty's minister, who is here, the orders for demanding them in form, and to assist in making the necessary dispositions for that purpose.

For what regards the offer which his majesty makes to put, by a suitable subsidy, her imperial majesty, the queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, in a condition to augment her troops in the *Austrian Low Countries* to the number of 30,000 men, besides the garrison of *Luxembourg*, their High Mightinesses must inform his majesty, that the ministers of her imperial majesty have communicated here in a conference, first, that her majesty was actually sending into the *Low Countries* the troops which she had withdrawn from thence the last year, and two regiments of hussars, which altogether may be reckoned at about 10,000 men; secondly, that she was ready to send thither a further corps of 21,400 men, in consideration of proportionable subsidies to the number of these troops; and, lastly, that as soon as *Great Britain* shall have paid the remainder of the convention which was made for the 8000 *Austrians*, which

which are now in the *Low Countries*, she will not fail to recruit and augment them agreeably to the convention; it would therefore be of great use that his majesty should authorize, as soon as possible, his minister here at the *Hague* to terminate these points; and they cannot avoid pressing his majesty so much the more to do this, as her imperial majesty has given to understand that, for want of providing for the same in time, she shall be obliged to send those troops into *Hungary*, from whence they could not return but with a great deal of trouble, when it would be perhaps too late; and it would be likewise in vain to reckon that the 8000 *Austrians* in the *Low Countries* would be recruited or compleated, unless his majesty would provide for the same, in fulfilling the preceding convention; but supposing what is above mentioned could be obtained, there will be still wanting a good number of troops, before that which is required could be made compleat. Their High Mightinesses will furnish out on their part the number of 40,000 men, as they did the last year, having even augmented that number with 5 battalions; but they are not aware in what manner, without employing likewise the *Hanoverian* troops which served the same year upon the *Rhine*, the number required (which must be an augmentation of 60,000 men, over and above that which is now in the *Low Countries*, without even reckoning the *Hessians*;) can be got together in time. And yet they do not observe that lord *Harrington*, in his letter, has been willing to explain himself on his majesty's part, with respect thereto. As the said *Hanoverian* troops have hitherto been in the service of her imperial majesty, it is consequently indispensably necessary that his majesty would please to put her in a condition to be able to employ these troops likewise in the *Low Countries*, which will not be putting his majesty upon greater efforts than last year, and will be only making

him contribute as much as he did then. For the rest, their High Mightinesses assure themselves that, with relation to the furnishing the necessary artillery, and the other extraordinary expences of the war, his majesty will observe the same proportion which was followed in the last campaign, and will make for this purpose, without delay, the necessary dispositions. Their High Mightinesses expect, from the zeal and favourable dispositions of his majesty, that he would be pleased to reflect anew on all this, and take as soon as possible his resolution, since there is no time left to negotiate, but the effective troops must be had, in order to preserve the *Low Countries*, and troops which can be there immediately, if any benefit is to be expected from thence. With regard to the declaration of war, which is required of the republic, at the bottom of lord *Harrington's* letter, his majesty, knowing the very important reasons which have hindered their High Mightinesses to this time, they cannot dispense with themselves from not insisting on the same reasons, as being much stronger at present than they were the last year.

The said mess. *Boetzlaer* and *Hopp* will represent all that is above mentioned to his majesty and to his ministers, the first opportunity, and will make the most amicable instances, and at the same time the strongest, to press and endeavour to obtain a speedy and satisfactory answer. In order to obtain this end, the said mess. *Boetzlaer* and *Hopp* shall not omit observing, that the number of troops necessary must be in the *Low Countries* the beginning of *March*, and shall make incessant instances to this effect: That the time is now near, that there is none left to debate, or negotiate, and to write backwards and forwards; but, in order to have the whole compleat, there is not a moment of time to be lost, to cause the march of the troops to be begun, part of which are distant, and to make those advance which are near with-

without loss of time. That over and above what is at present in the *Low Countries*, an augmentation of 60,000 men is absolutely necessary; which does not appear to their High Mightinesses to be fixed too high, if one considers the failure which the events of the last campaign have made visible; that there then was, and that there have been since, drawn off 30,000 men; that for the finding of this augmentation no other means offer, but the causing the two *Austrian* corps above mentioned, of 10,000, and 21,400 men to advance towards these countries; the *Hanoverian* troops, which are at present in *Germany* reckoned at 14,000, the *Saxons* to the number 10,000, on which nevertheless one cannot as yet depend with intire certainty; and that they hope that the remainder will be made up in keeping the 6000 *Hessians* there, and will be so perhaps, in part, by the troops which their High Mightinesses may procure, in making the augmentation which they are endeavouring, it being to be considered that, of the body of troops belonging to the republic, which was last year in the *Netherlands*, there are very little less than 10,000 disabled from serving, by the unfortunate capitulations of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*.

And that therefore they are to insist immediately, and with all possible earnestness, that provision be made for what is above set forth, without which their High Mightinesses see no means of restoring affairs, or of preventing their total ruin, whether it be by any obstacle arising to disappoint what they propose, or by the delay in effecting it; their High Mightinesses being convinced, that there is no other way left for extricating affairs in the *Netherlands*, and securing the frontiers, but his majesty's taking a speedy resolution upon the plan above mentioned, and giving immediate and effectual orders for its execution.

'Tis greatly hoped that the Dutch are now come to more vigorous resolutions, See p. 615.

S I R,

Exon, Sept. 15, 1746.

On perusing the *Exmoor Scolding*, I find the following words mark'd with an asterisk, which are omitted in the Vocabulary.

Yours, &c.

Devonienfis.

A Ngle-bowing, a method of fencing the grounds wherein sheep are kept (in and about *Ex-moor*) by fixing rods, like *boz*s, with both ends in the ground, where they make angles with each other, somewhat like the following figure,



B Antle-beer, cross-wise, irregular.

Cunniffing, dissembling, flattering.

Dwaling, talking nonjense, or as if delirious.

Eart or Aert, (i. e. oft) but generally used of now and then, as eart this way, eart that way, i. e. now this way, now that way.

Hoazed! timely off [spoken ironically] also hoarse.

Jibb, a stiller to fix a barrel of liquor on.

Lathing or Le-athing, invitation.

Lipped, loose, free; and sometimes the breaking out of the stitches in needle-work, or the like.

Ort, ought, anything.

Ort, Orten, often. See Eart.

Rigging, playing the hobbyhorse.

Stertee, to startle, or hop up and down, or the like.

Trub, signifies not only a fluttish woman, but is sometimes masculine, and denotes a slovenly looby.

Widford, a widower.

A LETTER on the farther Discoveries in ELECTRICITY.

Mr URBAN,

JUST after Mr Freke's, another *Essay on Electricity* was published, being further entitled, 'An enquiry into the nature, cause, and properties thereof, on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton's theory of vibrating motion, light and fire; and the various phenomena of forty-two capital experiments; with some observations relative to the uses that may be made of this wonderful power of nature. By Benjamin Martin; printed for the author at Bath,' where he exhibits his experiments.

With respect to the first part of this pompous title, he has done little more than retailed some axioms which he found in Sir Isaac's writings; as to the second, concerning the uses of electricity, he is very clear and concise, having had the address to comprize all his observations.

servations in these words: 'At present I know so little of its use, as not to be able to form any rational conjecture about it.' The rest of his work relates the experiments, great part of which have been mentioned in your Magazine. The ungenteel manner in which he has treated Mr Freke, † without the least provocation, in a Preface written purely for that purpose, greatly exposes himself. For a taste of his stile and abilities, as a writer, I have here transcribed part of his first paragraph:

'As the power and various phenomena of electricity, which of late have been INVENTED, and exhibited in experiments, have greatly amused mankind, and justly raised their wonder and surprize, &c.

Mr Freke has since published a second edition of his Essay, with an Appendix, in which he takes notice of several objections to his hypothesis, particularly of an experiment mentioned in Mr Watson's observations, which seems to contradict his assertion, that the electrical power is produced from the air (*see p. 570 A.*) and from which some have supposed it to come from the earth only; than which (says he) nothing can be more absurd; for if you fetch it out of the wainscot, or the floor, it must first be in them, and the air could only be the carrier of it to them.' From whence he concludes, that his hypothesis is the rather confirmed by this experiment, with respect to the apparatus not being the cause of electricity; and its being produced from the air.

At the end of his Appendix, he thus takes notice of Mr Martin: 'I have met with an unmannerly abuse from a country showman.—If this person be poor, and did it for gain, I heartily pity him.—If Sir Isaac Newton had been living, and seen these electrical experiments, he would not have bow'd low to this great philosopher for supporting his character; an attempt as ridiculous, as that of a pigmy to carry a giant.'

Mr Watson has also published a sequel to his experiments and observations on Electricity (*See p. 291.*) containing several new experiments, which

† 'Upon reading (says he) a system of such wild reveries, I could not help having some commiseration for the author, who seems to have no more notion of the nature and cause of electricity, than he has of modern philosophy—the performance appearing too plain a *felo de se*.—Sir Isaac has too many opponents: I am sorry this author should be one of them.'

were not made with a tube, as the former, but with a machine, the wheel of which was 4 feet diameter, and had 4 grooves cut in its periphery, to receive the cords that go round 4 spindles of 2 inches diameter, on which were mounted 4 globes of 10 inches diameter, disposed vertically, at about 3 inches distance above each other; these globes were rubbed with leather cushions stuffed with curled hair, which, by its elasticity, renders the friction nearly equal, although the globes cannot be blown and mounted exactly true; and the cushions were also rubbed over with whiting. Among these experiments, the following are truly curious and remarkable, which I have sent you to compleat the accounts you have already given us of this new field of knowledge.

The thick smoke which arises from oil of turpentine, after it has been fired in any vessel held in the hand of an electrified man, if it is received against any non-electric of a large surface, held in the hand of a second man standing on an electrical cake, will convey to him, at a foot distance from the flame, a sufficient quantity of electricity to fire any inflammable vapour. The strokes have been likewise perceptible upon touching the second man, when he has held the non-electric in his hand in the smoke of the burning oil, near 8 feet above the flame. *From which it appears that the smoke of an originally electric, is a conductor of electricity.*

If the second man holds the end of an iron rod over the flame of spirits of wine, he will kindle other warm spirits held near his finger: *Thus flame conducts electricity, without diminishing its force.*

If two vials are hung on to the gun-barrel (*see p. 372.*) and a person grasps them both, and then brings his forehead near it, the shock will be so great as to stun him like a blow with a great stick; for the shock is in proportion to the number of points of non-electric contact, which, when two vials are grasped, are more than when only one is used. This appears yet plainer from the following experiments:

Two large round-bellied vials were wrapped in very thin lead, so as to touch every where except the neck, and filled with water, and corked, with a wire running thro' the cork, as usual, and these vials were then hung to the ends of a piece of strong wire about 5 inches long, with an eye at each end to receive them, and a small wire loop was also fastened into the lead at the bottom of each

each vial, and into these loops a strong piece of wire, like the former, was inserted; these vials were then hung cross the gun-barrel, by the first wire, at the ends of which they were suspended, and being then electrified, a person standing on the floor touched the wire which went thro' the loops at the bottom of the vials, and immediately received a more violent shock than the former, tho' more tolerable because not received on the head.

These vials may be concealed, and the shock rendered more universal, by placing them in a corner of the room, and covering them with any thing, so as not to touch the upper wires; then bringing a fine wire from the gun-barrel to the upper strong wire, and another from the bottom wire along the floor to pretty near the gun-barrel, under a floor-cloth, the vial being electrified, if a person sets his foot upon the floor-cloth over the wire, and touches the gun-barrel, he will feel a terrible shock at the shoulders, elbows, wrists, knees and ankles; and if the electricity should be discharged from 12 or more of these vials, or one large bottle, by a man at once, it would probably be fatal. For the electrical power is accumulated and retained in the water contained in the vials, which would otherwise run off and disperse: for electrified bodies contain only a certain quantity of electricity, which cannot be increased.

With respect to this experiment, it is necessary to observe, that the foot must be placed over the wire on the floor-cloth, the shoes must be wet, and the floor cloth but thin, because dry shoes being originally electric, and a thick carpet, for the same reason, will prevent the experiment.

The following experiment, among others, proves that the electrical force describes a circuit, being felt only in the arms, and across the breast, and moves *rectissimo cursu*, between the gun-barrel and vial; it may be made by two lines of many persons; but, for the sake of perspicuity, we shall suppose only four. *viz.*

Of one line let A touch the gun-barrel, standing upon wax, and communicate with B C D

likewise standing upon wax. Of the other line, let I take the electrified vial in his hand, and joyn with 2, 3 and 4, all standing upon the floor. If, under these circumstances, the first line is electrified, and 4 touches D, all eight are

(Gent. Mag. Nov. 1746.)

struck thro'. If 4 touches C, D tho' electrified feels nothing, and the remaining seven are struck; so that here D is left out of the circuit. If 4 touches B, only six feel the shock, and C and D feel nothing; and thus you may proceed to A, who must always necessarily feel, if either himself or any of his line is touched. If, when both lines are as before-mention'd, D touches 3, 4 is left out of the circuit, and the remaining seven feel the stroke. If C touches 2, the circuit consists of five, D, 3 and 4 being, tho' under the same circumstances, left out: always observing, however these circuits are diversified, that A, who touches the gun-barrel, and I, who holds the vial, are certain to feel the stroke.

If a number of persons communicate by pieces of wire, and any one of them brings together the ends of the two pieces of wire in his hands upon the gun-barrel's being touch'd, he will perceive no stroke; but if the ends of the wires are but a quarter of an inch asunder, he will be shock in both arms, because then his body will become part of the circuit.

Among other observations, made by this ingenious author, are the following:

That lining the globes with wax does not increase the electrical power.

That this power is increased by the number and size of the globes, only to a certain degree; the electrified bodies containing only a determinate quantity; all above that standard being dissipated as fast as it is excited. But, by an experiment, which render'd this dissipation visible, the addition of another globe, &c. appeared to make a great difference, *viz.* by bringing the surfaces of two pewter plates near to each other, the one being held by an electrified, and the other by a non-electrified person, upon which the flashes between the plates were so bright and numerous, and succeeded each other so fast, that, when the room was darkened, the faces of 13 persons, who were disposed round it, might be distinctly seen.

That the experiment with the phial will succeed as well, if any solid piece of metal, of any size and weight, be substituted in the place of the gun-barrel, a stroke equally strong having been felt from a sword.

That increasing the quantity of water, and size of the phial, does not increase the stroke, except the points of non-electric contacts are also increased.

That glass tubes and globes have not

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the electrical power in themselves, for if the machine, and the man who turns the wheel, are placed on pitch, the power is surprizingly diminished, and sometimes there is none at all; but if any part of it has communication with the floor or wainscott, by means of a man or a piece of wire, &c. touching both, the electrical power appears as usual.

That the electrical æther is elastic, and more subtil than air, as it passes thro' glass, &c. and extends itself round excited bodies, either electric or non electric, to a considerable distance, increases the motions of fluids, &c.

From the London Evening Post.

Freshwater ADMIRALS, &c.

IT being a practice amongst the young *watermen of this kingdom, after a cruize or two at sea, to be reliev'd by others, whilst they trip it at the *Bath*, tho' without any symptom of disease; I have been led to enquire what can possibly induce, or seduce, so many of them to delight so much in fresh water, at a time when their country calls them on the ocean, and so great encouragement is given for their vigilance and courage when there. Good God! What taste can such officers have, to prefer the diversions at the *Bath*, to the exquisite delights of hunting a *Frenchman*, or *Spaniard*, without regarding the profits?

I am told the salt water does not agree with their constitutions; that they always find on it a great loss of spirits, and that, if it was not for the relief they find from the *Bath*, *Tunbridge*, &c. they must throw up their commissions, and live, 'till peace, on half pay, expecting then the ocean will become more salubrious.

It is certainly much to be lamented there should at this time be such numbers borne on half pay, who never did any thing to recommend them to so great an indulgence from their country.

But what I aim at chiefly at present is, to distinguish between salt water captains and fresh water captains; that the gentlemen, whose province it is to assign to them their several stations, may order the fresh water captains to trip it at *Bath*, &c. and let only salt water captains, such as *Bret* and *Saumaréx*, (See *ships taken*) scour the main: We should not then, after every puff of wind, hear of our ships being blown into port; nor would they be always complaining of **M—n*, *N—s*, with many others.

their ships, in order to keep them long at port, but on the ocean, the natural element of salt water captains, being all their delight, and having no other yearnings but for their country's interest: What happy effects may not we expect, to have them all of that stamp! We shall not then be mortify'd with accounts of losses, four, five, or six ships at a time; nor longer told of the enemy's fleets sailing to or from the *West Indies*, without molestation; † of four of theirs chasing six of ours; But their trade would quickly be destroyed, and a peace sought for upon our own terms.

† Late accounts from the *West Indies*.

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Paris, dated Nov. 22.

IN the discourse which the king had with the pretender's eldest son at *Fontainbleau*, upon his first arrival from *Scotland*, his majesty told him, That he should be very desirous of having in writing a detail of the principal circumstances of his affairs in *Scotland*, and the reasons which he thought might be the cause of his not succeeding in his enterprize: Since which he has satisfied the king, by delivering a memorial, containing a particular relation of his expedition, wherein he pretends to have a powerful party in *England*: but what is the most extraordinary is, that this memorial contains particularities and anecdotes concerning the factions which are against him (the young pretender) at the court of *France*, and how far these contributed to prevent his being supported in his enterprize. He likewise therein discovered things which surpriz'd the king, viz. that the promises and orders of that monarch had been prevented from being performed and obey'd, by such and such ministers, whom he therein named. He proved what he advanced, by shewing, that if a certain order of the king, dated , which had been deliver'd to *M. d'Argenson*, minister of war, had been duly executed, according to the intentions of the king, he had succeeded much better in his expedition, and, perhaps, to his wishes.

In a grand council lately held at *Fontainbleau*, in presence of the king, Cardinal *Tencin*, who is firmly attached to the pretender and his family, and is implacable to the present establishment in *England*, took the liberty to ask how his majesty intended the ministry should act in regard to the two sons of the che-

valier.

valier; and whether it was his intention that they should return to *Rome*, to live upon the pension he had been pleased to grant them. His majesty answer'd, "These two princes have no reason to complain of what I have done for them, since they can now support themselves, and make a figure suitable to their birth. My design is that they remain in *France*. The opportunities of acting in their behalf are not absolutely lost, and perhaps will offer themselves at a time when it is least expected." Pursuant to this resolution, the pretender's eldest son is preparing to make a great figure, and his equipages are getting ready as fast as possible; he is to reside in the castle of *St Vincennes*, and among other attendants, he will have a company of horse-guards, compos'd of 25 of his faithful highlanders. It is reported that he will shortly marry the young princess of *Modena*, and his brother is to have a pension also, and reside near the court. Instructions are sent to *M. Puisieux* at *Breda*, that no mention to is be made in the preliminaries of the pretender, or his descendants, nor in any general or particular treaty between *France* and *Great Britain*, because his most christian majesty will be entirely free and unconstrained in respect to the house of *Stuart*.—All *Europe*, indeed, knows, if not the *ties of parentage* (see p. 202.) yet those of gratitude between his most christian majesty, and *Pr. Edward*, as he calls him, to whose diversion of the *British* forces he owes the conquest of *Brussels* last winter, and the successful campaign which follow'd.

Further particulars of the Trial of George Abernethy, on the 22d of last month, see p. 557.

THE council for the crown produced witnesses to prove *Abernethy's* acting as a captain in *Carlisle*; one swore that he was president of a court-martial there, at which two officers were broke: another that he saw him fire a cannon planted on the walls of *Carlisle*, and pointed at the duke's army: others swore he acted as commissary of stores there, and produced bills and receipts with his name as such. In his defence he pleaded, 'he had been of singular service to his majesty in various shapes;' the first witness called was gen. *Cope*, who being ask'd if he knew him; he replied no, but desired that might not prejudice the prisoner, as he saw so many people at *Bamff*, that he could not remember their faces: he was ask'd if he remember'd what assistance he met with at *Bamff*: he said that he was furnished with a number of carriages and horses by the magistrate, and that possibly the prisoner might be the man. *Abernethy's* council then produced

witnesses to prove him the only acting magistrate at that time, the provost or bailiffs being sick or absent; that one *Rogers*, sent (a few days before the general came) upon extraordinary business, wanting horses, was furnish'd by the prisoner, and directed by him to go a different road to what he was order'd, to prevent his falling into the hands of the rebels: That upon the rebels coming into *Bamff*, and having receiv'd intelligence how active he had been in the service of his majesty, they plunder'd his house, took him prisoner, and kept him so while they staid there, and then led him out as a prisoner, upon a horse without a saddle. As to his conduct at *Carlisle*, the prisoner call'd a shop-keeper, who had receiv'd considerable damage from some of the rebel army; but upon his making application to him, he granted him a guard, which prevented him from receiving further mischief. The next witness was a captain of foot, a prisoner with the rebels at *Carlisle*, who swore, that, during his imprisonment, the prisoner took frequent opportunities of conversing with him alone, and always acquainted him with the result of the councils of war, and frequently wish'd the town delivered to the duke, for that some of the *Scotch* were for it, but the *English* oppos'd it. Upon which this witness advis'd the prisoner to get as many names as he could to an instrument for delivering up the town, and to send it to the duke; and that the prisoner was one of the persons who went to his R. Highness about delivering up the town.

Upon the whole, these facts induced the jury to recommend him for mercy.

Oct. 25. *Alex. Leith*, a capt. in *Glenbucket's* reg. *Walter Mitchell*, an ensign in the D. of *Perth's*, and *George Ramsay*, an ensign in *Glenbucket's*, were found guilty; *Francis Farquharson*, col. of a reg. and *James Stuart*, maj. in the D. of *Perth's*, who were taken at the battle of *Culloden*, retracted and pleaded guilty.

Proceedings against the Rebels at St Margaret's Hill, Court House, Southwark.

(Continu'd from p. 557.)

Oct. 31. THE court sat, present *Ld* chief justice *Lee*, Mr justice *Wright*, and Mr Baron *Reynolds*; when *Jam. Rattray* of *Cangullion, Perthshire*, brother in law to Sir *James Kinloch*, Bart, was try'd. He was called Major *Rattray* in the rebel army, and when examin'd by one of the king's officers in *May* last, after being taken prisoner by the king's hussars, he gave in his name as volunteer in *Ld Ogilvie's* 2d battalion, and own'd that he had been five months in the *Highland* army. The trial lasted 7 hours; but there being some contradictions between the evidence for the crown, and the witnesses for the prisoner, the jury withdrew for 3 quarters of an hour, and brought him in not guilty.

Nov.

Nov. 1. *Allan Cameron*, a Capt. in *Lochiel's* regiment was try'd: His evidence depos'd, "That he was forced from his family, a wife and 10 children, by *Cameron of Lochiell*, (to whom he was tenant) one of the Highland chiefs, who made his escape after the battle of *Culloden*. But it having been fully proved before, that he march'd in that regiment as a captain from *Scotland* to *Carlisle*, thence to *Derby*, and back to *Scotland*, without being under restraint or confinement, and was at the battle of *Culloden*, where he was wounded, he was found guilty. It appear'd by the evidence for the crown, that he behaved with much humanity and candour, and that at *Edinburgh* he preserv'd a king's officer from being murder'd by the rebels.

— 4. Sir *John Wedderburn's* trial came on; he produced witnesses to prove, that the time he was said to be among the rebels, he had been four times taken by force from his own house by the rebels, and that for the greatest part of that time he was at his own house. But the counsel for the crown produced 12 receipts, signed *John Wedderburn* for excise collected at *Perth*, *Dundee*, &c. and prov'd to be his hand-writing, and some of the witnesses themselves prov'd the paying of excise to him. It was prov'd also that he own'd himself a volunteer in *Ld Ogilvie's* 2d battalion, and by an officer who said he was a private man in the said battalion. The jury without going out of court found him guilty. — Sir *John's* father had a small estate near *Dundee*, which was sold to satisfy his creditors; whence this gentleman being left destitute, was obliged to occupy a small farm, to support a wife and 9 children, who were commonly seen to run about the doors of a small thatch'd cott barefooted; so that private distress drove him to despair, and that headlong into rebellion.

— 6. Was try'd *Henry Kerr*, a colonel in the rebel army, and aid de camp to *Ld George Murray*. The counsel for the prisoner alleged, that he was an officer in the service of the K. of *Spain*; but soon gave up that point. It appear'd that he was very active in the rebellion, and at the battle of *Culloden*, after the rebels were broke, endeavour'd to rally them; he was found guilty. — Then *Alex. MacLauchlan*, a major in *Lord Tullibardin's* regiment was try'd, and found guilty; but some favourable circumstances appearing, the jury de-

fer'd the court to recommend him to his majesty's mercy.

— 7. *Tho. Watson*, late a tobacconist in *Perth*, and a Lieut. in one of *Ld Ogilvie's* battalions was after a short trial found guilty. — *Hector Mac Kensie*, of the parish of *Lochbrun*, in the shire of *Ross*, a tenant of the E. of *Cromartie*, and an ensign in his regiment, who was taken in the castle of *Dunrobin*, the (see p. 413) after a trial of near 5 hours, the jury withdrawing half an hour, was found guilty.

— 8. *John Farquharson*, a Capt. in *Col. Fra. Farquharson's* regiment, withdrew his former plea, and pleaded guilty. — *Colin Mackenzie*, a lad of 19, a Capt. and *Roderick Mackenzie*, a Lieut. in the E. of *Cromartie's* regiment, and one of his tenants, both taken in *Dunrobin* castle, were acquitted. The trials of *Geo. Law*, *Adam Hay*, *Alex. Grant*, and *Andrew Spreuil*, were deferr'd to Dec. 15.

— 10. Major *Glascoe* was try'd; after examining several witnesses on both sides, and the counsel for the prisoner having open'd to the court the cartel sign'd at *Franckfort* (See Vol. XV. p. 55 D) the jury, by direction of the court, brought him in not guilty. His witnesses, 4 of whom were officers in the *French* service, deposed that he was a lieutenant in *Dillon's* regiment in the same service; and that he was a native of *France*, being born at *St Germain en Laye*. He was ordered to be detained as a prisoner of war. This was the person who rais'd the battery against the *Hazard* sloop, and took her. (See Vol. XV. p. 694)

— 15. *Alex. Buchanan*, a lad about 19 years of age was try'd and acquitted, it appearing that he was forced into the rebellion by the D. of *Perth*, to whom his father was a tenant. Then the *Ld Chief Justice Lee* pass'd sentence of death upon the following 22 persons for high treason.

Sir J. Kinloch	Alex. Leith	Allan Cameron
Ro. M'Culloch	Walt. Michell	Sr J. Wedderburn
J. Hamilton	G. Geo. Ramsay	Henry Kerr
of Carlisle	Ca Fr. Farquharson	A. M'Lauchlan
G. Abernethy	James Stuart	Tho. Watson
Jn Burnet	Jam. Bradshaw	Hec. M'Kenzie
Cha. Gordon	Jam. Lindsay	Jn Farquharson
Jam. Gordon	Andrew Wood	

The counsel for *Alex.* and *Cha. Kinloch*, brothers of Sir *James Kinloch*, and convicted likewise of high treason, made a motion in arrest of judgment, the arguing of which was put off to Dec. 15, to which time the court adjourned.

be account of the Trials of the Rebels at YORK in our last, p. 523.—526. was taken from the YORK COURANT; but more particulars having appeared since in the YORK JOURNAL, publish'd from the Minutes of a Gentleman who attended the Trials, we doubt not their proving agreeable to our Readers.

Oct. 2. *William Conolly*, an Irishman, was brought to the bar, and pleading not guilty, a jury was sworn. It appeared in evidence on behalf of the crown, that the prisoner was a deserter from one of our regiments; that he was at the battle of *Preston-Pans*, where he killed one of the king's soldiers; was uncommonly active, and took great pains to animate and incite the rebels not to give any quarter to the king's forces.—The prisoner, in his defence, did not attempt to contradict any of these facts, but endeavoured to prove, in mitigation of his offence, that he did some kind offices to some of our soldiers that were taken prisoners by the rebels.—*Guilty*.

Oct. 3. *Charles Robinson*, pleading not guilty, was put upon his trial: Three witnesses were examined for the crown, who plainly prov'd him to have appeared in arms. In his defence he produced several witnesses to prove, that he had liv'd in the district of *Strathbond*, and that my lord *Lovat*'s son forced him, and several others who lived in the districts of *Strathbond* and *Garantully*, to join the rebels. The jury brought in their verdict, guilty.—*William Crosby*, an Irishman, was tried next. It appeared in evidence, that he join'd the rebels, and was seen in arms, which he did not attempt to contradict in his defence, but endeavoured to prove a force by one witness, who, unfortunately for him, deposed, that he was forced at first to engage with the rebels, but that he believed, he afterwards went willingly enough, guilty.—Then *McGennis* was tried, who was prov'd to act as a serjeant under *Glenbucket*. His defence was the same as *Robinson*'s; guilty.—*David Ogilvy*, a boy of seventeen, was then tried, who appeared under the deepest concern, and was by the jury recommended to mercy; he attempted to prove a force, but could not make out a continuance of it; guilty.—*John Porteous* was tried next, who appeared to be a deserter from one of our regiments: he alledged, in excuse of his offence, and as a plea to stop sentence; that he had the promise of his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* for his pardon; guilty.—*James Reid* was then tried,

whom the witnesses for the crown plainly proved to have engaged with the rebels, and to have acted as a piper to a rebel regiment, tho' it did not appear that he had ever carried any arms, upon which he was recommended to mercy by the jury.—The court observed upon this, that every person who joined any set of people engaged in an open rebellion, tho' they did not bear arms, were yet guilty of high treason; that no regiments ever marched without musical instruments, as drums, trumpets, or the like; and that in an highland regiment there was no moving without a piper, and therefore his bagpipe, in the eye of the law, was an instrument of war. The jury upon this would have retracted their recommendation, but the court told them, it must not now be permitted; guilty.

Oct. 4. *James Main* was first brought to the bar; but his counsel moving for farther time, upon account of some of his witnesses being on the road, the court was so favourable as to postpone his trial.—Then *John Long* was bro't up, and six witnesses were examined for the crown, to prove that he had acted as a surgeon's mate in the rebel army; but the proof not coming up to the species of high treason laid in the indictment, he was acquitted on the motion of the king's counsel.—*James McColley* was tried next, and was proved by four witnesses to have appeared in arms at several places: he did not attempt to contradict this in his defence, but examined some witnesses to shew that his case was the same with *Charles Robinson*'s; guilty.—*James Sparks*, a Derbyshire-man, was then brought to the bar, who immediately challenged the former jury, and a new one was sworn. (See p. 523 C.)—There were five witnesses produced on the side of the crown, who deposed, that the prisoner at the bar had been always accounted of a riotous disposition, and was always looked upon, and considered as a captain of the mob; that when the rebel army was approaching *Derby*, he went out two miles to meet them; that upon his coming up to them, he got one of their officers by the hand, and said, Sir, I am glad to see you, I have long wish'd it; that when he came into *Derby* along with the rebels, he shouted P—C— for ever; and, holding up a gun he had in his hand, said, He would in a short time do some execution with it; and that he would fight for P—C—as long as he had any blood left; that he went with

with some of the rebels to Mr *Meynell's*, where they committed great disorders, but they all appeared to be in liquor, and quarrelled with one another; and that when he was apprehended, and was carrying before a justice of peace, he declared he was not under any concern or fear, as he did not in the least doubt, but he should soon be *releas'd by the prince*. In his defence he called six witnesses, in order to prove that his design and intention in going out to meet the rebel army, was to engage some of their officers to take up their quarters at a friend's house, who was desirous to avoid the trouble and danger of entertaining the common men; that his shewing the rebels the way to Mr *Meynell's* house, was not an act of choice, but of compulsion; and that when he absolutely refused to engage in their army, he was violently beat and abused by them.

Guilty.—*Michael Brady* was then brought to the bar, and seven witnesses were examined to prove his enlisting with the rebels, and his appearing in arms; and one witness deposed, that he saw him drawn up at *Macclesfield* with what was called the *Manchester regiment*. To which the prisoner replied, *It was false, he had refused to be drawn up with them, and was at that time in his quarters*. He produced three witnesses to prove force, and a design to escape from the rebels, and was going for *London*; but it appeared that his intention in so doing, was to avoid being taken up for the treason he had committed.

Oct. 6. We have most of the particulars of this day's tryals p. 524. and have only to add, 1. That the witnesses against *Hamilton* were no less than 13, any two of which would have been sufficient to have convicted him, that when he threaten'd the prisoners in the *Cannon-gate* church with death, if they did not join his party, he said to one, *'tis roguish in you not to join us, as you're an Irishman*.

That the prisoner was at *Sir Roger Braidshaw's* at *Haigh*, when the countryman took away his box of papers, among which was one intitled, *the oath to be taken by those of my troop*; this oath run out to some length, and those who took it were made in very injurious terms to renounce their allegiance, and to swear fidelity to the pretended prince and his family forever; the countryman being a witness, declared that he was afterwards seized and almost hanged in his neck-cloth, that he was carried three miles by the prisoner's hussars, who threatned to hang him on the highest tree they

shou'd come to, from whom, however, at length he with great difficulty escap'd: that at *Skirby Fluer*, the prisoner seizing a country fellow, clapped a pistol to his head, and swore he would blow out his brains if he did not immediately shew them the nearest way to *Shep*. —2. When *John Balantine* was acquitted, he threw his bonnet to the ceiling of the court, saying, *I'll have nothing more to do with the bonnet*, and on drinking the king's health, added, *now I can drink his majesty's health without being beat for it*; alluding to the ill usage which he had received from his fellow-prisoners on account of his loyalty.

(To be continued.)

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

C *Boston, Oct.* ON the 11th arrived 13. Capt. *Sylvanus Cobb*, from *Cape Breton*, whom his excellency Gov. *Shirley*, 18 days ago, sent in the sloop *Rising Sun* to look into *Chebouctou* harbour, to discover the strength of the French fleet, and to proceed with his intelligence to *Louisbourg*, which is about 60 leagues from *Chebouctou* to the Eastward, as *Boston* is about 80 from it to the Westward, (See *January Map*). Sept. 23. He sail'd from *Boston* for *Cape Sable* coast. On the 28th about noon came up with the harbour of *Chebouctou*, espied a French flag at a ship's fore-top mast head; and a fleet on the Eastern side of the island, that lies within the harbour, amongst which were four large 70 or 80 gun ships, and on the West side he saw six top-sail vessels, about 40 guns, lying in a line; the French upon discovering him sent out a yawl and two long-boats with a sloop, which gave him chase, but he got clear, and made for *Cape Breton*; in bearing away from *Chebouctou*, discover'd there about 30 tents on shore, and a number of masts over the Eastern point of the inner part of the harbour without pendants. Sept. 30. He arrived at *Cape Breton*, and went into *Louisbourg* harbour in his whale-boat. His intelligence was very acceptable, they having received none for many days, concerning the enemy's motions or place of rendezvous; the works of the garrison there were within two or three days of being compleated, and the troops and H seamen in the highest spirits.

On the 11th also arrived Capt. *Davis*, in a sloop from *Annapolis-Royal*, for which we have been in pain; but to our great satisfaction the three companies

nies lately sent to reinforce that garrison by our governour, were arriv'd, as opportunely for their succour, as those he sent two years ago, and we are in hopes, notwithstanding the party of *Canadians* in *Minas* has been join'd by some *French* from *Chebouctou*, and are said to be 3000 strong, that from this reinforcement, and the assistance of his majesty's ship *Chester* sent by Adm. *Warren*, and the *Shirley* frigate sent by Adm. *Townshend*, the province of *Nova Scotia* may not fall into the enemy's hands. We hear that the *French* had encamped within two miles of the garrison, and hoisted their flag there Oct. 2, and that skirmishes have happened, wherein some of the enemy have been kill'd; and only one of Capt. *Prebble's* company, sent from hence, is slightly wounded.——The desertions from among the augmentation to Gen. *Phillips's* regiment, lately sent from *England*, continue; but that the *New England* companies are posted so as to prevent them.——Capt. *Goreham*, who commands the rangers (chiefly *Indians*) one of the companies sent there two years ago by Gov. *Shirley*, had been down *Annapolis* river, with a party of *Indians* in a whale-boat, landed and seized some *French*, who gave governor *Mascarene* an account that the Duke d'Anville, commander of the *French* squadron is dead; that two of their ships are lost on the isle of *Sable*, (the crew of one saved) and the whole fleet, which has been very sickly, was very near being lost. Many *Indians* on Cape *Sable* shore have died also.

Extract of a LETTER from Antigua,
July 23.

French privateers are so thick about this island, from the indolence of his majesty's ships, that people don't care to send out their boats; the country have fitted out a guard de costa, which three days ago (being the first day of her going out) brought in a row-galley that lay off *Popeshead*, with 25 hands, close under shore, but came out and gave chase in hopes of a prize. We are in a miserable condition, and in great danger of starving, by the *French* taking so many of our provision vessels; and they at the same time in the greatest of plenty; and all for want of our men of war being properly and constantly employ'd in cruising to windward of our islands, for the protection of trade; which would they but do, the tables would be turned, and we should live in plenty, and the e-

nemy would be starved. 9 or 10 sail of *English* men of war are on the stations of *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands*, but pretend that they cannot sail well enough to catch the privateers; but all the world knows, that they can sail well enough to protect and retake the merchant-ships, if they would keep cruising in proper stations. And 'till the act be alter'd that gives the men of war the whole of what they take, there is no room to hope for other measures. I have a very great regard for the gentlemen of the navy, and wish many of them heartily well, as being particularly acquainted with them; but I can see no reason for giving them the whole of the merchant-ships and goods that they take from the enemy. They are paid, victualled and mann'd at the expence of the nation;—and, I believe, there never yet was an instance of impressing men to serve as captains; and so no fear of wanting commanders, and good ones too: it being to be observed, that those who fight for honour do generally behave best, and take most care of the trade; the reason of which is plain, for when their passions are not biassed with self-interest, their thoughts are employed for the service of their king and country, and gaining honour for themselves.——When our men of war take ships of equal or greater force than themselves, or do other gallant actions, I am for crowning the captains with laurels, and rewarding them according to their merit, not only by promotion but otherwise. But what glory is there in a man of war of 40 guns or more, to take a merchant-ship of 30 or under, tho' she may prove to be worth 100,000*l.* or upwards, and therefore why should the whole be given to them? The *French* have no such allowance, and if they meet a fleet of merchant-ships under convoy of a number of *English* men of war, that are not superior to themselves, they will * leave the merchant-ships to attack our men of war; and this, we may conclude, is owing to their not having the whole of what they take, and why our men of war should not be put upon the same footing, is past my comprehension.

* Thus in the late attack on our *W. India* fleet, the *French* commodore left the merchant-ships to chase the *Severn* and *Woolwich*, their convoy.——'Tis remarked, in the *London Even. Post*, that there is encouragement allow'd in *France* (and not in *England*) for taking a king's ship rather than a merchant's.

Five days ago came down a flag of truce from *Martinico*, with 23 masters, and about 140 men into *St John's*, and another into *English* harbour with 60 men, so that herewith you have a list of the names of the masters, and of several of their vessels, that have been taken and carried into *Martinico* and *Guardaloupe*, from the 23d of May last to the 15th Inst. being about 43. Our flag of truce, which carried up a few prisoners, is also come down, and brought sixty odd men; but I cannot yet get a list of the vessels that they belonged to.—I pray God to send us relief, or we shall be undone for want of our men of war's being properly employ'd in cruizing to windward of the islands belonging to their respective stations.—It is to be hoped that those who have been the occasion of our past misfortunes will be punished, it not being to be supposed that men of war are sent to these parts for the sake of lying in harbour, or going to the *Spanish* main to seek after prizes, for the advantage of particular persons.—Poor Adm. *Balchen* had the glory of the nation so much at heart, that, when he was last out, he declared to Capt. *Gregory*, he would rather take half a dozen large *French* men of war, than two or three galleons.—I wish every commander was of his opinion, and then we might possibly take more of the *French* navy than we do.

REMARKS on the Foregoing,
In a Letter to the Printer, &c.

S I R,

THE spirit lately raised against people in the navy, how just soever with respect to particular persons, is very inexcusable, when turned against a body of men in general, who perhaps deserve as well from their country as any other whatever. One thing may be alleged in their favour, which ought to exempt them from such a general censure, *viz.* Men of their body, who behave ill, are so far from being countenanced or screen'd by them, that they are always treated with the utmost contempt: a man who has behaved like a knave, or a coward, may possibly get a ship, but can never get either credit or esteem in the navy, but will be always shunned and despised by those who are not immediately under his command.

The well-being of the fleet, like that of the army, depends upon discipline, and discipline upon this single maxim, *That PREFERMENT be the reward of*

MERIT, and that such a respect to honour be kept up in the navy, as may prevent a man's doing a dirty thing, tho' it were even to make his fortune at once. Attention to this, and to this only, can restore the credit of the *English* arms at sea; our seamen are as good, and, generally speaking, as brave as their predecessors, if well commanded; and if any scheme can be thought of for reviving our *Blakes*, *Ayscues*, and *Montagues*, there is no doubt that we shall do as great things as they did. But in order to this, we must consider what sort of discipline there was in those days in an *English* fleet, and compare it with the discipline of our own times. Then the fleet was well paid; I do not mean that the sailors had higher wages than now, but that they were regularly and duly paid in money, for the business of tickets was then unknown. The common men were also treated like *English* men; they were punished when in fault, but not liable to be ill-treated at the caprice of any. Morality and decency were then in fashion; chaplains did duty as well as received pay; not one in five ever handled a card, and not one in a hundred understood back gammon. The officers also behaved with the utmost regularity, and kept their men in perfect order, without the help of either canes or curles. Courage and conduct were in those days the only way to preferment; there was no such thing as interest or recommendation; if a man distinguished himself, he was sure to rise; and if he did not distinguish himself, he remained where he was, unless he behaved remarkably ill, and then he was sure to be turned out of the service. These rules strictly observed, enabled us to beat the *Dutch*, when they were the first maritime power in *Europe*; and these rules strictly observed, would enable us to blow the *French* and *Spaniards* out of the sea, for we have ships, and men enough to do it.

That the encouragement given to captains is one cause of their misbehaviour, I apprehend to be a mistake. These encouragements may excite captains to take prizes, and sure there is no harm in that, with respect either to the interest or trade of the nation.—Letters lately published from the *West Indies* complain of two commodores, whose conduct it is neither my inclination nor interest to defend or excuse; but I think it mine, and the interest of every man in the navy, to have the complaints against them thoroughly understood:

As to one of them it is said, that he is lazy, that he keeps on shore himself, and keeps his ships in harbour: Will taking his share of prizes away mend this? Surely not: if he had been more vigilant in this respect, his conduct would have been less liable to exception. The encouragement given to sea-officers is general, and there seems to be no reason for taking it away for the faults or omissions of particular persons. In reference to this man, the true points of enquiry are, whether the complaints against him are just; whether he has really spent his time luxuriously on shore, and neglected his duty? if he has, let him be punished; and whether his general character, before he was sent to the *West Indies*, was that of a haughty, indolent, and insolent commander, and, generally speaking, disliked in the navy both by officers and seamen? for, if so, it was a fault to send him thither, and this will recoil upon those who recommended him. As to the other commodore, § he is charged with want of courage, with having it in his power to have taken or destroy'd a rich fleet of merchant-men, and yet letting them escape. In this, if he shewed want of spirit towards the nation, he shewed also want of a true notion with respect to his own concerns, and missed at once serving his country, and making his fortune. But if the royal encouragement did not operate upon them, why should it be taken from others? Punish negligent, cowardly, factious officers: in short, punish the guilty, but the guilty only, and do not grudge men of merit their rewards, when those rewards are paid by the enemy, and are at the same time a benefit to the nation.

NAUTICUS.

§ See p. 598.

Extract of a Letter taken in an Advice-Boat from the Duke d'Anville's Squadron, dated at Cherbonton, in Nova Scotia, Oct. 10, N. S. 1746.

Tho' you may have had some account of the Expedition of the Duke d'Anville, yet I propose to myself the pleasure of informing you particularly and exactly of that part of it which has come to my knowledge.

[Here follows a List of ships, and land forces, much the same as in p. 330, 557, only adding, that this fleet was attended with a great number of merchant ships, laden with stores and provisions, and two tenders with artillery.]

(Gent. Mag. Nov. 1746.)

After waiting about three weeks at the isle of *Aix*, for a fair wind to carry us to sea, we left that road June 20, and anchored at *Rochele* the same day. The 22d at 4 in the morning, the wind at N.E. we got under sail; at two in the afternoon we lost sight of land, in fine weather. The 24th M. de la *Fonquiere*, and M. *Bigot*, who embarked in the *Borce*, the first as general to *Canada*, the second as intendant of the squadron, went on board the commandant, where M. de la *Fonquiere* was declared Chef d'Escadre, and to command on board the *Northumberland* in the said quality, and Mr *Bigot* was appointed intendant of the squadron. The 25th we made *Cape Ortugall*. The 26th we were under some uneasiness; for at sun-set we counted one ship more than our number, which we had reason to believe by the Lat. we were in to be no other than a privateer. At eleven we saw two vessels foul of one another, and not far from us; but in endeavouring to go to their assistance, the *Borce* miss'd stays, upon which the nearest ship was order'd to join them. At day-light we found it to be a * *Dutch* fly-boat with provisions for the expedition, who had been foul of a ship bound to *St Domingo*, and carried away her foremast. July 5, we discovered seven sail 3 or 4 leagues to windward, we went on but slowly, we were not yet distant from *France* 200 leagues, the winds having almost always been contrary, so that the 7th we were obliged to bring to, under a mainsail. The 15th the wind came fair, and put us all in good spirits. The *Mutine* parted company, it was said for *Mississipi*, and the ships bound for *Canada*, &c. were ordered to make the best of their way. The 19th the *Renommee* went ahead, we imagine to get some intelligence of the place we were destined for. The 23d we saw *St Mary's* one of the Western Islands, distant 9 or 10 leagues. And the 3d of *August*, though now ten days since, we are scarce out of sight of the Western Islands, by reason of little winds, and almost constant calms. The 24th we have now left *France* 64 days, and are as yet 300 leagues from *Nova Scotia*, the place it is imagined we are bound to, though it is much to be feared this long passage will hinder the success of the expedition: D d d d God

* Yet the *Dutch* in their answer to *Ld Harrington's* letter, complain of their ships being molested.

God be praised we have not yet a great many sick, but the people suffer daily for want of water; we are obliged to be careful of it on account of the small progress in our voyage. The 24th, we burnt one of our vessels which was sinking, and replaced her with a snow and an *English* ship from *Antigua*, the first taken by the *Megare*, the last by the *Diamant*. Sept. 1st, we had very violent squalls, with thunder, which carried away the *Mars's* main top-gallant-mast, and damaged her main and main-top-mast.—4th, The *Tigre* took a snow from *Carolina*, and the *Diamant* took another the 6th from the same place. The 10th, we discovered the coast of *Acadia*, at 4 in the afternoon, and as we drew near our intended port, *Cherbouton* (*Chibouctou*) See our Map Jan. we were in hopes of anchoring without accident. But on 13th a gale sprung up at S. and with a thick fog separated the fleet, so that we could neither see nor hear the signals, and it was not without difficulty that we put the ship about, for besides the nearness of the land and the isle of *Sable*, we were greatly concerned for fear of running on board of ships; however, we escaped without any other misfortune than losing company. The 15th, the weather cleared up, and we joined the *Tigre* and 25 merchant ships. At 6 in the evening the *Mercury* hospital ship told us, that Monsieur de *Tourmell*, who had split two fore sails, had sent a frigate to look out for the general. The *Caribou*, *Leopard*, *Alcide*, and *Mars* lost each a top-mast, and the last being very leaky, steered for the *American* islands, the *Alcide* being ordered to take care of her; in short, I should never end if I was to point out to you all our misfortunes.—Sept. 16. We joined the *Trident* and *Diamant*, and on the 18th we saw the island of *Sable*, and the 21st the continent, which we judged to be *La Bay de toutes les Isles*, but a fog coming on we were obliged to keep the distance of 7 or 8 leagues from it. This fog lasted 5 or 6 days, in which time the *Borce* lost company, not seeing or hearing the general's signals. The 26th, we had fine weather, and made the land, and at 8 in the morning a schooner joined us from the Duke d'Anville, who put on board a pilot to carry us into *Cherbouton*, and left us to go in quest of M. de *Tourmell*. The 27th at noon, M. de *Tourmell* joined us with the convoy, and at 5 we anchored in the grand road shelter'd by a small island, where we found the *Northumberland*,

Renommee, *Megare*, and 9 merchant ships; a boat came to know if we wanted water, and told us of the death of the duke d'Anville of an apoplexy at 2 in the morning. This was a home stroke and you may imagine had no small effect upon every body. The 28th, the command now devolv'd upon M. de *Tourmell*, who was employ'd this day in taking instructions from Mess. de la *Fonquiere* and *Bigot*. The 29th, he called a council of war on board the *Trident*: But by a particular, extraordinary, and tragical accident, M. de *Tourmell* is no longer our general; the council of war, which held 7 or 8 hours, exasperated him so violently, that, on the first of October, he was seized with a fever, and soon after delirious, which so extremely agitated him, that imagining himself among the *English*, he laid his hand on his sword, and ran it through his body: He is yet alive, but so considerably weakened, that he voluntarily conferred the command on M. de la *Fonquiere*, who in spite of our misfortunes gives us great expectations, for without derogating from the Duke d'Anville's character, M. de la *Fonquiere* has as much activity, and more experience.

Thus, notwithstanding our weakness, a very long passage, and a great deal of sickness, which has much lessened our numbers, as well as the separation of the *Ardent*, *Caribou*, *Mars*, *Alcide*, and the *Argonaute* fireship: What is become of the 3 first we know not, and what is still worse, they have all troops on board; I say, notwithstanding all this, we flatter ourselves with success in the conquest of *Nova Scotia*.—The *Saint* has engaged a frigate of more force than the *Renommee*, at several attacks he had his second captain, a *Garde de marine*, a lieutenant of *Pontkien* regiment, and 12 men killed, and 12 wounded.

Extract of the Journal of the *Ardent*
By way of Supplement to the foregoing.

G THE D. d'Anville came out of Brest, with 6 ships of the line including the *Ardent*, and 18 frigates, April 29, but was obliged to put back on May 7 he put out a 2d time, with 20 sail and 12 barks for *Port Louis*.—July 5, Saw 12 sail to windward about 4 leagues steering to the Northward. Lat. 45, 49. Long. 7, 16.—Aug. 30 At 5 this morning saw a small *English* sail, the *Diamant* chased her, and coming

ing up with her, fired several shot at her, half past eight was up with her; at one in the afternoon the *Megare* took another prize.——Sept. 3. Sent on board the commodore for fresh provisions, having about 200 men sick, whereof 100 have the scurvy. 20 men dy'd in the night, and 4 this morning.——Wind, thunder and lightning; a small transport carry'd away her main-top-mast, by wind or thunder uncertain.—The storm lasted till the next day, two in the afternoon the *Mars* had carry'd away her main-top-mast, a man was killed and 3 wounded aboard a transport by thunder. Told 57 sail.——Sept. 14. A storm began and lasted till next morning, when the fleet was dispersed, and but 4 ships in sight; in the afternoon, lost sight of all but 1, and this morning saw her no more. Lat. 48, 24. Long. 31, 38.——15. Began to steer for *Brest*, being in great distress, the ship's company extremely sickly, and great numbers dying daily, having now above 40 dead.——17. The number of dead increased 82.—Oct. 6. The dead increased to 110.

Mr URBAN, Manchester, Nov. 7.

As you have the character of impartial, I desire you would insert the following extract of a letter, with the Remarks.

Whitehall Evening Post, Oct 11, 1746.

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, dated Oct. 6, from a Person, whose Credit may be depended upon.

AT present this town is but a rough place,——Down with the rump,——Down with the Hanoverians, Presbyterians——Down with the k—g, is so familiar to us, that we expect it as soon as day-light is over, tho' some have been so impudent as to shout it in open day. But we have had some of *Bland's* dragoons here near a fortnight, and now our people begin to be a little quieter.——Jacobite, nonjuring, and even popish principles are now making a greater progress here than ever, being propagated with equal industry and success. The two rebels heads are revered, and almost adored, as trophies of martyrdom. The father of one of them (who is a nonjuring bishop) as he passes by 'em, frequently pulls off his hat, and looks at them above a minute with a solemn complacential smile. Some suppose he offers up a prayer for them, others to them. His church daily increases, and he is in the highest credit and intimacy with most of our clergy.

REMARKS.

The first part of this charge, viz. the several *downs*, &c. is so far from being true, that, familiar as he says they are, I never heard them, tho' I am an inhabitant myself, and have as much curiosity as he, to observe what passes in these strange times. The truth is, new and then, a drunken fellow, reeling home, and perhaps heated with some foolish dispute about church and meeting-house, has cried down with the rump, and several have been taken up for it. But surely if folk acted ingenuously, and there was not some secret view, not fit to be openly avowed, this could never alarm their fears so much as this letter-writer would make one believe, nor deserve the formality of a representation to the government of mobs and tumults, attended with a petition for the assistance of military power, when it is notorious that the civil magistrates, who are remarkable for their vigilance, never met with any interruption in the execution of their office.

What follows is a momentous charge indeed, jacobite, nonjuring popish principles advancing with hasty steps—Dreadful scene! enough to scare a poor well-meaning protestant out of his wits! But let us play the *Sancho* a little with this *Don Quixot* of ours, and see whether some reason and day-light will not discover these terrible giants to be only a few innocent fulling-mills, chimeras of his own distemper'd brain.——A stranger, when he is told, that popish principles are propagated with equal industry and success, and are now making a greater progress here than ever, must naturally suppose that we have a great many papists among us, and that the number is much increased of late. Now, God be thanked, to the confusion of this slanderer, it is our peculiar happiness to have fewer in proportion, of that denomination, than any large populous town in the kingdom; and those we have are of no note or consideration, being chiefly poor *Irish* brought to settle here by our manufacture.——But I fancy he will have recourse to the old canting evasion of papists in disguise, papists in their hearts, popishly affected, &c. by which terms a certain set of people mean all those, who are strenuous asserters of the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, as well against fanatical latitude and negligence, as popish tyranny and superstition. Such popish principles are, I must own, propagated with industry, and, I hope, with success too.——As to his nonju

rors and jacobites, I know of very few in the town, except he lugs into the list all such as he and his brethren stigmatize with that title, which they do by all who will not enter into their non-sensical fury and madness; and these, I confess with pleasure, are many indeed.

But, adds he next, *the rebels heads are rever'd, and almost ador'd, &c.* One would imagine by the solemnity of this sentence, that most of the town came every day to make their *prostrations* before these *Jacobite saints*; but as no such thing has happen'd, he must, I guess, mean internal reverence and adoration, which, *as he is no conjurer*, I am sure he cannot prove, and therefore I have no business to deny.

Hitherto he has been accusing the town in general; he is pleas'd in the next place to descend to a particular charge against Dr D——n, of this place, whom he styles a *nonjuring bishop*. Whether he is more offended with the *nonjuror* or the *bishop*, I will not pretend to say: and whether the doctor be such or not, is more than either he or I can tell; but admitting it, I cannot see how that can be a term of reproach in a country, which glories in a general toleration of all religious opinions; except it will be affirmed, that there is no religion in an oath, and that a scruple about that is more unpardonable than one about a ceremony or a surplice.—But then this *nonjuring bishop* frequently pulls off his hat, and looks, &c. I must take the freedom to beg, that the doctor may look as he pleases, till our *lovers of liberty* get an act of parliament against disaffected looks, and *complacential smiles*. As to pulling off the hat, not being quite so great a bigot as to refuse to speak to a nonjuring bishop, I ask'd the doctor how far it was true; and he assured me that he had never pass'd by his son's head but once, and then indeed he did pull off his hat. Not caring to make so free as to ask him the reason, I shall suppose with this *faithful relator*, that it was either to offer up a prayer to him, or for him. The first is too absurd to deserve an answer, and is thrown in, I dare say, only to give an air of *turn and smartness* to the sentence; and the latter, if true, is a practice, which, tho' disputed among the divines of the church of England, yet humanity can hardly tell how to censure. There is in the very frame of our nature a natural instinctive reverence for the dead, and one can't approach a vault or burying-ground without feeling a sort of religious awe

arise in the mind; and I remember Sir Thomas Brown, in his *Religio Medici*, acknowledges, *he could scarce contain his prayers for a friend at the ringing of a bell, or behold his corpse without an orison for his soul.* Add to this general motive the particular tender relation subsisting betwixt father and son; and what but the very dregs of party-spleen could prompt this man to find fault with the doctor's behaviour, on the first sight of the remains of his dead child? If he would hint at any *popish* tendency in this, I refer him to a book writ by the doctor expressly against the Romish doctrine of purgatory.

The increase of his church truly is matter of more concern; but here I cannot help smiling at the word *church* brought in, not I dare say out of any respect to the word, but to insinuate as if it was some great and numerous assembly, dangerous to the body politick; whereas upon the strictest examination I cannot find above a score, and those too of no great figure or substance, who are partakers with him in his religious singularity—so few, that one would think, if our zealots had not good nature enough to indulge them in the same liberty they themselves claim, they might at least have greatness of mind enough to despise as insignificant to the publick. For what connection is there between politicks, and the doctor's restoring primitive ecclesiastical usages? What has the mixt cup, infant communion, trine immersion, &c. to do with K. George, and the Pretender?

The last stroke of his malice is at the clergy here, for their respect, forsooth, to the Dr, and their *high intimacy*, as he politely expresses himself, with him. I am very glad after all this thwarting, I can at last, in some sort, agree with our *person of credit*. The Dr, I own, is respected by most of the clergy, and, to please this writer, I will add, by most of the laity too: but as for the *high intimacy* he talks of, the fact is as false as the expression is foolish. However, allowing what he would have, what then? I could name to him in turn several rigid dissenters in the *highest credit and intimacy* with some of our clergy; and if it be wrong (which is indeed a new doctrine to me) for the clergy to respect and converse with people of different opinions in religion, I think the character of a *clergyman* of the church of England in much less danger from his acquaintance with a *nonjuring bishop*, than with a *calvinistical dissenter*.

We shall now, and perhaps not improperly, insert another epistle; with an introduction, by a gentleman in the same country.

Whoever is acquainted with the Eastern manner of writing, I dare say, prefers the simplicity of their diction beyond the cold affected stile of the western nations. The whole book of *Psalms*, and the several compositions of the minor prophets, abound with the greatest variety of thought, and dignity of expression. All the *Asiatics* to this day retain the same spirit, not only in their writings, but in their common conversation. A relation of mine in *London*, with whom a *Turkish* ambassador had lodged, found the following epistle, among some papers, which his guest had left behind him, and, being a person of curiosity, got them translated—The author indeed seems as much to want charity in one respect, as he accuses us of wanting it in others, in wishing that our dissensions may become so great as to subdue us at length to the yoke of *Mahometism*.

This plainly evinces, that wherever self becomes predominant too largely over other considerations, truth and charity are necessarily excluded. I leave your readers to make what farther observations they please.

An EPISTLE from Muli Azareth at London, to the Mufti at Constantinople.

Divine guide of the faithful, and chief servant of the messenger of the Most High! I am now retired from the conversation of the infidels among whom I sojourn, to give thee, according to thy commands at our parting, an account of the religion of these people. That I might send thee a more satisfactory relation of these affairs, I have frequently been, since my coming hither, at their public mosques, and conversed with the chiefest of their *dervises*. Thou knowest that *Jesus Christ* is the prophet of the *Nazarenes*, whom they look upon to be the son of ALLAH; but who is esteem'd thro' the empire of the *Mussulmen* as the fore-runner of *Mahomet*. As our prayers are carried by the ministers of *paradise*, who wait at the feet of *Mahomet*, to the throne of heaven; so they offer their supplications thro' *Jesus*, as their mediator. Forgive me, if I have too far presumed, or any ways acted against the precepts of our law, in searching into the mysteries of these unbelievers; for wherever I am, or whatever I do, these are my constant thoughts,

there is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet. Nevertheless, since I have perused the history of their divine law-giver, which is the *Koran* of the western world, my heart has been greatly improv'd by the sacred institutions that are contained in it; and I own my weakness to thee, O thou light of the true believers! that I should have been almost tempted to embrace the religion of the *Nazarenes*, had not I daily observ'd their lives to be repugnant to the celestial admonitions of their great prophet. The principles he laid down were *humanity, forbearance, brotherly love, and charity*; and was their practice form'd upon these and other tenets of their law, their land would become the region of peace and happiness, but it is now the den of strife and misery. As the *Mussulmen* are divided by the opinions of *Omar* and *Ali*, the christians are branch'd out into an hundred different sects, who sincerely hate one another for the sake of religion. The schismatics are those alone who won't comply with the external ceremonies established by custom, refuse the annual demands of the *dervises*, or deny the supremacy of the *muftis*; and the expression *good christian*, signifies no more than an implicit assent to these things; for let the knowledge and wisdom of those they call schismatics be ever so great, or their lives ever so exemplary, the sin of wanting obedience to their priests obliterates all merit; and a wholesome faith in them, on the contrary, covers all failings. Thou would'st be surpriz'd to see with what inveterate malice these infidels persecute one another for power, under the sanctimonious pretence of being concern'd for the welfare of each other's souls. Their divisions, I hope, in time will be made so irreconcilable, that the law of our great prophet may become at last the unalterable guide to truth; where sitting in *paradise* with him, at whose right hand the fruit of immortal pleasure grows by the flood of life, thou shalt view thyself the chief of those, that were appointed by him to bear his standard thro' the vale of mortality; and be crown'd with eternal happiness. as a reward for thy labours, in the groves of joy that will never fade. When thou hast leisure from thy divine employment, let me hear of thy health, for I shall largely partake, with the heart of friendship, in whatever happens to thee; and the thorn that pricks thy foot, will pierce the ball of my eye. Farewel.

SHIPS

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, October 1746.

THE Capt. Hornier, a Swedish ship, carry'd into Algeziras in Spain, the ship releas'd, but the cargo condemn'd, being English.

Two ships laden with coals, carry'd by a Fr. privateer into Dunkirk.

The Peter and Jane, Fawcett, from N. Carolina for Jamaica, car. to Guardaloupe.

The Union, Roach, from St Eustatia for Rotterdam, and another large ship, tak. by a Bilboa pr.

The ship of Capt. Verdhill, from N. York for Jamaica, car. into Cape Francois.

The Range, Blake, from Barbadoes to Jamaica, taken by the Fr. in fight of a man of war with which she sail'd, and carry'd into Guardaloupe.

The Recovet'd, Outerbridge, from Carolina, carry'd into Martinico.

A Yarmouth boat employ'd in the herring-fishery, taken by a small Fr. priv. ransom'd for 100*l*.

The Mary, Fitzgerald, from Waterford for Newfoundland, car. into Havre.

The Julius Cæsar, Fish, from Jamaica for London, carry'd into Morlaix.

The Charming Polly, Campbell, from Jamaica for London, carry'd into St Andero.

The Fox priv. of Bristol, Capt. Combes, taken by 4 Fr. men of war, and car. into Brest.

The Blackwater, Butler, from Lisbon for Carolina, car. into St Domingo.

The Success, Waters, from Cork for Barbadoes, taken by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd for 1500*l*.

The Mercury, Nash, in her passage to Carolina chased on shore by a Spanish priv. and plunder'd.

The Prosperity, Stafford, from Petersburg for Dublin; and the St Andrew, Dunlop, from Petersburg for Glasgow, both taken by Fr. priv. but the Prosperity ransom'd for 680*l*.

The Industry, Forster; and the Betty, Abraham, from Southampton for Cork, both taken by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd.

The Adventure, Oldham, from London to Barbadoes, taken by two French men of war, return'd from Canada.

The Nelly brigantine, Smithson, from Carolina for the Leeward islands, car. into the Havanna.

The D. of Orleans, Sparrow, from Gibraltar for London, taken by the Maurepas priv. of St Maloes, and carry'd into Morlaix.

A Scotch vessel, in company with the Hampton Court, Spright from Stockholm, taken by a Fr. priv. the Hampton Court fought her way clean.

The Lark frigate, How, from N. England, for the Southern provinces, carry'd into Martinico.

The Diamond, Evans, from Carolina to Antigua, car. into Guardaloupe.

The Tuscany, Sprackling, from London for Leghorn, taken off the Lizard, by the Tyger priv. of St Maloes of 36 guns, after a hot engagement, in which the Capt. of the Tuscany was kill'd, and his ship founder'd soon after she struck, with several of her own, and the privateer's crew on board; the privateer return'd to St Maloes very much shatter'd.

The Two Brothers, Grantland, from Newfoundland for Portugal, taken off the bar of Oporto.

The Sandwich, Brown, from Barbadoes for N. Carolina, car. into St John de Luz.

The Duke, Barker, from Holland for Scotland, car. into Dunkirk.

Three ships from Gottenburg, one of them belonging to Yarmouth, taken by two French priv.

The Peggy, Rothery, from Riga for Whitehaven, car. into Dunkirk.

The Imley, Crumb, from Antigua for London, car. into St Maloes.

The Sea Nymph frigate, Goddard, from Philadelphia for London, car. by the Fr. into Leogan.

The Hooper, Turner, from one of the Western islands for N. England, taken by a Fr. man of war of 60 guns, and carry'd into Martinico.

A ship, for the island of Rattan, carry'd into Hispaniola.

The Caroline, an American trader, lost near Cuba, the crew sav'd, and car. to the Havanna.

The Lively, Hode, from Scotland, taken by the Spaniards, and carry'd into Bilboa.

The Peter, Jantz, from Lisbon for Bilboa, car. to Vigo, the ship releas'd but the cargo condemn'd.

The Duke of Bedford priv. burnt or taken, as attempting in company with the Earl of Sandwich priv. to cut out two large Spanish ships out of the island of Fernandez; the Sandwich got off.

The brigantine sloop of Capt. Brogden, taken by the Spaniards coming out of Honduras bay.

The Lucia, Child, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, carry'd into Leogan.

The St Andrew, Abercrombie, from London to the Leeward Islands, car. into Brest.

The Lefrange frigate, Butler, from Gibraltar for Bristol, taken by the Serf privateer of St Maloes, and carry'd into Merlaix.

The Wexford, Lyon, from Barbadoes to Philadelphia, taken by 3 Spanish privateers.

The Nancy brigantine, Gray, from Ireland for Faro and Gibraltar, taken off Cape Spartell, by a French man of war of great force.

The Welcome, Maclun, and the John, Francis, from Koningsberg for Glasgow, both taken the 22d past off Norway by the Valtshire priv. of Dunkirk.

The True Briton, Whiting, sunk by a broadside from one of the French men of war that fell in with our West India fleet, and Peter Monville, Esq; of Barbadoes, with 8 others drowned.

SHIPS taken by the English. October 1746.

A French privateer of 18 guns and 143 men, formerly the Bacchus priv. of London, burn't by the Nottingham man of war; the crew was all taken up by the Nottingham, except the lieutenant, kill'd by the first broadside.

The L'Oiseau, a Fr. priv. of Calais, with 30 men, taken by the Shark sloop of war, Capt. Middleton, and brought into Dover.

A Spanish ship of 130 tons, laden with timber for Corunna, taken by the Sheerneck priv. Capt. Richardson, and carry'd into Bristol.

A Fr. ship, from Nantz for St Maloes, carry'd by two British privateers into Lisbon; she was an English ship taken by the French, and fitted out with a great number of men.

Two Fr. ships of value, taken by a priv. of Newport, Rhode Island, Capt. Griffith, and carry'd to New Providence.

A prize schooner, with West India goods, from Martinico for Canada, carry'd by the Pembroke man of war into Louisbourg.

Three Spanish prizes of great value, taken off St Domingo, by two American privateers, and carry'd into N. England, where they were condemn'd.

Several vessels bound for Genoa, with arms, ammunition, &c. for the Spaniards, taken by the English in the Mediterranean.

A Fr. ship, from Newfoundland for Havre, taken by the Gibraltar, Mitchell, from Leghorn, and brought into Dover.

A Fr. ship, with wine, provisions, &c. taken by a ship in her passage to Jamaica, carry'd thither.

A Fr. dogger priv. of 8 car. 4 swivel guns, and 80 men, taken by the Levant merchantman, Capt. Mittock, off Cockett island.

A Fr. banker, from Newfoundland, brought into Plymouth, by the Fly priv. of Bristol.

A very rich ship from Martinico, taken by the Britannia priv. Capt. Denton, but founder'd in her passage to Rhode Island, and most of the crew perished.

A brigantine from the Havanna, with a quantity of money, and a Spanish priv. taken off the Havanna, by one of his majesty's sloops of war.

A Spanish register ship, call'd the N. S. de la Luz, 200 tons, and 85 men, with a cargo of between 3 and 400 tons of quicksilver, besides bale goods, taken in the bay of Mexico, by a galley priv. of Providence, Capt. Lyford, and brought into that island.

A Spanish galley, which had done much mischief, taken off Jamaica, by the Wager man of war, and brought into Port Royal; the governor of Jamaica presented 500 *l.* to the captain, and 100 *l.* to the crew for their good service.

A French ship, from Martinico to Nantz, taken by a New England privateer and carry'd into that province.

A small Fr. ship from Guinea, taken near Virginia by one of his majesty's sloops.

The Enchite, Semon, from Hamburg for Dunkirk, sent into Dover, by the Endeavour priv.

The Fly, a Fr. priv. of Boulogne, 6 car. and 6 swivel guns, and 55 men, taken by the Jamaica sloop of war, Capt. Arbuthnot, and brought into Portland road.

Two prizes of value, taken by the Confidence priv. Capt. Wm Edwards, and carry'd into Charles Town, South Carolina.

A Fr. priv. sloop taken by a priv. brigantine of Antigua of but half its force, after an engagement of 5 hours, in which the French lost many men.

A Fr. ship with bale goods from Smyrna, taken and carry'd into Zant.

The Jeantie, a Fr. priv. of Boulogne, 6 car. and 6 swivel guns, and 48 men; and the Fortune, a Fr. priv. of Honfleur, of 10 car. and 10 swivel guns, and 95 men, both taken by his majesty's sloop the Weazle, Capt. Palliser, and brought into Portsmouth. *Gazette.*

A Spanish register ship, outward bound, taken by two English priv. and carry'd into Jamaica.

A Fr. vessel, with some thousand dollars, taken to the Westward of Cuba, by an American priv. and carry'd to N. England.

The Mars, a Fr. man of war, of 64 guns, the lower tire brass, and 500 men, taken the 11th inst. 20 leagues S.W. of Cape Clear, by his majesty's ship the Nottingham, Capt. Saumaris, after two hours engagement, and brought into Plymouth; the Nottingham had 3 men killed and 9 wounded, the French had 40 kill'd and wounded. This ship was separated from d'Anville's squadron 6 weeks before in a storm off the isle of Sable. *Gaz.*

The St Nicholas, a privateer sloop of 10 car. 11 swivel guns, and 100 men, taken off the Edinstone, by his majesty's ship the Ambuscade, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

The St Esprit, and the St John Baptist, two Fr. coasters, from Bayonne to Nantz, taken by the Fly priv. of Bristol, and brought into that port.

A French ship from Martinico, laden with sugar and cocoa, taken by his majesty's ship the Inverness, and sent into Portsmouth.

The Sauveur, Manville, from Bayonne to Martinico, sent into Bristol by the Dragon priv.

A Fr. ship with slaves and other goods, from Granada for Martinico, taken by Capt. Denison, in a small priv. the French captain was killed in the engagement.

A prize, taken by the Blandford priv. of Bristol, and ransom'd for 1100 *l.*

A Fr. priv. taken in the windward passage by the Merlin sloop of war, and sent into Jamaica.

An outward Fr. ship for San Domingo, with a Swedish ship, taken by the Drake sloop of war, and sent into Jamaica.

The Postilion of Bourdeaux, Scruplet, from Dantzick for Bourdeaux, taken by the Endeavour privateer, Capt. Kennet, and brought into Dover.

A Fr. priv. taken off Anguilla, a Fr. sloop, with French white sugar, taken off the Granadilles and a sloop with provisions, pretending to be Dutch, but condemn'd at Montserrat, on proof that she

she had dealt on the coast of New Spain, and sold a quantity of cutlasses to the enemy, all 3 made prizes by the Diana privateer of Bermudas, Capt. Wilkinson.

A Spanish advice-ship, from the Havannah for Spain, taken by the Squadron under Adm. Anson, and sent into Plymouth; the dispatches were thrown overboard.

SHIPS taken by the English. November 1746.

THE K. of Prussia, Capt. Schutz, from Koninberg, with hemp suppos'd for France, brought into Dover, by the Carlisle priv. Capt. Beazeley.

Thy Syren, Duchine, a Fr. priv. of Diep, of 10 car. 10 swivel guns, and 85 men, taken by the Jamaica sloop of war, Capt. Arbuthnot, and brought into Portland road.

The Bellona, Boffean, from Marseilles for Martinico, taken by the Dreadnought priv. Capt. Veale, and carry'd into Gibraltar.

The Magdelane, Dupignon, from St Maloes for Martinico, 350 tons, laden with beef, pork, wine, cloth, and copper kettles for boiling sugar, taken by the Duke of Cumberland priv. Capt. Maugier, and carry'd into Guernsey.

The Queen of Angels, La Fosse, from Newfoundland for Marseilles, 22 guns, 96 men, and 350 tons burden, laden with fish and oil, taken after 4. hours fight, by the Saltash privateer of London, Capt. Powell, who had 5 men kill'd and wounded, and the Frenchman two; car. to Lisbon.

A Fr. sloop with rosin, taken by the Adventure priv. and car. into Guernsey.

The Laretta snow, a priv. of Bayonne, taken by the Blandford priv. Capt. Stonehouse.

The Laguittone, Daufan, from Martinico for France, taken the 18th ult. by the Warren galley, priv. Capt. Wilson of London, and the Hunter priv. Capt. Thume.

The Providence, from Bayonne for Nantz, taken by an English priv. and ransom'd.

The Intrepide priv. of St Maloes, 20 guns 6 pounders, and 200 men, and

The Lively snow an advice vessel, from Duke d'Anville's Squadron, both taken by his majesty's ship the Namur, Capt. Boscawen, and car. into Kinsale. *Gazette.*

Two Fr. ships, from Smyrna for Marseilles, taken by the Fame priv. Capt. Wright, fitted out by the merchants at Leghorn, and car. into Messina.

A Fr. priv. taken by the Hester brigantine of N. York, and carry'd into Antigua, and being there purchas'd by the government for the protection of trade, was fitted out to cruize, and in two days brought in another Fr. priv.

A small French ship, bound to Turkey, taken by the Thames, Capt. Merchant, in the gut of Malta, and ransom'd.

A Fr. priv. taken off the Cape by the Viper sloop, and car. into Oporto.

A Spanish prize from the Havanna, with snuff, tobacco, &c. sent into Falmouth by the Eagle.

The Lumanon with provisions and tobacco from France; the Maria with white sugar; the Louisa, a priv. schooner with 40 hands; the Desperate, a priv. sloop, 40 men; the St Luce, laden with provisions, cut out of St Vincent under the cannon; the sloop Elizabeth, with tobacco and provisions; the sloop, Nonpareil, cut out of Port St Peter, under a strong battery, all taken by the privateer sloop, Two Friends, 8 car. 10 swivel guns, and 40 men, Capt. Somersall, and car. into St Kitts; besides the sloop Tryal, retaken from two Fr. priv. and another priv. run ashore, and intirely destroy'd with the loss of almost all her men.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards. November 1746.

THE ship of Capt. Bill, from London to N. York, taken by the Fr. and ransom'd.

The Restoration of Topsham, Tinkam, for London with bale goods and oats, taken 3 leagues to the Eastward of Beachy, as she lay at anchor to stop the tide of ebb, by the Syren a Fr. priv. of 14 car. and 14 swivel guns.

The Wm and Mary, Wheat, from Rotterdam for Guernsey, taken by a Fr. priv.

The Byam, Buckley, one of the fleet from Antigua for London, taken by a Fr. priv.

The Nancy, Grey, from Cork for Gibraltar, taken in her passage.

The Lydia, Thompson, from Antigua for Cork, and a ship from London for Lisbon, car. to Brest.

The Tygreff, Bidgood, from Dartmouth for the Leeward Islands, car. into Martinico.

The Providence, Laws, from Gottenbourg for Hull, taken by a Fr. priv. who put 8 men in her to carry her to France, but 4 Englishmen who remain'd on board overpower'd the French, and carry'd the vessel into Holland.

Elfsieur, Nov. 5. The ships of Capt. John Smith, from Petersburg for Dublin, Capt. John Mac Lunn, from Koningsberg for Greenock, Capt. Tho. Francis, from Ditto for Irvine, a large brigantine from Koningsberg, and a Yarmouth pink whose masters are not known, are taken.

The Severn man of war, 50 guns, which with the Woolwich was convoy to the W. India fleet, taken by the Terrible, a Fr. man of war, 74 guns, after a fight of two hours, car. into Brest.

The Dottin, Husbands, from Barbadoes; the Anna Maria, Blackman, ditto; the D. of Cumberland, Burton, from Antigua; the Charming Nancy, Pipon, ditto; and the Black Anne, from St Kitts, all 5 taken by Fr. priv. after the separation of the W. India fleet.

The Pr. George, Coulter; and the Glasgow, Montgomery, both from Glasgow for Virginia, taken off the capes, on the 10th of Sept. by the Terrible, a Fr. man of war, who took out the men and goods, and then burnt the vessels. [The rest of this Month in our next.]

Further ABSTRACT of the Enquiry into the STATE of the ARMY:

(Continued from p. 482.)

THE respective pensions allow'd to officers widows (*see p. 482*) are obtain'd thus: The widow produces a certificate from the colonel and agent of the regiment to which her husband belong'd, together with her own affidavit that she is the real widow of such officer; on which a warrant is granted to put her on the list, and she receives her money every 4 months, after 8 are due.

As to cloathing (*see p. 481.*) a TROOPER has a new coat, waistcoat, laced hat, and large buff gloves, once in two years. A DRAGOON has the same, with the addition of breeches. At every cloathing, each troop of horse, of 31 or 33 men, receives 4 new saddles, with holster-pipes, buckets, and stirrups, and 6 bits. Each troop of dragoons, of 52 men, receives 6 new saddles, with holster-pipes, buckets, and stirrups, and 9 bits. The whole regiment, whether horse or dragoons, has new boots, headstalls, reins, breastplates, and cruppers, every third cloathing; new housings and caps, every fifth cloathing; new cloaks, every sixth cloathing; new shoulder belts, &c. of the best buff, every tenth cloathing. The 2d mounting (*i.e.* the year they are not cloath'd) of troopers, consists of new laced hats, and horse-collars; of dragoons, the same, with the addition of gloves. If any of the above particulars are lost, or destroyed, the colonel is to supply the same.

A FOOT-SOLDIER has a new coat, a waistcoat made of the former year's coat, a pair of new breeches, a pair of strong stockings, a pair of strong shoes, a good shirt and neckcloth, and a strong laced hat, every year.

When a regiment is new-raised, or men added, such regiment, or additional men, have new waistcoats, with two pair of stockings, two shirts and neckcloths. The fuzilier regiments, and grenadiers, have caps once in two years.

To prevent abuses in cloathing the regiments abroad, the governor of each place, as well as the commanding officer of each regiment, is to see all these particulars deliver'd out to the men, and certify the condition thereof to the cloathing board.

One of the perquisites of colonels, mention'd *p. 481.* arises from vacant (*Gent. Mag. Nov. 1746.*)

pay, *i.e.* the pay of such officers and men as happen to die, or be kill'd, 'till they are either respited at the musters, or fill'd up; which in the late wars was pretty considerable, as *K. William*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* seldom fill'd up vacancies which happened in action, 'till the beginning of the next campaign; but the Duke of *Cumberland* generally fills them up immediately, so that there seldom are any; but then if there are, they go to the colonel.

With regard to agents, it appear'd, that their allowance consists of the subsistence of a man *per* troop or company, and two pence in the pound from the whole pay of the regiment; that the place of agent is sometimes a gift, but generally a purchase; that he is properly the colonel's clerk; and that it is at the colonel's option whether he shall receive the whole or any part of the agent's allowance, except the two pence in the pound, being obliged to account to the colonel for the rest, if he thinks fit to reserve it to his own use; which seems to depend on the price paid for the agency.——As to the deductions out of the pay of the private men, besides the two pence in the pound to the agent, they are made to furnish them with shoes, stockings, and other necessities; which in the horse and dragoons are (besides linen and frocks, which are usually provided out of the grass-money) snaffle-bridles; horse cloths, curry-combs, brushes, &c. which they are to pay for themselves.

As to the method of *mustering*, practised by the commissaries (*see p. 482.*) the committee thought it by no means effectual to answer the intention of the legislature; and tho' two comptrollers of the accounts of the army, and a secretary, are appointed to inspect the muster-rolls, no sufficient method has yet been settled for obviating frauds in musters.

As to what is usually given by the private gentlemen on entering into the HORSE-GUARDS, it appear'd, that the lowest price when at home is 30*l.* and the highest 70*l.* but there was one instance of 80*l.* If a gentleman is discharged without his consent, part of the purchase money is return'd, if above 30*l.* otherwise he loses the whole. The most that had been given whilst abroad was 25*l.* and sometimes but 10*l.* for admittance.——Out of this purchase money the colonel provides horses for the private gentlemen.

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As to the *ten regiments of MARINES*, (see p. 480.)—His majesty's rules and instructions are, that they shall be paid their subsistence and *clearings*, when on board, or on shore, in the same manner as the land forces; and that the like deductions shall be made for cloathing, and *Chelsea* hospital; when on board the king's ships they are to be allow'd an equal proportion of provisions with the seamen, without any deduction from their pay for the same; and they are to have short-allowance money, and the benefit of the hospitals when sick, as well as the seamen. When any part of a regiment is on shore, such part is to be muster'd in the same manner as the land forces; and the commanding officer of any detachment at sea, is to send a list of the effective men in such detachment, attested by the captain and purser of the ship, every two months to the *commissary general of marines*, which shall be sufficient authority for him to insert their names in the muster-rolls of the companies to which they belong. And if any sick or wounded men are sent ashore to any hospital, upon producing a certificate from the physician or surgeon that they were sent from such a ship, with another from the commanding officer at their head quarters of their arrival, such men shall be allow'd in the muster-rolls as effectives.

The *paymaster of marines* is required, immediately upon receipt of their pay, to issue it to the colonels or their assigns, for the use of the regiments. The *paymaster* is also to adjust all accounts, relating to the regiments, with the persons concern'd, according to such muster-rolls, as he shall receive from the *commissary general of marines*; which muster-rolls, with the receipts of the colonels or their assigns, shall be sufficient vouchers for the said accounts, and for making out warrants and debentures for *clearings*.—In order to see how far these instructions have been complied with, the committee examined several witnesses, from whose evidence it appear'd, that the marines, while on the *West India* expedition, were paid according to the returns of effective men made monthly to the commander in chief, and the account of the *off-reckonings* was kept by the pay-office; and that the officers *clearings* of six first regiments have only been paid to the 25th of *December* 1740, and of the other four to the 24th of *June* 1741, of which the paymaster cannot make a demand,

'till muster-rolls are deliver'd into his office, which he computes, and certifies a state of the regiment's account to the secretary at war, who lays it before the king; in consequence of which, warrants for *clearing* the regiment are issued to the paymaster, who then makes out a debenture, pursuant to which a warrant is drawn for the payment of the money: and this is *clearing* the regiment. That by the custom of the army, regiments cannot be *clear'd*, 'till muster-rolls are made up, but that the marines have never been regularly muster'd, the want of which has prevented their being *clear'd*, which is a great inconvenience to the officers; many of them offering their arrears to sale at 10s. in the pound discount. But an agent said that muster-rolls might be made up from the books of the men of war, which are come home, and the books return'd, and from the muster-rolls of the men at quarters; and that it is the duty of the commissary to make up this account, and within his instructions to accept of such books as vouchers; but he believed few of the regiments would appear to have consisted of more than 750 or 800 men. He farther said, that the *off-reckonings* are regularly paid, tho' the *clearings* are not; and that the colonel usually saves near 1000 l. out of the *off-reckonings* after cloathing a marine regiment; and he apprehended the officer's *clearings* might likewise be paid by a warrant from the king to the secretary at war, especially as there is no deficiency of officers, though there may be of private men; and the returns made, being strictly upon honour, might supply the want of muster-rolls. But it appear'd from another witness that this regulation (of returns) has not been complied with, in general, as it ought to be, no returns at all being sent of some detachments, and of others without distinguishing the regiments. That the difficulty of stating the accounts of the marine regiments arose, in some cases, from the officers, who had often omitted to send lists of the men, as they ought to have done; and in other cases, from the neglect of distinguishing, in the ship's books, the corps from whence the men were taken, or the non-commission officers from the private men; but that muster-rolls might be made up, if, in the ship's books, lists were kept, distinguishing the ranks of the men, and the companies to which they belong. It appear'd likewise that no account has been settled with

with the captains of marines for their companies, the agents alledging that it can't be done till there are muster-rolls ; and tho' the marines, when in the *West Indies*, were muster'd, and paid, as the marching regiments were, and tho' the latter were *clear'd* when they came home, yet the former were not. That last summer indeed a warrant countersigned by the secretary at war was sent to the paymaster for *clearing* the 4 last raised regiments of marines, notwithstanding the want of muster-rolls : but not being sign'd by the lords of the treasury, it was not complied with ; the paymaster's only vouchers, by his instructions, being the muster-rolls, and receipts of the colonels or their assigns, the former of which were wanting.——It appear'd, that when marines go to sea they are supplied with slops, *viz.* all necessaries for cloathing, except outside apparel, which are afterwards paid for out of their subsistence, which is likewise answerable for what they are furnish'd by the purser of the ship, whilst at sea, to the amount of 4s. *per* month.——The marine officers are not allow'd to take servants with them on board, but are usually waited on by some of the men.

There appear'd to be in the 'paymaster's hands the 2d of *April* 1746, 101,551 *l.* 3s. 4d. and the person who then acted as deputy and cashier to the paymaster of marines, appear'd to have a salary of 300 *l.* *per Ann.* and to have upwards of 100,000 *l.* of the above sum belonging to the marines in his hands, (tho' he gave no security to the paymaster) part of which sum, to the amount of 87,700 *l.* he own'd was placed out at interest, upon land-tax tallies, *East India* bonds, and cloathing assignments, in different parcels, *without the paymaster's knowledge* ; and that the interest thereof, was part of it to his own sole use, and the rest was to be divided betwixt himself and the accountant to the paymaster. It appear'd that the paymaster imagined the money had been in the bank, as the cashier always told him it was. The cashier in his defence said, he thought he might place out the money with safety in the manner before mention'd, as the muster-rolls were not come in, and as he cou'd always have produced as much money as was wanted by turning the securities into cash ; and aver'd that the paymaster neither received any profit by the interest of the money, nor was privy to the lending it. The reason of

so large a balance being in his hands, was occasion'd by the non-payment of the *clearings*.

This money was afterwards put into the bank, and the paymaster himself produced to the committee a bank note for 101,000 *l.* and declared that he never received any benefit from his office, besides his salary, nor ever made any use of the publick money, except once the sum of 4980 *l.* for 10 or 12 days. The cashier (it appear'd) had deliver'd up his securities, cash, &c. and then had no farther concern in the office.

The committee observed, that the difficulty of *clearing* the *marine regiments*, by warrant to make out debentures for want of muster-rolls, seems *peculiar* to that service, because several marching regiments of foot which served in the *West Indies* (where some marine corps served in the same manner) have been *clear'd* by such warrant countersign'd by the secretary at war only, without any objection, though the pay was issued in the same manner to them, as to the marines, and the want of muster-rolls equally their case.——The committee conclude their report with observing, that the facts contain'd in it appear to them of great consequence to the public, and deserving the attention of p——t.

Whether the human Voice be produced by sonorous Strings, or Fibres, put in Motion by the Air striking on them in the Manner of a Bow? A Physiological Question, discussed in the Antonian Physic-School at Rheims, M. HENRY JOSEPH BERNARD, President.

THE affirmative of this question is maintained by M. Montagnat, a native of *Amberieux* in *Bugey*, who has given an exposition of the opinion of M. *Ferrein* on the cause of the voice, contained in a memoir which he read before a publick assembly of the *Royal Academy of Sciences*, in *November* 1741.

The voice, he says, is nothing but sound ; and sound, which in the soul is a sensation, is, in the sonorous medium, a trembling motion of the air which surrounds us, communicating its repeated shocks to the organ of hearing. In drums, sonorous strings, metals, &c. it is a vibrating motion of the insensible parts of the body. It is not the same with flutes, and other instruments of the like kind, in which sound

sound is produced only by vibrations of the air introduced by the mouth or breath. In the first kind of instruments the application of the hand, or some other thing proper to stop the vibrations, entirely suppresses the sound. In the second kind, by the application of the hand, &c. upon the instrument, the sound is only affected with an alteration according to the matter of which the instrument is composed. The author however confesses that the sound is not absolutely the same with some kind of matter employ'd in it, but refers those who would know how sonorous vibrations are produced in this last kind of instruments to M. *d' Euler's* essay towards a new theory of music, his business being to prove the proposition, he advances, which is, that the air which forms the voice produces the sound in a different manner from that of flutes, or by striking against strings, or fibres analogous to those of musical instruments.

The demonstration of this proposition requires a knowledge of the structure of the larynx, which is the upper part of the aspera arteria, or windpipe, and consists chiefly of five cartilages, the cricoides, the thyroïdes, the two arytenoides, and the epiglottis. The second, which closes the knob of the gullet, is convex in its forepart, and concave behind. In its lower part it has two appendages, which fasten it by a moveable articulation to the cricoides cartilage, in such a manner that when it turns from the upper part to the lower, it turns at the same time from the hinder to the forepart, or from the lower part to the hinder. The arytenoides cartilages have between them an oblong space, which runs out in length from the forepart and middle of the thyroïdes cartilage to the hinder part of the larynx. This cleft, called by the Greeks γλῶττις (*Glottis*) was accounted by them the organ of the voice. The two arytenoides are two lips, whose wonderful structure and use shall be examin'd below.

Naturalists, both antient and modern, have, in consequence of this structure, consider'd the organ of voice as a wind instrument, with this difference, that *Aristotle* compared the larynx to the slit or mouth of a flute, but the moderns to the reed-stop of an organ-pipe. The author might have made a separate class for M. *Senac*, who in his learned notes on *Heister's* anatomy corrects this last opinion, on the foundati-

on of this decisive argument, that the vibrations of air in an organ are caused by those of the stop; but the sound of the voice he compares to that of the air rushing violently through the crevices of an ill-jointed frame of boards. However that be, the glottis, according to all the moderns, is the principal organ of the voice, but its function is confined only to the dilating or contracting of the passage of the air. Even they who speak of a trembling of the parts about the glottis regard it only as an accessory of no use to explain the phenomena of the voice.

But this theory, says M. *Montagnat*, is contrary to the principles before established, as well as to the consequences which we have drawn, and shall further deduce from them. For as to the comparison between the glottis and the mouth of a flute, we may hence conclude that the glottis is no more the organ of the voice, than the slit of a flute is the organ of sound. Besides, it is not true, that the greater or lesser wideness of the slit of a flute in any measure changes the tone, as neither do the different diameters of the stem, if we may believe *Euler*, create any very sensible alteration in the same. The author insists not upon some other proofs with which a profound knowledge of the theory of musick might have furnish'd him, for the truth of his sentiments, but confines himself to anatomical arguments, as more satisfactory to physicians, for whose sake chiefly he writes.

The sound of a flute then, he tells us, is not the same as that of the voice, because the vibrations of that instrument concur not in any manner to the formation of sound, contrary to what happens in stringed instruments. But what are the necessary qualities for strings to become sonorous? 1. There must be a spring, and a flexibility, as well as a certain stiffness. Thus long and slender strings require to be bent. 2. There must be a cause proper to put the sonorous strings in motion. 3. They must make sensible vibrations. The difference of tones proceeds from the greater or lesser number of these vibrations in a certain time; if they be doubled, for instance, they make an octave, and so in proportion.

These things being premised, the author shews that the lips of the glottis are cover'd with a very thin membrane, formed of small threads, elastic, as being tendinous, and that the motion of

the thyroides cartilage, whether upwards or downwards, is necessarily attended with a tension of the tendinous threads, or fibres, of the lips of the glottis. He adds, that the motion of the thyroides cartilage is so sensible in a living subject, that deaf persons by putting the finger into the cavity under that cartilage may be made to apprehend grave and acute sounds. He might have said that, with attention, they were discernable to the eye. The author, however, does by no means pretend to bring this motion of the thyroides cartilage as a proof of his own hypothesis, because it equally serves to prove what it opposes.

As it is not sufficient, according to the principles before establish'd, for sonorous strings to be stretched, in order to produce sounds, the author enquires into the cause of their vibrations, and finds it to be the air striking against the tendinous fibres of the lips of the glottis, which fibres he calls *the vocal strings of M. Ferrein*. And he has discovered in a sort of children's toy, a lively representation of the formation of the voice. This toy, or plaything, is composed of two little bits of wood, four or five inches long, and three lines broad, which are disposed in such a manner as to leave between them a space equal to the cleft of the glottis; through which runs a string, ty'd at one end, and loose at the other, that it might be stretched at pleasure. They hold this instrument to their lips, and the least breath puts the string in sensible vibrations, which produce a sound more or less acute, according to the degree of tension they give the string.

If the cartilages be made to approach one another, and the cricoides be impell'd forwards, the sonorous fibres of the glottis are stretched three or four lines; if then you breathe into the wind-pipe, the air striking against the tendinous strings, or fibres, produces from the larynx of a man a human sound, from that of an ox, a lowing, from that of a dog, a barking, &c. Should any doubt remain of the truth of this assertion, let the vibrations of the sonorous fibres be prevented by taking them between a pair of pincers, and the sound will be entirely suppressed; if you take only half, or a third, they will sound an octave, or a fifth. If you pinch them in the middle only, each half will vibrate separately, and sound an octave to the vibration of the whole. If you pinch only one fibre to the right or to the left, that which is loose sensibly trem-

bles, and gives such a sound as is proper to it, which is often different from that of the other, in such a manner that if you lend an attentive ear to those separate sounds, and then let them both loose, you will perceive the two sounds unite. If you give the fibres an unequal tension, they will no longer sound a unison. But, what is most surprising, if you strip the cartilages of the larynx of every thing but the tendinous parts or fibres of which we speak, all these experiments will have the same success. To this we may add, with the author, that the vivacity of the sensible vibrations of these fibres is always in proportion to the nature of sound, so as to be so much the quicker as they approach nearer to an octave. Hence the author concludes, that the sound of the voice is formed by the same mechanism as that of a violin. The sonorous strings, or fibres of *M. Ferrein*, answer to the strings of that instrument, the air performs the part of a bow, and the efforts of the breast, as it contracts itself with more or less force, the part of a hand which manages it.

D From the *Westminster Journal*, Nov. 1.
Of the cowardly and ill Management of a
W—I—a *Commodore*.

COWARDICE among our military men is such a new vice in the *British* nation, that we stand astonished at every instance we hear of it. Bravery has so long been our national character, that no foreigners, till of late, presumed to call it in question. When they had to do with either our soldiers or sailors, they never dream'd of easy victory, and placed their hopes of success only in superiority of numbers, advantage of situation, or an uncommon resolution animated by the difficulties they had to encounter. But now——what shall I say? What will the world say? An *Englishman*, as such, is no longer formidable. Our brave commanders are so few, that they are easily avoided;—and as to the rest, every *French* fop has at least an equal chance with them: and the vanity inspired by that satisfaction, joined to their natural sprightliness, usually turns out in favour of the enemies we once despised.

I am as much averse as any man to those prejudices which unmercifully condemn all that is not our own. The *French*, I know, have courage, and every nation on earth may contract it, by being habituated to dangerous trials.

Yet

Yet it must be universally own'd, that there is such a thing as difference in national characters, and that the difference between the *French* and us; till of late, was, that the bravery and steadiness ran mostly on our side, and on their side the cunning and agility. In the open field, or upon the sea, the honour usually fell to us; but in counsels, in stratagem, in the art of eluding dangers and providing them for us, the effect seldom left us room to dispute whether we were not out-done. We have had only a *Marlbrough*, among all our modern generals, that was a match for them in the latter way; and when he commanded, his countrymen were always victorious. When the *French* could not out-wit, they knew not how to conquer.

Why at this time, in particular, I fall upon so disagreeable a topic, let the last *W— I—a* packet declare for me (*See p. 593.*) Did it use to be said of an *English c——r*, that he went in quest of an enemy, found him inferior to himself, and having found him, kept himself aloof, suffered himself to be bullied, restrained those who had a better sense of duty, and saw a rich convoy, part of which, at least, he might have secured, quietly pursue their intended voyage, and without interruption put safely into harbour? Till this single instance, I think, it was ever allow'd, that our most cowardly c——ns might be inspired by the prospect of riches. They did not use to fail picking up of our enemies merchant-ships, when they came in their way, tho' they avoided, as much as possible, engaging with their men of war, from whom little was to be expected but dry blows and honour. But, O *M——n*, thou hast eclips'd all the unfighting heroes of this age! Sixty defenceless ships could not allure thee to hazard even a running fight, against inferior force, when the consequence must have been, tho' thy cowardice had not suffered thee to obtain a victory over that force, the taking of at least a part of the rich trade it had under protection.

Mr *V——n*, at the beginning of this war, behaved like an old *English* admiral. After having at first recovered the honour of our arms, and to the last degree terrified our then *sole* enemy, he was left to waste his own spirits, to wring his heart, and to sacrifice the flower of our youth, in divided commands, in expeditions to which no care was taken to render him equal, and at last called home without provision for reviving and continuing his glory in his

successor. These are facts which I think no body can deny, not even those who accuse this gentleman of too much pride and self-sufficiency (*See p. 183.*) We have brave men always in being, tho' they have the misfortune (or rather their country) not to be always employ'd. We know there has been a time when our danger was great, when an officer of the first rank only was thought sufficient for our protection; in a word, when Mr *V——n* was only thought the man proper to guard us against invasion from a vigilant enemy. He performed the task, and our fears ended in only a few alarms. But what was the consequence? He who, according to vulgar apprehension, was of all men the most worthy of the title, is no longer an a——l.

How much of the fine gentleman, the courtier, or whatever that quality may be called which renders men acceptable, and supplies the place of all other virtues and qualities civil and military, may be required in a supreme officer of the fleet, or what might be the offence in point of good manners, complaisance, or obedience, which occasioned the disgrace of this favourite of his country, I will not take upon me to determine. Tho' I have read the letters supposed to be his (*See p. 80*) I find in them only plain dealing, not without such regard to superior authority as might be expected from a man of superior knowledge. But perhaps this is for want of a good apprehension. Some cause doubtless there was, beyond the capacity of many thousands to understand: for the majority will always think, that where a man has skill, experience, vigilance, fidelity, zeal, and disinterestedness in the particular service he is appointed to, his not being compleat in some courtly requisites should be no disqualification for employment: For instance, in the famous admiral *Bembowe*, a man, of no more fashionable good breeding than Mr *V——n*: and yet, under very good judges of merit, he was thought proper to be constantly employed. He had the same ill fortune to be maligned by his officers, because he was too severe in discipline, and to be censured by the *petit-maitres* in authority, because he gave them advice unask'd, and acted according to his own judgment. *Kirby* and *Wade*, who left him to be sacrificed, had never before been suspected of cowardice, and are thought to have thrown away their lives and characters in mere revenge to the admiral for his strict regulation.

gulations. But *K. William*, who knew mankind, tho' he is seldom mentioned either for his puns or his wit, has one of the former recorded of him on account of this admiral. 'Of all my *beaux*, said he, *Bemboze* is the man for me.'

From the *Old England Journal*, Nov. 8.

The Bravery of a Welch Sea Captain.

*Parce bonis, & perde malos, propone quibusq;
Iustitiam.* — PROP.

IN the glorious wars of *Q. Anne*, we triumph'd both by sea and land: our armies, conducted by the wisdom, and animated by the courage of a *Marlborough*, pour'd victorious o'er the continent; while our fleets, under the experience and bravery of a *Shovel*, or a *Rook*, sail'd superbly terrible o'er the main: the strongest garrisons in *Flanders*, tho' valiantly defended and disputed inch by inch to the last, fell before the mighty influence of the first, at a time too when a *Dutchman* was not in command *within* to favour a capitulation, and when the force of artillery *without* was not arrived to $\frac{1}{2}$ perfection in which it is now. The *French* and *Spanish* coasts felt the thunder of our *Naval* power, which seldom fail'd to bring us victory home, and often treasure. Such was the glory of our country, when our sea commanders smelt more of *tar* than *musk*, and when our land force rather chus'd to lie with *Mars* in the trenches, than with *Venus* on beds of down.

In the reigns of *William* and *Anne* more regard was had to the virtue and merit of a man, particularly in our naval affairs, than to his birth and quality: the hands chopt in the laborious exercise of ropes, sails, and oars, and the rugged visage imbrown'd by the various changes of weather were not, in those days, to be found *only* before the mast, but were qualifications distinguish'd on the quarter-deck, and generally in the cabin too, as they were esteem'd marks of manhood and experience.

I can't forbear mentioning a fact that occurs to my remembrance on this occasion, as it not only proves what I have been advancing, but does a kind of justice to the memory of a valiant *tar*, who was rais'd by a brave action, in the reign of *K. William*, from his fishing boat to the command of a ship of war: One *Griffith*, an *ancient Briton*, and, consequently, you'll say, a gentleman, tho' in low life, had the misfortune, or rather good fortune, to be taken

by a *French* privateer, who not only plunder'd him of all his fishing tackle and cargo, but carried off his little sloop, and removed him and his crew, consisting only of another man and boy, on board of his ship. In the night-time the *French* watch, under no apprehension from their few prisoners, fell asleep upon deck; which the vigilant captive observing, made the best of his time, and arming himself with an hatchet, and his man and boy with handspikes, first fastened down the hatches on all the crew below, and fell to work with the watch, whom they knock'd o' th' head before they were well awake and threw overboard, and so became masters of the privateer, which, with the crew, he brought into one of our own ports. The king was so charm'd with the boldness of the action, and the modesty of the *Briton*, who, instead of growing elate upon it, lamented only the loss of his little sloop, that he caus'd an enquiry to be made into his character, and finding he had been a *tar* from his cradle, and always a bold and resolute man, order'd him into his presence, and a twenty-gun ship of war to be given him. He behaved so well in that station, that we find him pretty early in the next reign, captain of a thirty-gun ship in one of the neutral ports of *Italy*, where there was likewise a seventy-gun *French* man of war: the two captains fell accidentally into company together, and the *Frenchman* into a vain boasting of his master's naval force, and tho' he seem'd to own that in a general engagement the *English* were rather more than a match for them, yet the *French*, singly ship against ship equal burthen, always prevailed by their superior numbers of men. The bold *Briton* deny'd the latter part of the position, and, fir'd with indignation, told him if he had had the fortune to have met him at sea he would have proved it, by staking his little ship in opposition to his large one. The wily *Frenchman*, who look'd on his adversary as a kind of *British Gascon* that had more courage than wit, tempted him yet farther, and, at last, said he would give him the opportunity he wish'd for, by following him to sea on the expiration of the neutral hours; the gallant *Welchman* took him at his word, and sail'd away, leaving *monfieur* exulting in his *finesse*, and joking thro' the town on his rashness, who, after promising to return with him in tow the next day, follow'd, and found him waiting for him at the place appointed, where

where he was welcom'd with a *broadside* pour'd into him, and after that another before he was ready to return the first; but the event of this *naval* duel, after a long and hot dispute, was that the *Frenchman* being oblig'd to *strike*, was carried back again in triumph to *Leghorn*; to the great amazement, as well as diversion of the whole town. He signified his success to the admiralty in a letter wrote with his own hand, more laconic than elegant, and address'd, *To their honours and glorys at the admiralty*, as our valiant captain could fight his ship much better than write a letter. It gave as much diversion to the board as the relation of the rise, progress, and event of the hardy action by the hand of our consul at that place, did astonishment and wonder. However, the royal acknowledgment was sent to him for his service, and he was order'd home with his prize. Upon his arrival, he was presented with the queen's pardon in form, which he was going to throw at the messenger's head, if his officers, and some gentlemen who were come to pay him a visit on his landing, had not interposed; but all these endeavours could not make him understand, that, in wantonly risking the queen's ship, he had incurred the guilt of high treason, swearing a great oath, *That he saw no treason in taking an enemy of more than double his force*; and, tho' he was mollified when he found he was to command his own prize, yet would he not accept of it, unless he had his *brave boys* to a man along with him, which was not only granted, but the nomination of his officers given him too. Such a transaction, in some after-days, would have afforded business for a long, tedious, and expensive *c—t—m—l*; where, in case *fighting officers* were not in vogue, the captain might have been broke and rendered incapable of service for his *fighting*; as I think I have heard somewhere of one great naval officer that incurred the like sentence for *fighting*, while another was acquitted for *keeping due distance*, and looking on. But generous was the condescension of the admiralty! which, rather than cavil and dispute with a brave, well-meaning officer, would even humour him in his foible; tho' he was so far from being supported by family interest, or the command of a *burrough*, that he had no other friend than what his merit made him: 'Tis such hardy officers that distinguish'd the *naval power* of William and Anne, and even the gallant *Bombow*

rose by his personal merit from a *waterman* upon the *Thames*.

But of all the glorious commanders now in the service of the public, I prefer our ever famous *West India* *com—d—re* (See p. 593.) for the discretion of his conduct and *politeness*, after having waited two tedious months for the enemy's merchant-fleet, which he no sooner saw than he civilly retired before them, leading, or as it were, convoying them to their appointed station, after having severely rebuk'd a rude captain, under his command, for giving them two or three unmannerly salutes in the style of *English broadsides*, and prevailed on another captain to put out his *light*, as he thought him unworthy to *hold a candle to them*. In this complainant manner he proceeded till he saw them safe in port, and then return'd to his former station to make report of what he *had seen*.

From the London Gazette.

The Report made to his Majesty by the Board of General Officers appointed to examine into the Conduct of Sir John COPE, and Col. LASCELLES, from the breaking out of the Rebellion, till the Action was over at Preston Pans; and likewise into that of Brig. Gen. FOWKE, from the Time he took the Command of the two Regiments, at Edinburgh, till the said Action was over.

THE several examinations being finish'd, all parties attended were dismissed; whereupon we the said Field Marshal, and other general officers before named, having duly weighed and considered the several matters laid before us, upon our examination into the conduct, behaviour, and proceedings of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cope, Col. Peregrine Lascelles, and Brigadier Gen. Thomas Fowke, contain'd in the foregoing state thereof, do, in further obedience to your majesty's said warrant, most humbly report, That having made all the enquiry we could after proper persons, who were able to give us any information relating to the matters aforesaid, and having examined all such as could be brought before us, (there being several others whose duty on your majesty's service in Scotland would not admit of their leaving it to come before us) it doth appear to us, and we are unanimously of opinion,

That Sir John Cope made all the proper and necessary preparations for the support of the troops, with as much dis-

dispatch as he was able, both at *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*.

That he also made the proper applications to the chiefs of the clans, that were reputed to be well affected to your majesty and government, for them to join your majesty's troops.

That he used all possible diligence and expedition before and on his march to *Dalwhinney*, considering the difficulties and disappointments he met with.

That his attacking the rebels on the *Corryarrick*, with any other prospect of success, was impracticable.

That his march to *Inverness* is justified by the unanimous opinion of the council of war, and the repeated assurances of being joined on the march, and at *Inverness*, by the clans that were reputed to be well affected to your majesty and government; of which he afterwards found himself disappointed, except by 200 *Monroes* who marched with him from *Inverness* to *Aberdeen*.

That his going to *Aberdeen*, and then by sea to *Dunbar*, was the only proper measure he had left to take.

That Sir *John Cope's* disposition of his body of troops on the field of action was judicious, and the ground on which they were engaged (according to the plan and description of many officers who were present) appears to have been well chosen.

That he did his duty as an officer, both before, at and after the action; and his personal behaviour was without reproach; and that the misfortune on the day of action was owing to the shameful behaviour of the private men, and not to any misconduct or misbehaviour of Sir *John Cope*, or any of the officers under his command.

As to Colonel *Peregrine Lascelles*, it does not appear to us, that any misconduct or misbehaviour can be laid to his charge; he having plainly proved, that he was at his post before and at the action.

As to brigadier general *Tho. Forke*, we are of opinion, that his march from *Caltbridge* to *Dunbar* was right; and the offers he made twice to the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* to march into the city with the dragoons for its defence, (tho' refused) were commendable; and that his personal behaviour in the action was also without reproach; and that he did not quit the field of action before the troops were intirely broke and dispersed.

Upon the whole, we are unanimous-
(*Gent, Mag, Nov. 1746.*)

ly of opinion, That Sir *John Cope's* behaviour has been unblamable; and there is no ground for accusation against the said Sir *John Cope*, Col. *Peregrine Lascelles*, or Brigadier Gen. *Tho. Forke*.

A All which is most humbly submitted to your majesty.

(Sign'd) *George Wade.*

Cadogan.

John Folliot.

Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny.

John Guise.

B Copy of a LETTER from on board his Majesty's Ship *Lenox*, Capt. Lawrence.

Port Royal, Jamaica, Aug. 19.

WE arrived here yesterday, after 2 months cruize, under command of Capt. *Cornelius Mitchel*; our squadron consisted of 5 sail, viz. the *Stratford*, *Plymouth*, and *Worcester*, of 60 guns; the *Lenox*, of 70 guns; ; *Milford*, of 44 guns; and the *Drake* sloop. Having intelligence of a French fleet being arrived at *Port Louis*, we were ordered to intercept them in their way to *Laagon*, but before we got up to windward they got in safe; however, as we knew that the greatest part of the convoy were bound to *Cape Francois*, we kept cruizing off *Cape Nichola*. Aug. 3. about 3 in the afternoon, we spied about 40 sail to leeward, and made the signal to the commodore, and he made another to the *Plymouth* to give chase. Soon after we saw the whole fleet, consisting of 4 men of war, viz. one of 74 guns, one of 64, one of 54, and one of 44, and 60 sail of merchantmen. The *Plymouth* was call'd in at 7 o'clock; the body of the enemy bore from us S. by E. 4 miles; then the commodore made a signal to speak with all our ships; we got close to him, and every captain was ask'd his opinion, whether it was better to engage that evening, or defer it to the morning, which last prevailed; but to keep in sight all night, and to windward, and be ready to engage at day-light. Tacking so often the latter part of the night, we lost sight of them till 5 in the morning, then saw them under *Cape Nichola*, bearing S. E. The commodore made a signal for the line, the enemy being in one, and standing towards us, with little wind, till 9, when the breeze freshened, and continued till 4 in the afternoon; we under an easy sail standing from them, and they crowding after us; but they finding their convoy a long way a-stern, hawl'd their wind, and tack'd; the commodore hawl'd

hawl'd in the signal for the line, and tack'd, hail'd Capt. *Lawrence* to speak with him, as he did to all the rest, who all went on board. At 7 the enemy bore S. by W. 3 leagues, fresh breezes; all night tacking so often we lost them till Thursday Aug. 5; at 7 in the morning they were about 2 leagues from us; at 10 the commodore made a signal for the line; then the enemy tack'd to the southward, and drew into a line; at 11 the *Worcester's* signal was made to lead, and bear down to the enemy, the *Lenox* following, *Strafford* in the center, *Plymouth* next, and the *Milford* to bring up the rear, little wind till 4 in the afternoon; the breeze freshening gave us spirits, expecting to be up with the enemy in 4 glasses; to the surprize of every body the *Milford* was order'd to chase; about half an hour after 4 the commodore made a signal for us, and the *Worcester* to shorten sail, and to hawl on a wind, and made a signal for all cruisers. The enemy about 3 miles off, (who no doubt were surpris'd at our proceedings) chased us; at 7 they fired several shot at the *Drake*; the *Worcester* hail'd us, and said it was the commodore's orders we should lie in the rear, upon which we shorten'd sail, and fell into our station; before 8 two large ships of the enemy were close under our lee quarter, and gave us a broadside, which we returned, and engaged for an hour and half; the other two came up, fired, but at too great a distance; the *Worcester* and *Strafford* fired some shot at the enemy; but some of our ships were so confused, that they fired into us, and left us. The enemy soon after bore away, and joined their fleet.

The damage we received was a shot through our fore and main-mast, and our rigging much cut; as soon as we repaired, we made sail after our fleet, and at 11 came up with the commodore, who made a signal for all lieutenants; we immediately brought to, and sent our boat, but before she got on board, the commodore made sail, and as he passed, hail'd us, and we were order'd, to put out our lights, and make sail, for the enemy were following us. Before our boat returned our fleet was out of sight. On the 7th the *Drake* joined the Squadron, and gave an account that she was chased that morning by two *French* men of war, and that the whole fleet lay under *Cape Nichola*. On the 8th she was sent to observe their motions, and seeing them to windward, under the land, returned in the evening. We kept out of

sight of land for 2 days, and gave the enemy a chance to work in smooth water, and reap the benefit of a land wind to carry them to windward, whilst we were in a great sea, with a fresh gale of wind. In the afternoon we made sail in shoar, and on Sat. morning at day-break saw the enemy about 4 leagues to windward, and we continued chasing night and day till Wednesday morning, when we had the mortification to see them all get into *Cape Francois*, and hear them salute, and at night saw great illuminations in the town.*

* Other letters mention that the *English* were well-mann'd, clean ships, and sent out on purpose to intercept this *French* fleet.

From the *Westminster Journal*, Nov. 8.

New Kinds of C——ts M——l proposed.

In a Letter to the Author.

SOME weeks ago you gave us some reflections upon c——ts-m——l, which I am sorry to find so much in vogue among us: but, for ought I see, let them be as tedious, expensive, and trifling as they will, we shall be necessitated to employ them, as long as the war lasts, unless some other expedient can be found, better adapted to purge the navy and army of delinquents. So horrid is the degeneracy, that you find almost every month some scandalous account of the behaviour of our off——rs, to the great dishonour of the *British* nation and arms. It is no surprize to me that these things should abound among us; a general relaxation of duty, cowardice, blunders, and miscarriages, being the natural consequences of that mercenary principle of selfishness, which the late detestable father of corruption so successfully inculcated, during his long, stupid, inglorious reign. What else can be expected from an a——y and n——y garbled with off——rs, whose sole merit is parl——tary or party interest, who esteem their commissions as *sine cures*, and their duty to their country a mere jest?

———*Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli.*

The most mountainous c——t-m——l this nation ever saw, after being above twelve months in labour, has at last brought forth its mouse; and tho' it has been carried on at a much greater expence, and with almost as much parade, as the *ragging of the parson* was in Q.

Anne's

Anne's reign, 'tis feared the nation will have no more satisfaction from the *one* than from the *other*. So long as the sentences of this kind of judicatories are to be *brigu'd* for, as seems to be too much the fashion at present, 'tis not likely a due discipline should be restored, nor the interest and honour of the nation pursued. The observation seems to be too well founded in truth, and a foreigner would suspect our common soldiers and sailors were tried by one sort of martial law, but their officers (of whom these c——ts are composed) by another, of a much more civil and polite nature. But, instead of a c——t composed of a——ls and c——rs of the n——y, let the maritime delinquents be tried by the judge of the ad——lty at the *Old Bailey*, or by the com——r of the king's yards, assisted by a jury of six navy captains and six captains of merchantmen, indifferently chosen like a special jury; by examining witnesses *viva voce* in open court, according to the method of the common-law: but let the jury compare the facts with, and form their verdict by, the 33 articles for the due government of the navy, enacted by 13 CAR. 2, and the fighting instructions, and such other directions as shall be found legal.—For military land delinquents, let the jury consist of six officers of the army, and six gentlemen of any county, chosen as special juries are; and let the cause be tried by the articles of war, and the laws of the land, before any of the twelve judges.—I can't see how any affair of this kind can be too difficult for such judicatories; and dare be bold to say, that if even the great cause of the two *Mediterranean* ad——ls had been try'd in this manner, the decision would have been made prodigiously sooner, cheaper, and perhaps more equitable and satisfactory to the public, than that which has cost them near two years labour and patience, and almost 100,000 pounds sterling.

From the *Westminster Journal*, Nov. 15.

On the LATE EXPEDITION.

In a Letter to the Author.

S I R,

TO suppose that an officer of known courage and skill, after lying above two years under disgrace with at least one part of the nation, and perhaps not yet entirely absolved in the opinion of all his fellow-subjects, tho' *honourably* acquitted, would immediately take upon himself a new command, without a

view of retrieving that honour of which he has shewn himself so jealous, would be very absurd.—Are we not obliged then to allow that Mr * *, when he engag'd in the late expedition, had hopes of striking a blow, at once serviceable to his country, and honourable to himself?—But the expedition has fail'd in the two main objects, which were, the making a long diversion for a large body of *French* troops, and the entire ruin of their *East India* company, already much hurt by captures. This would have been giving the enemy a sensible blow, and such a blow as appears, from the comparison of all accounts, to have been in our power to give. But the plundering a few villages, and carrying off cattle, were so far from being a national benefit, tho' procured at great national expence, that they can be but of little advantage to the most busy individuals. As our enemies acknowledge that they were exposed, and almost defenceless, it is plain that the scheme of annoying them on their own coasts, so often recommended by you and other writers, was not without good foundation. The ill success of it, therefore, appears the more unaccountable. There seem but two reasons that can be alleged by those who directed or served in this attempt: Either the sailing of the fleet was too long defer'd, after their destination, or the attempt was made with too little spirit, and too much caution after the enemies were alarmed.—I am inclined to think that both these faults, in some degree, contributed to our miscarriage.—The sea is dangerous thro' the whole *Bay of Biscay* after the autumnal equinox; and therefore we wonder'd at the long delay of this expedition, and must conclude those are to be blamed who occasion'd it: for officers cannot execute their commissions till they have them.—It is often the fate of a scheme, well concerted, and provided for at vast expence, that for want of being *limited* to a short time, and push'd with the utmost vigour, it falls to nothing.

We find, by their own account, that the *French* were liable to a surprize, and had no means to withstand one, till we let them know, by hovering about their coasts, (*See p. 599.*) that we did not come to surprizethem, but to give them timely notice of our intention. I will not pretend to say whose fault this might be, as nothing has yet been declared upon that subject. But an ad——l, in such a case, by what I could ever understand, has

has nothing to do but to put the landmen on shore; to cover their enterprize with his fleet; and to keep his transports ready to bring them off in case of a disappointment. That Mr * * did this, I have never heard deny'd; and we did not blame Mr V——n, who perform'd his duty thus far, that the enterprize against *Carthagea* did not succeed.

By what I have said of one com——r, I would not be thought to cast any reproach on the other. If he was not prepared for a sudden descent, and an effectual defence, the fault was not his, except in submitting to go on such terms; and perhaps it may be justly alledg'd he did not know them. If he had all conveniences, and wanted the skill to make the best use of them, the fault was not his, but theirs who employ'd him.—If the worst season was chosen, when the best was in their power to improve, the fault still is not theirs who are under command, but those who had the power of giving that command in due time.

From the *Old England*:

Or, BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL, Nov. 15.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI.

On a Court M——l at D—f—d.

Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema.

Juv.

WHEN I contemplate the venerable sages, sitting awkwardly awful on the tribunal of *J—ce*: It brings to my mind a scene in *Jane Shore*, where Duke Richard, approaching a set of abject fellows, who had prostituted themselves to his purpose for the destruction of the noble Lord Hastings, says, *A set of worthy men you are, prudent, and just, and careful for the state*: Now I can't see but the compliment may be much better applied to our honourables of D—f—d, who have given us so many instances of their sagacity, wisdom, and justice: Especially, such of them as could write their names in their ever-memorable * remonstrance against a knightly brother J—ge at *Westminster*, who, not having the fear of God before his eyes, had *crasily* and *subtly* sent a *wr——t* among them, in violation of the rights and privileges of their *supreme court*, and by which his m——y's navy has been so *prudently* and *wisely* govern'd to his great glory; for they are all honourable men!

* See their Resolutions, p. 463.

I think it was one of the most extraordinary penn'd * pieces as ever came within the ken of my hundred eyes; it well deserves, not only to be deposited among the archives of the state, but to be considered with attention, in honour of the honourable men of D—f—d. But I am diverted from it by the following remarks from a correspondent.

SIR, I happen'd the other day to get an accidental sight of a manuscript, containing the resolutions which the honourables had come to, previous to the pronouncing their last sentence; near the beginning they say, "They are unanimously of opinion, that no c—m—d—r can be censured for omitting to make additions to the general printed instructions;—and that the day signal, for forming the line abreast, ceas'd to be a signal on ceasing to be visible." A day signal, by means of an intervening fog, might not be visible; in which case, no officer would think it ceased to be a signal because it ceased to be visible; but, on the contrary, would continue acting under that signal, till he should be otherwise directed: The reason is the same with regard to a day signal kept abroad till after night-fall; besides, our Fl—t was all the time in sight of the enemies, which of itself was a sufficient instruction to every body that had not a mind to misunderstand it; and the persons who compiled the general printed signals, and were of as good abilities and experience, at least as any of our days, thought a night signal unnecessary: If there had been a night signal for this purpose appointed and not given, there had been reason for saying the day signal ceased at night, because another would have been well expected; but as no other could be expected, as not having been appointed, it was necessary to continue to obey the day signal, whose purpose otherwise would remain unanswered.

It is affirm'd on behalf of our honourables, that they were duly sworn, according to act of parliament: I must look on this as a fact, because I apprehend it would be highly penal for a set of men to sit unqualified in judgment on the life of their fellow subjects; but it is alledg'd on the other side of the question, that a new c—ssi—n having been issued, no oath was administer'd upon it, as the law directs in such cases: Men of honour, such as our honourables, tis true,

* See p. 463.

true, need no other obligation than that of honour ; but as oath is required, honour is not sufficient to satisfy the law, as it does evidently suppose an oath necessary to bind men to the due execution of their charge; and I should be sorry to see, not only the law, but the old usage departed from, as none would care to be put on a trial where the judges were not duly qualified.

I should be extremely glad to be inform'd, and I dare believe our *honourables* have their reasons to produce, why the *chief* is justify'd by them for *bearing down*, and yet condemn'd for giving the signal to engage before the *fi*—*t* was entirely form'd. As for keeping the weather-gage, that could be no reason, because by *bearing down* he went farther to *leeward*, and consequently was more subject to lose the advantage of the wind, which was to be preserved by going to windward. If there was so great a disadvantage, as to deserve a censure, in engaging before the *fi*—*t* was perfectly form'd, I should think that not going down to the enemy, and giving them the opportunity of engaging you at that disadvantage, by the same rule blameable.

I will relate on this occasion a conversation, which we have on good authority, as it pass'd between captain C—n—ll, the A—l's second, and the A—l himself, who, as he was walking in his gallery, was saluted by the captain thus:

C. How do you do, Sir?

A. Do ; I can do nothing ! look at the V—A—l.

C. I have look'd at him long with concern.

A. By G—d, every one of these ships will get away from me.

C. I think if you attack these here, you may stop them.

A. Do you think so, and will you second me? The captain, answering in the affirmative, the *ad*—*l* bore down directly. This gives a natural and reasonable account of the *ad*—*l*'s engaging as he did, tho' for that very act, (shame to all J—ce and discipline) we find a C—r in chief has been made the *Scape-goat* of an inferior officer, by the influence of a M—r, who, perhaps, had interfer'd but too much in the affair before.

I adhere to the old phrase, that the shewing *favour* by acquitting the guilty, and *power* by punishing the meritorious, is the very worst imputation any set of men forming a c—i of j—ce can fall under.

Mr URBAN,

Having observed that you sometimes give place in your magazine to criticisms on scripture, I send you an attempt to explain one of the most obscure texts of the new testament.

I Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20.

Ζωοποιηθεῖς δὲ τῷ πνεύματι. Ἐν ᾧ καὶ τοῖς ἐν φυλακῇ πνεύμασι πορευθεῖς ἐκήρυξεν ἀπειθησασί ποτε, ὅτε ἀπαξ ἐξεδέχετο ἡ τοῦ Θεοῦ μακροθυμία ἐν ἡμέραις Νῶε.

THE word *φυλακή* in this text having been constantly rendred *prison*, interpreters are much at a loss to find out, what kind of prison it was, to the Spirits in which Christ is here said to have preached. The Papists contend, that Christ, in the interval between his death and resurrection, went and preached to the spirits imprisoned in their purgatory. And no wonder that They are fond of this interpretation, since this is the only text of scripture that in the least seems to countenance that idle doctrine.

Of the Protestant interpreters; some, by *the spirits in prison*, understand the spirits of the *Antediluvians* confined in hell; others, the same spirits imprisoned in their own bodies; others, the same spirits held in bondage and imprisonment by their lusts; or that might be said to be in prison, as being under the sentence of condemnation.

Each of these interpretations is attended with great difficulties, and none of them is to be supported by any parallel expression either in sacred or profane writers.

'Tis well known that the word *φυλακή* very often signifies a *place of safe custody*, a *place of preservation*, such as was the ark to *Noah* and his family. Let it then be so translated here, and let the words *τοῖς πνεύμασι* not be supposed to follow the verb *ἐκήρυκε*, but be coupled with *Ἐν ᾧ* by the conjunction *καὶ*. And we shall have a very good sense, clear, as I apprehend, of all difficulties. The text will then run thus; *Being quickned in the spirit, by which, and by the spirits in the place of preservation (i.e. in the ark) he went and preached to them who sometime were disobedient, when once the long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah.* And the plain meaning will be, that Christ by his own spirit inspiring the spirits of *Noah* and his family, who were preserved in the ark, preached to the disobedient world before the flood.

This

This interpretation receives no little countenance from verse the fifth of the 2d chapter of the 2d epistle of the same apostle; where he says, *God saved, ἰσχυλάξαι, Noah, ὁυδοῦν δικαιοσύνης κήρυκα*; (not as we translate it, *the eighth PERSON a preacher of righteousness*, but,) *the eighth PREACHER of righteousness*. Which expression implies, that besides *Noah* there were seven other preachers in the ark.

Yours,

F. B.

Mr URBAN,

I Beg leave, by your means, to publish a short vindication of the moral and political character of the county of *Westmoreland*, which the late troubles have given occasion to be evil spoken of.

1. It was represented to his majesty's judges of assize, in their circuit last year, that five men in six of the county were *Jacobites*, and disaffected persons: whereas it is now well known, and the judges this year made us a compliment upon it, that in the rebels march the whole length of our county, southwards and northwards, not *one* person joined them: Which is more than most counties can say, from the *Orkneys* to the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*.

2. A certain person, of great rank and distinction, was pleased in the public papers to represent the common people of *Westmoreland* to be as savage and inhuman as the rebels; and the reason was, because it was suggested, that *they* had taken a dead rebel out of his grave, and insulted his carcass. It is pity he had not been informed, that this was not done by the common people of the county of *Westmoreland*, but by the *new-raised* reg—ts. It would be unjust to retort the charge, and to draw a parallel betwixt the rebels, and some of the new reg—ts; because as the common people in general would not have been answerable, if the accusation had been true, for the crimes of two or three villains; so the officers cannot always insure the behaviour of every individual soldier.

3. If it be affirmed that we are an evil and *adulterous* generation, we appeal to those three worthy mem—s, who came this summer upon our mountains—to catch birds, whether they would have been at the trouble and cost of bringing *ladies* of pleasure likewise along with them, for the space of near two hundred miles, if they had known or believed that there had been *one* wh—re in the county.

4. As to the imputation of prophaneness and Sabbath-breaking, we appeal to them, whether in passing and repassing on Sundays, they ever observed any person following his worldly employment on that day, save only the man with the cart, who carried their baggage: or to those other south-country gentlemen, who honoured us with their company on the same errand, whether they did not on the Sunday forenoon observe numbers of people passing and repassing to and from church, if they had time to look off at cards, in one of the gardens in the town of ———.

I am, Sir, &c.

WESTMORELANDICUS.

Extract of a Letter from the Directors of the incorporated Society for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands, &c. [See Vol. IX. p. 287.]

GENTLEMEN,

AS the good designs carrying on by the society have been interrupted by the late wicked and unnatural rebellion, we now congratulate you upon the happy deliverance from our fears: and with great pleasure acquaint you of our having recommenced the business of re-forming the Highlands, with a much better prospect of success than ever before, in many places, where our greatest difficulty formerly lay; where popery and superstition most prevail'd, the destroying of their mass-houses by the king's army, and the putting to flight the romish priests, and other popish teachers, have produced very good effects; particularly in *Strathglays*, in the county of *Inverness*, in *Braemar*, the *Enzie*, *Glenlivet*, and other parts of the counties of *Aberdeen* and *Murray*, where bigotted papists, who formerly would seldom suffer their children to be taught at our charity-schools, being now happily delivered from the menaces of their bishops, priests, and other popish emissaries, do now actually send their children to our schools, and do themselves also attend the public worship at church, and have their infant children baptized by our establish'd clergy. These and such like agreeable accounts, give us great hopes that the propagation of our holy protestant religion is in a fair way of being brought about; and that principles of loyalty and affection to his majesty and our present happy constitution, will be rivetted in the minds of the rising generation.

The following Paper, sign'd by Admirals Mayne, Adm. Byng, and the several Commanders whose Names are subscribed thereto, hath been sent by them to the Rt Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. (See p. 463.)

AS nothing is more becoming a gentleman, than to acknowledge himself to be in the wrong, as soon as he is sensible that he is so, and to be ready to make satisfaction to any person he has injured; we therefore, whose names are underwritten, being thoroughly convinced, that we were entirely mistaken in the opinion we had conceived of the lord chief justice *Willes*, think ourselves obliged, in honour as well as justice, to make

make him satisfaction, as far as it is in our power. And as the injury we did him was of a public nature, we do in this public manner declare, that we are now satisfied the reflexions cast upon him in our resolutions of the 16th and 21st of May last, were unjust, unwarrantable, and without any foundation whatsoever; and we do ask pardon of his lordship, and the court of common pleas, for the indignity offer'd both to him and the court.

Nov. 10, 1746. P. Mayne, C. Molloy,
J. Byng, Smith Callis,
E. Legge, R. Erskine,
Ja. Rentone, J. Pittman,
Th. Frankland, Cha. Catford,
Cha. Colby, Tho. Hanway,
J. Hamilton, E. Spragge,
Skeldrake Laton, John Orme.
Jof. Hamer,

The French King's Declaration, publish'd at his Camp at Arnheim in 1672, to oblige the Dutch, whom he then thought wholly in his Power, to surrender their Country to him. Republish'd as a Warning of what they may expect, if the Arms of Lewis XV. should ever penetrate again so far into their Country.

HIS majesty considering how it has pleas'd God to bless his just designs, and prosper his undertakings, since his arrival in the army; and it being his intention to treat that people over whom he shall extend his victories, with the highest clemency: to the intent therefore that they may deserve his great goodness, his majesty has caused to be declared, and does by these presents declare, that all the inhabitants of the cities of Holland, who shall voluntarily submit to him, and receive the troops he shall send for their security and defence, shall be treated as favourably as they can desire; and shall be maintained in all their privileges and immunities, and have liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of their religion.

On the contrary, all, of whatever quality and condition, who shall refuse to comply with these offers, and shall resist his majesty's forces, either by the inundation of their dykes, or otherwise, shall be punished with the utmost rigour. At present, all hostilities shall be used against those who oppose his majesty's designs; and when the ice shall open a passage on all sides, his majesty will not give any quarter to the inhabitants of such cities, but give order that their goods be plunder'd, and their houses

burnt. Given at the camp before Arnheim, this 24th of June, 1672.

Sign'd

LOUIS.

And underneath

LA TELLIER.

A *Extract of a LETTER from Cork.*

AFTER the most whimsical expedition I had ever the honour to be engaged in, we are at length arrived here, with several men of war, and most of the transports; and our men generally in good health. What we did at *Portsmouth*, and why we lay there so long, I conceive is better known to you than me; but, perhaps, you may not know that our expedition was no secret long before we sail'd from *Plymouth*, it being the general talk in all the coffee-houses, and, indeed, in all private companies, that we were design'd for the coast of France, somewhere in the Bay of Biscay, at *Port Louis* or *Belleisle*; and that the admiral had sent a vessel to *Jersey* for pilots. How this should be so publicly known, without those who were entrusted with the secret having discover'd it, is to me very wonderful, as it is, after its being so known, and the cartel ship running backward and forward, that the French were no better prepared to receive us; but the truth is, they had weaken'd that coast by the best of the militia having been sent on board d'Anville's squadron; which was sufficiently drain'd before, to contribute to the figure they made in *Flanders* the last campaign; so that if we had carried any thing like an army, we might have had very good winter quarters in *Britany*. Supposing besides, that such officers had commanded as the people chose to fight under.

F We sail'd the 15th of September, and had an exceeding fine passage to the isle of *Gray*; but the admiral having overshoot his port, we were on the 19th, the whole day beating to windward, to get to anchor in a bay a little to the northward of *Port Louis*. This gave a general alarm to the coast, and had they had means, would have at once put an end to our expedition; but as they neither had, nor could soon bring any troops on the coast, we landed the major part of our troops the 20th, in *Quinparley Bay*, and marched the same night to *Plemure*, in very fine weather, but no artillery with us, nor, as I can learn, any order'd to be landed; on the contrary, two brass field-pieces, 8 pounders, that we took here, were sent on board the admiral; so that we naturally concluded, that we had no design upon any place of

of importance. Notwithstanding, we marched up to *l'Orient*, and lay before the town three days, when the seamen dragg'd some cannon up to the camp. The town, however, offer'd a capitulation, which the general refused on the terms proposed; tho' one would have thought almost any terms acceptable, it being of the last importance to get it into our possession.

When the cannon were brought up, the engineers placed them to the best of their judgments, I believe, but that was very badly: and the seamen played them as well as could be done, in the situation they were in. A party of *French* peasants made a shew of attacking *Richbell's* and *Frampton's* regiments, but they would not give them time, for a great part of them threw down their arms, ran away like stout fellows, and broke into and disorder'd the main body; but an advanced party of *Bragg's* recovered the arms again.

While the commandant of *l'Orient* was parlying with the general, the inhabitants got a great number of guns out of the shipping, and mounted them on the ramparts; and having got more militia into the town, they bid us defiance, being then likewise, by some deserters, apprised of our strength, which they at first supposed to be at least 20,000 men; from thence you may conceive, thar the *French* and we were pretty equally officer'd.

As we could do nothing here, or rather worse than nothing, we returned to our ships in *Quinparley Bay*; which I must observe to you is a good port only in fine weather, and when the wind blows off the shore, quite open to the south-west, which we had reason to dread, in this season, every moment; and had it happen'd, must have all been lost: notwithstanding which, we were all on board two days before we sail'd for *Cape Quiberon*: the reason we conceived, was, to get the admiral some live cattle, at the hazard of the whole fleet; tho' it was well known that he had *Boca Chica* on board, and so could not want fresh meat.

Oct. 2. we sailed into the finest bay I ever saw in my life, and so large, that the fortifications on either side could not hurt us, and landed again on *Quiberon Peninsula*, where five of our transports never appear'd. Here we found one of *d'Anville's* squadron, a 64 gun ship, drove on shore by two of our cruizers. The seamen got out of her 18 brass cannon, 12 and 24-pounders, and some

how set fire to her, and burnt her down to the water's edge. We found here about 30 pieces of cannon of different bores, which, with those taken out of the man of war, made us some amends for what we left behind in our precipitate retreat from before *l'Orient*. We plunder'd the country round of every thing that was valuable, which, indeed, was not much: and after the sailors had destroy'd the fortifications of two little islands, call'd *Hedic* and *Hovac*, we all return'd on board; the admiral and *Boca Chica* for England, and we for Ireland, where we are arrived, and spread around the fame of our gallant exploits.

P. S. *Boca Chica*, during this expedition, always acted as president in the councils of war, as being esteem'd the best genius on board.

Extract of a Letter from a Person arrived at Falmouth, from the late Expedition, dated Oct. 31.

I Am now almost recovered of the wounds I received at the besieging *l'Orient* in *Britany*, near *Port L'ewis*; we were eight days lying under the batteries, in rainy weather. As we marched along, the *French* fired at us out of the woods, and kill'd a great many men; but we soon espied them out, and gained the victory. Then we continued our march to *l'Orient*. We played briskly upon it with our cannon; and they as sharply returned it. With the first bomb we killed 114 men; and then our fire-balls set the town on fire: four times the first day, and three times the next. There went three deserters to the *French*, who told them our strength was not 4500 men, and it was reported we had 20,000; one of these deserters was made an officer by the *French*, and headed a great party; we fired at him, and killed him on the spot, so that he did not enjoy his place long. We retreated without the loss of a man. [The letter-writer did not know the loss. See p. 556.] But going on board at night, which was very stormy, 29 marines were drowned.

P. S. Eleven thousand foot, 2000 horse, and 7000 that laid about the town, were coming against us, being 20,000 to 4500, besides the militia; which was great odds, and the occasion of our making a retreat in the night. We found also the town was divided into four quarters, and each quarter was undermined; so that if we had gone into it, every soul of us must have been blown up.



This we were informed of by a black that deserted from the French, otherwise we were resolved to enter it; and doubt not but we should soon have given satisfaction also to Port Lewis.

† REM.] Such is the discourse and stile of the common men, by which however, we find, that if the French were at first seized with a panic, they found means to return it.

From the Westminster Journal, Nov. 8.

A short journal of the Expedition to the Coast of Britany, with several prospects, Charts, Plans, &c. taken on the Spot by an Officer of the Fleet. (See p. 555 and 602.)

Monday, Sept. 14, we left Plymouth. and Thursday, Sept. 17, in the afternoon, we made France, and at night anchored in a bay called Quemperlay Bay, between the island of De Grouges and the main land of Lower Britany. When you are 5 leagues East North-East the island de Grouges appears as represented in PLATE VII. Fig. 1.

N. E. at the same distance it looks as at Fig. 2.

N. N. E. at three leagues, like Fig. 3.

Friday we landed our troops upon a sandy beach before a small village called Moveton. Some French militia endeavour'd to oppose our landing; but the Sapphire brought her guns upon them, and dispers'd them. Our troops then drew up in good order, and march'd to the village, which they burnt, and took a small battery of two guns. The way being lin'd with bushes, the French annoy'd our men very much. But they march'd to Port l'Orient, a strong town, with a garrison of 12,000* men. They immediately treated, and offered 40,000 l. to save the India warehouses, which Gen. St CLAIR refused. But unhappily for us, three soldiers belonging to the Hastings deserted, and betray'd that we had but 4500 men: So that after firing the town four several times, we were oblig'd to draw off and re-embark, with the loss of 60 men kill'd and wounded. In the mean time the sailors landed, plunder'd and burnt two villages call'd Dovelair and Larm, and took a snow laden with rye, and a bark empty. Our troops being come on board again we sail'd Oct. 1, and

made the island of Belle-Isle, where is a castle call'd Sanzon, with a garrison of 6000* men. As we pass'd by, they fired at a cutter, but did no damage. We then pass'd the isles of Houac, Heudic, Dieu, St Mary's, and St Giles, and sail'd close under the high land of Poitou. The monastery, nunneries, and other fine buildings look'd very beautiful. When you are three leagues off the church called St Marie de Clartie, or the Spining, the land appears as at Fig. 4.

We then came to anchor in the bay of Barneuf, off Point Quiberon, where we landed our men, who took, burnt, and plunder'd the towns of Quiberon and Narmontier, and all the shipping that lay there. We also chas'd and drove ashore the L'Ardent, a 64 gun ship, commanded by commissary general Colombe, and afterwards burnt it. We then went to the isle de Dieu, and made a captain, a serjeant, and the garrison, consisting of 20 men, prisoners. Then we attack'd, took, and plunder'd the isle of Heudic, and brought off plenty of cattle. We should have attack'd Belle-Isle, but we fear'd it was too strong.

Oct. 14. we set sail for England, but met with very bad weather, and high seas. Belle Isle, N.E. three leagues distance like Fig. 5.

E. N. E. like Fig. 6.

The Isle de Dieu shews as Fig. 7 at S. E. quarter South.

E. S. E. like Fig. 8.

At one league distance the isle Heudic shews like Fig. 9. E. S. E.

The Cardinals are very dangerous rocks; and appear at S. E. as represented on the plate.

N. B. The Westminster Journal, (which is much bought up for these cuts) gives also the appearance of the coast of Britany, and of Borneuf bay, and a plan of Port L'Orient; but we chose to make a small map, which in several respects we thought to be better. (See the plate.)

Port l'Orient (which is 70 horizontal leagues from Paris, and near 80 by sea from the Start point) appears to be a large handsome town, about 3 leagues distant from our place of landing. It lies at the head of a fine harbour, and about two miles above Port Louis, which is situated on the right hand, as you enter the river, with a half moon battery on the left, and an island with some houses and a battery in the middle of the river. The country is prodigious strong, being covered with woods, and the road.

* The Westminster Journal in a proper note makes this remark, "These numbers seem to be imaginary only, and perhaps were thought of after the miscarriage, in order to excuse it." See the French account p. 602. (Gent. Mag. Nov. 1746.)

roads and lanes lined with high stone and mud walls, hedged at the top, and the trees meeting above make good cover'd ways.

The French Account of the late Descent on the Coast of Britany, published at Paris.

ON September, 18 a fleet of 56 ships, one third of which seem'd to be of great force, were perceiv'd from *Port Louis*. They came by the west point of the isle of *Grouais*, and, towards evening, cast anchor in the bay of *Polduc*. The appearance of so numerous a fleet of the enemy, with troops on board, did not fail of causing a great fright in those parts, especially as the guard-coast militia had been unhappily discharged the 14th of the said month. If the *English* had landed the following night, nothing could have hinder'd them from marching to *L'Orient*, and surprising that city, which seems to have been the object of their expedition: but they did not make their descent till the 21st, about four in the afternoon, when they landed 7000 men. (See p. 601. also the map, plate 7.

Advantage was taken of this interval, as much as the time would permit, to get in a better state of defence. Two thousand of the guard-coast militia were immediately assembled, and supported by 300 of the regiments of *L'Hopital* and *Eudicourt*. These troops not being sufficient to oppose the descent of the *English*, the latter landed without opposition, and with so much the more facility, as they had erected some batteries on the shore, which kept a continual and brisk fire, without doing much damage, however, only one man being killed on our side.

The enemy spent the following night in the small parish hamlets. They carry'd off all the cattle they could find there, and fired several cottages. The 22d they came to *Plemur*, which is but half a league distant from *L'Orient*, and there establish'd their general quarters.

During this march, the necessary measures were taken for rendering the place more defensible. The nobility and gentry mounted on horseback; the town militia took arms; and such a number of volunteers threw themselves into *L'Orient*, that the greatest part of them were obliged to be sent back, after the most useful had been selected. The enemy intended to have ventured a passage with their ships under the cannon of *Port Louis*, in order to attack *L'Orient* by sea and land at the same time:

but they could not execute this scheme, on account of the precaution that had been taken, during this time, to hinder them.

A The 23d, Gen. *Sinclair* caused the city to be summoned to surrender, and pay him two millions contribution; adding, that the guard-coast, and regular troops, must be prisonets of war, and that the city should be pillaged for the space of four hours. These proposals having been rejected, the enemy began, on the 24th, to fire upon the place, which they continued the 25th and 26th. But the fire of the garrison was, the last day, much superior to theirs, by the several batteries that had been erected.

C On the 27th, towards evening, the *English* fire having ceased all at once, the garrison resolved to sally out in order of battle, to reconnoitre the enemy's camp, and attack them: but they had abandon'd it. Our people found four pieces of cannon, eleven-pounders, a mortar of nine inches diameter, a furnace for red-hot bullets, a bombardier, with several balls and fire-pots.

D The 28th and 29th, the *English* reembark'd without any obstacle: the 30th they quitted the height of *L'Orient*; and, the next day, 52 of their ships coasted along from *St Gildas de Rhuys* to *Quiberon*, where they made a fresh descent: but they again reembarked Oct.

E 9; and, since the 10th, no *English* ship has been seen on the coast of *Britany*. As the fleet sailed towards the south, it is supposed they have a design to attempt something upon the coasts of *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, or elsewhere: but we are every where upon the guard.

F During this expedition, the *English* cannonaded the island of *Grouais*; but without success. They succeeded better at *Hedic* and *Houac*, two small barren islands, inhabited only by fishermen. They got possession of two forts, guarded by 25 men each, who were made prisoners of war; but the *English* afterwards put them on shore.

G The loss of the enemy in this expedition consists of 2 or 300 men, who were cut in pieces by the peasants as they went a maroding. They also lost some men before *L'Orient*; but the number is not known.

His MAJESTY'S most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, Nov. 18, 1746.

H My Lords and Gentlemen,
I Have called you, together as early as the late conclusion of the last session of parliament,

ment, and the situation of public affairs, would permit. During this recess, I have been particularly attentive to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to re-establish and secure our tranquillity at home, so far as depended upon me. The rest I have reason to expect from your zeal and prudent deliberations; of which the foundation already laid gives me well-grounded hopes.

In the mean time the state of the war abroad has received a considerable alteration. Though *France* has made some farther progress in the *Netherlands*, yet the United Provinces, whose interests are so strictly connected with ours; have been preserved from that danger, which threaten'd them at the opening of the campaign; and a considerable army remains there for their defence. It has pleased God to bless the arms of my good allies, the empress queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, with signal success in *Italy*. The acquisitions made there by our enemies have been recover'd from them; their forces, broken and almost ruined, have been obliged to evacuate that country; and an irruption is now actually making into *France*, whereby the distresses of that kingdom must be greatly increased, and a proportionable diversion made in favour of the *Low Countries*.

I have often assured you, that my sole aim in carrying on this just and necessary war is a safe and honourable peace. In this view I have shewed a sincere disposition towards a general pacification. I have consented to the holding of conferences at *Breda*, in order to try whether our enemies will, in the event, agree to such terms and conditions, as may be consistent with the honour of my crown, the security and true interests of my kingdoms, and my engagements to my allies, whom it is my firm resolution not to abandon.

But whilst we are treating of peace, reason and good policy demand, that we should be prepared for war. I am therefore actually concerting with my allies the proper measures for vigorously pursuing the war in another campaign, in case the obstinacy of our enemies should render it necessary. My desire is to adjust these measures as speedily as possible, that our preparations may be early; that the confederate army in the *Netherlands* may be augmented in time; and the operations on the side of *Italy* carried on with effect. It shall also be my particular care to exert our strength at sea, in the most effectual manner, for the defence of my kingdoms and possessions, the protection of the trade of my subjects, and the noyance of our enemies.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and desire you to grant me such supplies as shall be requisite for your own security, and for carrying on such measures as it shall be necessary for *Great Britain* to pursue, in the present important conjuncture. It gives me much concern to be obliged at the same time to acquaint you, that, by reason of the unavoidable accidents, and consequences of war, the funds, appropri-

ated for the support of my civil government have, for some years past, fallen greatly short of the revenue intended, and granted by parliament: I therefore rely on your known affection to me, to find out some method to make good this deficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing is so valuable, and essential to me, as your vigorous support; on this I depend; and I trust you will demonstrate it by the zeal, unanimity, and dispatch of your proceedings.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, Nov. 18, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Your majesty has given fresh proofs of your paternal goodness and care of your kingdoms, in your vigilance to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to secure and re-establish our tranquillity at home. That unnatural and flagitious enterprize, formed and supported by our most inveterate enemies, as it was aimed against your crown and royal family, struck at the very foundations of the happiness of your people. Your majesty may therefore be assured that, out of duty and affection to your majesty, and love to our country, our most zealous endeavours shall be exerted to perfect that good work, which by your arms, and by your justice, has hitherto been so successfully conducted; and to make such regulations as may be most conducive to the preventing the like evils for the future, and to the repose and security of the whole united kingdom.

Tho' we behold, with concern, the progress made by our enemies in the *Netherlands*, yet it gives us great satisfaction to see the states general of the United Provinces, those ancient and natural allies of *Great Britain*, still preserved from the ambitious and destructive projects formed against them. At the same time we rejoice in the signal successes, with which it has pleased God to bless the magnanimity and steadiness of the empress Queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, in *Italy*. Nothing can be more conformable to the just expectations of this nation, or can contribute more to the advantage of the common cause, and to make *France* feel those distresses, which that power has endeavour'd to bring upon others, than the effectual prosecution of those successes, by a powerful invasion of its dominions on that side.

With the utmost gratitude we acknowledge your majesty's tender regard for your people, in shewing so sincere a disposition towards a general pacification, on safe and honourable terms. Your majesty's arms, taken up only for the just defence of your own rights, and those of your kingdoms, and of the common liberty, will always be directed by that desirable end. And we beg leave, with great humility,

lity, to express our concurrence in that opinion which your majesty has been pleased so wisely to declare to your parliament, that reason and prudence require our being early prepared for another campaign, in case the obstinacy of our enemies should render it necessary.

On this account we should be inexcusable, if we did not return your majesty our sincere thanks, for your timely care to enter into a concert with your allies on the proper measures for that purpose; and for your gracious resolution to exert your naval strength in the most effectual manner, for the protection of the most valuable interests of your subjects, and for striking terror into your enemies.

We beseech your majesty to accept the strongest assurances of our zealous and hearty support in these your salutary views and intentions; and that we will cheerfully concur in all such measures as shall be requisite to strengthen your majesty's hands, either for procuring such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, the true interest of your people, and your engagements to your allies, or for prosecuting the war with vigour: And we beg leave to renew to your majesty the most unfeigned professions of our entire conviction, that the prosperity and well being of these kingdoms do, under God, depend on our being secured against the ambitious designs of France, and on the preservation of your majesty's government, and of the protestant succession in your royal house.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My LORDS,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The just sense you express of the present posture of affairs, and your assurances of supporting me and my allies, in procuring a good peace, or prosecuting the war with vigour, give me entire satisfaction. The confidence you repose in me shall always be used for the true interests of my people.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons, to the King, Nov. 19, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's particular attention to extinguish the remains of the late rebellion; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that we will not fail on our parts to answer your just expectations, by taking all such further measures, as shall appear conducive to re-establish, upon a lasting foundation, the security and tranquillity of your majesty's government.

We most heartily congratulate your majesty upon the signal success, with which it has pleased God to bless the arms of your allies in Italy. The wise and vigorous measures they are jointly pursuing to improve it, by the irruption now actually making into France, give

us just ground to hope, that, by the happy consequence of that operation, the distresses of our enemies may be so increased, and such advantages gained over them, as may † *balance in a great measure* the losses sustained in the other part of the continent.

A We acknowledge, with the deepest sense of gratitude, your majesty's great care, and paternal tenderness for your people, expressed in your majesty's endeavours to procure a general pacification; and we do at the same time, with the greatest duty and affection, assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will grant such timely and adequate supplies as may, with the hearty concurrence and united efforts of your allies, enable your majesty either to carry on the war in the most effectual manner both by sea and land, or to obtain such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, your engagements to your allies, and the true interest of your people.

C We do humbly assure your majesty, that we will take into our consideration, and make good, whatever deficiencies shall appear to us to have arisen in the funds appropriated for the support of your majesty's civil government; and in this, and all other matters recommended to us by your majesty, we will proceed with that zeal, dispatch, and unanimity, as shall manifest to the world our dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government, and our constant attention to the welfare and prosperity of your kingdoms.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The firmness you shew on this occasion, will, I doubt not, produce good effects. Whatever provision you shall find necessary in the present exigencies, you may depend on my employing for the welfare of my kingdoms, and the prosperity of my people.

SPEECH of the L. C. J. Willes, on presenting to him the Paper of the C—t—M—l. (See p. 598.)

F **A**ltho' the injury I received might have required a private satisfaction, yet as the offence was of a public nature, and offer'd to the whole court of C. P. as well as myself, I thought it more consistent with my character, and the dignity of the post which I have the honour to fill, to have satisfaction in this public manner; and desire, with the concurrence of my brothers, that it may be register'd in the remembrance office, as a memorial to the present and future ages, that whoever set themselves up in opposition to the laws, or think themselves above the law, will in the end find themselves mistaken; for we may with great propriety say of the law, as of truth, *magna est, & prævalebit*.

† See Hist. Chron. 18th day.

To FLAVIA. The Words by Mr WALLER,
Set to MUSICK by Mr JOHN ALLCOCK, Organist of Reading.

Andante,

'Tis not your beauty can engage My
wa - - - ry heart, The fun in all his
pride and rage, Has not that art; And
yet it shines as bright as you, If brightness could our
souls sub - - due. If bright - - - nefs
could our souls sub - - due.

'Tis not the pretty things you say,
Nor those you write,
Which can make *Thyrsis*' heart your prey :
For that delight,
The graces of a well taught mind
In some of our own sex we find.

No, *Flavia*, 'tis your love I fear ;
Love's surest darts,
Those which so seldom fail him, are
Headed with hearts :
Their very shadows make us yield ;
Dissemble well, and win the field.

A LOVE EPISTLE.

Sweet nymph !

—— Whose matchless virtues, void of art !
Gain'd, and secure, the conquest of my heart,
What captive, at so soft a chain, would grieve,
What subject would not wish * such *queen to live*?

No tyrant you, an iron rod display'd,
See your despotic laws with tears obey'd ;
Or, drunk with pride, neglect your vassal's cry,
And leave the wretch, who loves you most to die.

O could I tell the pleasures of your reign,
Could language speak it, or could art explain ! —
But, ah ! no rhetoric of human pen,
No tongue of angels, and no thought of men,
Can reach the bliss your fond admirer knows,
Love's heav'nly sweets, unbitter'd with its woes !

You know, unconscious how our passion came,
We thought *that* friendship's, which was *Cupid's*
flame ;

Till, high as heav'n, and as the sea profound,
Reffless in its course, it burst the mound.
Since which blest hour, it glides with easy pace,
A placid stream, and strengthens in its race !
O may its gentle course no bar controul,
No drought exhaust the fountain of the soul :
But may its waves, as first their race begun,
Increase for ever, and for ever run !

Oft in the night, to my deluded mind,
Sleep's busy pow'r presents my nymph unkind ;
Those cheeks, with passion ruffled, oft he shows,
And wrinkles, with stern frowns, those peaceful
brows.

Of wonted smiles bereav'd, in vain I mourn,
In vain I sue ; for still averse you turn ;
Wak'd by my griefs, I bless each friendly star,
To find my dreams unkind — and not my fair !
When soon my lips with just reproofs supply'd,
Thus I the shad'wy *god of slumber* chide :
“ Say, cruel pow'r ! why, with sinister art,
“ My soul you vex, and wrong my better part :
“ Lo ! with thy charm the vain illusion flies ;
“ With sleep, false jugler ! vanish all thy lies ! —
“ No ! she is kind as heav'n's all-bounteous ray,
“ Faithful as *Truth*, and open as the day !
“ Soft as the spring, and gall-less as the dove,
“ Nor knows her soul a passion — but of love !
“ Then paint her as she is, thou *son of night*,
“ And give her genuine virtues to my sight ;
“ So shall our friendship for the future last,
“ So, I forgive th' injustice of the past.

This said ; his poppy fingers close my eyes,
And bid the visionary fair arise ;
As *Zephyr* mild, she meets my longing arms,
And drest, like *Flora*, in the bloom of charms !
No coy disdain sits, scornful, on her face,
But native sweetness tempers ev'ry grace.
So just her mien, so soft her looks appear,
I burn, and think her very self is there !

Let These base art adopt, for am'rous flame,
And play, with subtilty, th' insidious game ;
Practise each treach'rous method to deceive
A mind, by love, made subject to believe ;
Let Those, perverse, their am'rous ills increase,
This hour at open war, the next at peace ! —
For us, no gainful fraud, no previous strife,
Shall cloud with storms the future day of life :
Blest in each other's self, we'll spurn the toys
Of fortune's gift, nor doat on vulgar joys :

* *Vive la Reine.*

Like the first pair, by marriage-rite made one,
Nature's before us, and the world our own !
The terms, sweet *Eve* ! are good ! — I ask no more
Thy father, *God* ! and *providence*, thy dow'r !
Take then thy *Adam* ; — tho' no wealth he share,
He stands of love's best paradise the heir !

Mr URBAN,

The following lines were left in a young lady's
chamber, about three months ago, soon after her
recovery from a dangerous illness, by a young lady
of her acquaintance. Your ancient reader,
and most humble servant.

J. H. M.

WElcome, dear *Cynthia*, from the shade
of death,

Where quiver'd late thy fainting, doubtful breath
With eager joy we clasp thee in our arms :
A blessing nearly lost, acquires new charms.
Lost to our hopes, but to our pray'rs restor'd,
Be heav'n for life, now twice its gift, ador'd :
How sad the scene, when weeping friends around
Saw Death approach, and aim the fatal wound,
With gloomy pride exulting lift his dart
High o'er the shield of interposing *Art* ;
Her shield, despairing, at his feet she threw,
Resign'd the lovely victim, and withdrew.
Now liquid fire enkindles ev'ry vein ;
Now wild ideas revel in the brain : [strains
They croud, they rush, break out in senseless
And clouded reason drops the slack'ning reins.
Parental tears in painful rivers flow,
With double warmth the soft affections glow :
The bleeding heart, with jarring passions rent,
Assents reluctant, and retracts th' assent :
With ardent vows invokes the deity,
Yet, trembling, fears to cross the high decree ;
Again submits, and with the patriarch's faith,
Resigns the blooming sacrifice to death.
E'en angels, mov'd with wonder at the sight,
Beheld the pious struggle with delight.
Heav'n interpos'd, th' almighty *fiat* came,
Check'd the disease, and quench'd the threat'ning
flame.

Bright health return'd, on downy pinions borne
And bade desponding friends no longer mourn.
O *Cynthia* rise ! with pious ardor rise !
Present thy heart an off'ring to the skies ! —
Be thy whole life one constant act of praise ;
Heav'n doubly claims the remnant of thy days ;
Indulge th' overflowings of a grateful mind ;
And be thy transports by no bounds confin'd ;
Fear no excess, to noblest heights aspire,
Till all around thee catch the sacred fire ;
Instruct us how to live, for thou canst tell,
That Wisdom loves with pale disease to dwell.
In wakeful, painful nights, 'tis hers to teach
What deep divines, with fruitless labour, preach.
'Tis then we see the real worth of things ;
Look down with pity on improv'ish'd kings ;
Of precious time compute th' intrinsic cost,
A moment gain'd o'er pays an empire lost !
Gems, crowns, and scepters are but empty toys,
To souls created for eternal joys.
Does wisdom thus improve the dying hour ?
And shall rebellious life disown her pow'r ?
O *Cynthia* ! take Religion to thy heart,
And bid each lurking vanity depart ;

Lo

Let futute care all past neglect supply ;
And learn to live, that you may know to die.

* * Pardon this little indiscreet excursion from
a friend, who is overjoy'd at your unexpected re-
covery. Her only request is, that you will make
no enquiries, chusing to remain

Your unknown humble servant,
AMINTA.

A WINTER'S COURTSHIP. To Miss—

TO rack my head, to quit my bed,
And ride in cold and sadness ;
To court a dame not worth my name,
Wou'd folly be and madness.

But since I go thro' frost and snow
To ev'ry female grace,
The sharpest blast, from North or East,
Blows pointless in my face.

Nay, frost and storm, my passion warm,
And gentle prove as May ;
But yet whate'er of ills I bear
Your charms will overpay.

Since thoughts of this can give me bliss,
While yet expos'd to harms ;
Who can reveal, what I shall feel,
When shelter'd in your arms ?

MR URBAN,

The verses to Liberia as they stand p. 491 have
several inaccuracies, one especially with regard
to the rhyme, which, in so short a piece, I judged
unpardonable ; but the whole furnishing a hint
which pleased me, I read them a second time—and
imagine that they will appear to somewhat more
advantage as follows. Yours, &c,

To a silver Snuff-box sent to LIBERIA.

GO, lovely object of Liberia's care,
Dear envy'd fav'rite of the smiling fair ;
Ask her, thy fragrance who enjoys all day,
Why her own sweets untasted should decay ?
Why those fair hands that shame thy lucid hue,
Shou'd not impart the treasur'd bliss like you ?

Answer'd by LIBERIA in a Billet.

GO, faithful messenger of love,
And whisper in my Strephon's ear,
“ My soul that diff'rent passions move,
“ That much I love, yet more I fear.

Tell him, “ that time, the lover's friend,
“ At length may steal those fears away,
“ Bid love his happier pow'r extend,
“ And all my conquer'd soul obey.”

STREPHON'S Reply.

AND can the dear Liberia love,
And yet from bliss thro' fear refrain ?—
When Love's soft empire you approve,
Why will you let a tyrant reign ?

For Time's slow friendship pleas'd I'd stay,
But ere the promis'd hour he brings,
Love, love with youth shall fly away.
For Love than Time has swifter wings.

In Imitation of Horace Lib. ii. Ode xi.

FOrbear to ask what France or Spain,
Divided from us by the main,
Intend of peace or war :
Nor, dreading want, at wealth aspire ;
'Tis little nature's wants require ;
Admit no anxious care.

Our youth, with all its gay delights,
Its sportive days, and jovial nights,
Glides from us e'ery hour :
When time has prun'd our locks away,
The few remaining turn'd all grey,
Adieu, each soft amour.

The gaudy flowers, that charm the sight,
Nor Cynthia, deck'd with silver light,
Can long their pride retain :

Just such our case : then who wou'd chuse
To build his hopes on distant views,
And fret himself in vain ?

In some cool shade, on flow'ry ground,
Let us, with fragrant chaplets crown'd,
The fleeting hours employ

In brisk champain, the surest art
To banish sorrow from the heart,
And brighten e'ery joy.

Quick, bring the wine, some youngster * spruce ;
Fill bumpers of th' enliv'ning juice ;
Tell Cloe, we desire,

That she wou'd grace our sweet abode,
Her hair in ringlets alamode,
And with her bring the lyre.

* *Præcincti rectè pueri comptique ministrant.*

HOR. Lib. II. Sat. viii.

MR URBAN,

Give me leave to propose the following expres-
sive distich for a translation, in a couplet.

On M. CRUSAZ'S Examination of the ESSAY
ON MAN, translated by a LADY.

*P*Opulus ecce cadit ; Croufaxi, parce triumphis ;
Excudit Cyclops fulmina, Pallas agit.

The following, in our opinion, deserves the like
compliment.

VOTUM SENILE.

*D*Effluxère comæ ; caput hinc Prudentia cal-
vum

Protegat ; & valeant Mars, Amor, Ira, Venus.
J. SACKETTE.

FLAVIA, from the ENGLISH in 4 lines.

*FLAVIA formosa est ut vult ; decus illa Jacobi,
In vulu, Esavi parte quâ oportet habet.*
J. SACKETTE.

Imitation of the DIALOGUE between Horace
and Lydia. Ode 9. Book 3.

A S O N G. To the Tune of

Be still, O ye winds ! and attentive, ye swains.

COLIN.

WHEN lock'd in thy arms, my dear Phe-
be, I lay,
In ravishing transports the night pass'd away ;
No gay foolish fops e'er disturb'd my sweet rest,
No mortal on earth like thy Colin was blest.

PHOEB.

PHOEBE.

When *Colin* was constant, and lov'd his dear maid,
No glances on *Chloe* could make me afraid,
No favours to her e'er disturb'd my sweet rest;
No mortal on earth like thy *Phæbe* was blest.

Col.] Now o'er my heart *Chloe* triumphantly
reigns, [strains;
Whose songs are more charming than *Philomel's*
To please her thro' dangers and hazards I'd fly,
Nay, to save her from death, I with transport
would die!

Ph.] *Alexis*, dear swain, is my soul and desire,
Who burns for his *Phæbe* with mutual fire;
For him over hills, dales, and vallies I'd run,
Or ten thousand deaths meet to preserve him
from one.

Col.] What if my old fondness for *Phæbe* re-
And *Colin* still drags her agreeable chains? [mains
What if I reject the dear *Chloe's* bright charms,
And take back my *Phæbe* again to my arms?

Ph.] Tho' he is more beauteous and bright
than a star,

Thou light as a cork, and inconstant as air,
Yet if the kind gods with my wish would comply,
With *Colin* I'd live, and with *Colin* I'd die!

Chorus of both.

Indulgent in transport, in pleasure and joy,
Together we'll live, and together we'll die;
Surrounded with loves, thus secure in delight,
Mirth and wine crown the day, love and bliss fill
the night.

A HYMN to the SUN,
On His Majesty's Birth-day. By Mr B—.

Lux ruminis umbra.

BODY of eternal mind!
Spirit pure and unconfin'd!
Cloath'd in radiant beams of light!
Glory veil'd from human sight!
Thro' the world diffus'd in thee,
Thou presence of the Deity.

CHORUS.

Welcome, *Phæbus*, god of light!
Purple *Sun* that gilds the morn,
Smile with rays divinely bright!
Hail the day when *GEORGE* was born.
Nature's universal eye!
Who dost all the world descry;
To whose friendly aid we owe
All we see and all we know;
Shed thy influences kind,
Light of body, light of mind,
Welcome, *Phæbus*, &c.
Parent of time! to whom we owe
Days and years which swiftly flow;
In thy course move slowly on,
Whilst *George* adorns the *British* throne.
Our happiness t' enjoy indeed,
Let ev'ry year an age exceed.

Welcome, *Phæbus*, &c.
Lamp of life! whose genial ray
Animates th' unactive clay; [spire
Whose quick'ning breath from heav'n in-
In human forms celestial fires;
Fountain both of life and soul,
Sparks deriv'd from thee the whole.

Welcome, *Phæbus*, &c.

Thou! whose presence far or near,
Forms the seasons of the year;
Oh let thy propitious smiles
With plenty bless the *British* isles;
That distant ages may confess
GEORGE's a reign of happiness.
Welcome, *Phæbus*, &c.

Oh may *GEORGE*, and all his line
(Royal offspring) always shine,
As the Sun and Moon on high,
And the stars that light the sky,
Numerous equally and bright,
To bless mankind with heat and light.
Welcome, *Phæbus*, &c.

*** This Hymn is set to Music, price 3 d.

Mr URBAN,

I Was agreeably surprized to meet with
some verses of mine (intituled Directions
to make a sermon, &c.) in your Mag. for
Sept. which were wrote 13 years ago. I shall
take it as a favour, if you will make my a-
pology to your fair readers, by inserting the
following lines in your next:

I am, Yours, &c.
Yarkshire, Nov. 20, 1746. J. D.

To two agreeable SISTERS, who desir'd ver-
ses of me in the Year 1738.

COU'd I like *Pope* or *Swift* indite,
What pleasure, ladies, t'were to
write!

Like theirs, were my expressions fraught
With elegance and strength of thought;
No muse, no goddess I'd require
To string my harp, and tune my lyre.
Eliza's charms, *Eliza's* name,
My lofty lays should give to fame,
And Echo each harmonious strain,
With wanton joy repeat again,
In flowing numbers while I trace
The beauties of her matchless face.
The virtues of her spotless soul,
Which dart a lustre on the whole;
Which, when the rose and Lilly fade,
Will still embalm the lovely maid;
Will still endear the marriage state,
When other charms submit to fate.

Nor should the other darling fair
Be less the poet's theme and care;
Bright *Patsy*! whose engaging face
The Graces all conspire to grace;
Less fair the celebrated maid,
That whilom on **Tweed's* borders stray'd,
The love and wonder of each swain,
Who tripp'd it o'er the daisied plain.
No ruffling gusts, no guilty joy,
Her settled calm of mind destroy;
But in her air, and lovely mien
The beauties of her soul are seen.

Happy the swain, yea doubly blest,
Of either beauteous fair posselt!

* See a celebrated song call'd *Tweed side*.

S I R,

Batson's, Cornhill,

Enclos'd is a little pastoral Elegy, written by my ingenious friend, Capt. John Dobson, Commander of the Prince Rupert snow, in the Barbary trade. A person whose modesty is equal to his merit; so that it is without his leave that I venture to recommend it to your magazine; choosing to risque an abatement of his friendship, rather than deprive your readers of what I esteem a very agreeable entertainment. Nor can a curious mind fail to observe with pleasure that a performance, which seems to require the most perfect ease and tranquillity, has been produced by the irresistible force of genius, and strength of imagination, amidst the cares and confusions of a command at sea.

Yours unknown, &c. R. T.

ROBIN. A PASTORAL ELEGY.

Down by the brook which glides thro' yonder vale,

His hair all matted, and his cheeks all pale,
Robin, sad swain, by love and sorrow pain'd,
Of slighted vows, and Susan thus complain'd.

Hear me, ye groves, who saw me blest so late;
Echo, ye hills, my sad reverse of fate:
Ye winds, that bear my sighs, soft murmurs send;
Come pay me back, ye streams, the drops I lend.
And you, sweet Susan, source of all my smart,
Bestow some pity on a broken heart.

Happy the times, by painful mem'ry blest,
When you possessing, Robin all possess'd.
Pass'd by your side, each day brought new delight,
And one sweet slumber shorten'd ev'ry night.
My play your service, for no toil seem'd hard,
When your kind favour was the hop'd reward.
I rose to milking, tho' 't was ne'er so cool;
I call'd the cows up; I kept off the bull:
Home on my head I bore the pail upright;
The pail was heavy, but love made it light:
And when you spilt the milk, and 'gan to cry,
I took the blame, and simply said 'twas I.

When by the haycock's side you sleeping lay,
Sent by good angels, there I chanc'd to stray,
Just as a loathsome adder rear'd his crest,
To dart his poison in your lilly breast.
Strait with a stone I crush'd the monster's head;
You wak'd, and fainted, tho' you found him dead;
Then from the pond I water brought apace,
My hat-brimful, and dash'd it in your face:
Still, blue as bilberry, your cold lips did quake,
Till my warm kisses call'd the cherry back.

When looking thro' his worship's garden gate,
Ripe peaches tempted, and you long'd to eat;
Tho' the grim mastiff growl'd, and sternly stalk'd,
Tho' guns were loaded, and old madam walk'd,
Nor dogs, nor darkness, guns or ghosts could fright,

When Robin ventur'd for his Sue's delight:
Joyful of midnight quick I post away,
Leap the high wall, and fearless pluck the prey;
Down in your lap, a plenteous show'r they fall;
Glad you receiv'd them, and you eat them all.

When fair-day came, I donn'd my Sunday suit,
Brush'd the best pillion clean, and saddled Cut.
Then up we got; you clung about my waist;
Pleas'd to be hugg'd, I charg'd you clip me fast:
And when you loos'd your hold, and backward
slipp'd,
I held your petticoats, and never peep'd.

The posied garters, and the topknot fine,
The golden ginger-bread,—and all was mine:
I paid the puppet show, the cakes, the sack;
And, fraught with fairings, brought you laughing back.

Susan but spoke, and each gay flow'r was there,
To dress her bough per, or adorn her hair:
For her the choicest of the woods I cull,
Sloes, hips, and strawberries, her belly full:
My hoard of apples I to her confest;
My heart was hers, well might she have the rest.

And Susan well approv'd her Robin's care;
Yes, you was pleas'd; at least you said you were.
In love's soft fire you seem'd like me to burn,
And sooth'd my fondness with a kind return.
At our long table when we sat to dine,
You stretch'd your knees, and mingled feet with mine;

With fattest bacon you my trencher ply'd,
And slic'd me pudding from the plummy side:
And well I wot when our small beer was stale,
You stole into the barn, and brought me ale.

But Oh, the soldier, blaster of my hopes!
(Curse on pretending kings; and papish Popes)
He came from Flanders with the red-coat crew,
To fight with rebels, and he conquer'd you.
His dowlas ruffles, and his copper lace,
His brickdust stockings, and his brass face,
These are the charms for which you slight my youth;

Charms much too potent for a maiden's truth!
Soon on the feather'd fool you turn'd your eyes;
Eager you listen'd to the braggard's lyes;
And, scorning me, your heart to him resign,
Your faithless heart, by vows and service, mine.

True, he is gone, by our brave duke's command,
To humble Britain's foes in foreign land:
Ah, what is that? The spoiler bears away
The only thing for which 'twas worth to stay.

But sorrow's dry;—I'll stake it in the brook,
O welladay! how flightful pale I look!
Care's a consumer (so the saying speaks)
The saying's true; I read it in my cheeks.
Fie, I'll be chearful, 'tis a fancied pain;
A flame so constant cannot meet disdain:
I'll wash my face, and shake off foul despair,
My love is kind; alas! I would she were.

Well says our parson; and our parson said,
True love and tithes should ever well be paid.
Susan, from you my heart shall never roam,
If yours be wand'ring quickly call it home.

A BON MOT of Philip Comines, secretary to the king of France (supposed Lewis XII.)

IN filling a blank deputation of yore,
The king much oppos'd could bear it no more
From council withdrew, but was follow'd by
Phil. [will?

What name for this blank suits your majesty's
“*LE DIABLE, he answer'd,—Pray what is his stile?

† Mon Cousin bien aimé? The king with a smile,
Said, “Do as you will—to the jest I submit:
“Let who will be the governor, thou art the
“wit.”

* The Devil.

† Our trusty and well beloved Cousin,
H h h h

Historical Chronicle, November 1746.

TUESDAY, October 21.



ERE executed at Penrith, John Roebottom, Valentine Holt, 3 serjeants in the Manchester regiment, Andr. Swan, a Scots serjeant among the rebels; Jam. Harvie, a quarter-master in Kilmarnock's regiment; David Horne, a Capt. in Ld Balmerino's regiment, and Rob. Lyon, a Scots nonjuring minister. and chaplain to Ld Ogilvie's regiment.——Hunt, Holt, Roebottom, profess'd they dy'd Roman catholics. Lyon, the Scotch parson, read an infamous libel, near 20 minutes long, and declared that *if his life had been given him he would illst have continued in the same principle.*

Boston in New-England, Oct. 26.

THE French while at Chiboutou took a packet Gov. Sbirley dispatched to acquaint Gov. Knowles, that Adm. Lestock was sail'd with 18 ships of the line, and a great land force: Upon this they got all on board, and put to sea, having lost by sickness 3500 men, at sea or on shore, and converted no less than 8 ships into hospitals. D'Anville poison'd himself, and his first captain threw himself upon his sword. It contributed much to their misfortune, that their sickness being the small-pox, the inhabitants who inclined to their interest, flew from them.——It is added in another letter, that Port Massachusetts at Hookuck is destroy'd by the French Indians, the people being all killed or taken. (See p. 574.)

TUESDAY, November 4.

One Fremont, an officer in the rebel army in Scotland, was apprehended at a rehearsal at the opera house, where he was a dancer, and committed to prison.

TUESDAY 11.

His majesty, his royal highness the duke, and the rest of the royal family remov'd from Kensington to St James's.

Dr Barry (See p. 438.) was examin'd at the secretary's office, and committed to the Tower.

The Ld Lovat, the E. of Traquair, Sir John Douglas, and Secretary Murray, were brought from the Tower about 9 at night to the cockpit, Whitehall, and after examination before the secretaries of state, were at two o'clock the next morning, remanded back to their several apartments.

WEDNESDAY 12.

At the quarterly general assembly at Edinburgh, were read some letters from the brethren in the North, representing their distress from parties of the rebels,

who come down upon their houses in the night time, and a committee was appointed to request his excellency the E. of Albemarle's protection.

THURSDAY 13.

Being appointed for celebrating his majesty's birthday, was observed accordingly. At night the ball at St James's was open'd by the princess of Wales. His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland danced minuets with their royal highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Amelia, and Princess Augusta; Pr. George, and Pr. Edward likewise danced, and the ball ended at one.

FRIDAY 14.

The recantation of the court martial at Deptford, for reflexions upon Ld Chief Justice Willes, and the court of Common Pleas, (See p. 463, 598,) was received in that Court at Westminster Hall, and order'd to be enroll'd. The Ld Chief Justice made a short speech. (See p. 604.)

A SEA EPIGRAM.

SAYS the captain, still gay, tho' his tryal was near,
D To the cook, a poor culprit, "Cheer up, never fear."
Says the cook, "Like you, captain, I'd put on gay looks, [cooks.]"
"If the judge and the jury to try me were

EPIGRAM by a Corporal.

On certain Courts M——.

FROM tribunals of this sort what hope of relief,
Will my brother adjudge that I am a thief?

TUESDAY 18.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and open'd the sessions of parliament with a most gracious speech, which was follow'd by most affectionate and loyal addresses. (See p. 602-3-4.)

The addresses pass'd nem. con. Sir J. B—d, indeed propos'd the word *over-balance* instead of *balance in a great measure* (See p. 604 A) and was seconded by Sir Wm C—t, but finding the other expression fix'd upon, they acquiesc'd.

FRIDAY 19.

His majesty went to the parliament house, and gave the royal assent to, *An act for the further continuing an act to empower his majesty to secure and detain such persons as his majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government, commonly called, an Act for further suspending the Habeas Corpus act.*

This bill was sent down the first day from the upper house, where it was read three times suc-

successively, and passed, but not without notice taken by the noble D. (*New—le*) who moved it, as well as by the noble E. (*B—b*) who stood up in behalf of the people, that the hab. corp. act was *the great and sacred bulwark* of our liberties, and ought not to be suspended but for very short time, and for very urgent reasons.

† *That they might know (says his lordship) care is taken of their liberties.*

In the lower house, the hurrying this bill was warmly opposed by Sir J. H. C—n and Mr S—m, objecting that there was no necessity now for it, and on this point they divided the house, having on their side noes 35 to yeas 134.

THURSDAY 20.

Fifty one barbers were convicted before the commissioners of excise, in the penalty of 20*l.* each for having in their custody hair powder not made of starch, contrary to an act of parliament. (and 49 the 27th.

FRIDAY 21.

Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; was brought under a strong guard in a coach from the Tower to the court of King's-bench in Westminster-hall, to be arraign'd on his sentence in the year 1716, when he escaped out of Newgate.—He pleaded that he was a subject to the king of France, in which country he had resided about 30 years, and had his commission, and that he was not Charles Ratcliffe, meaning that he was earl of Derwentwater: then a jury was order'd to be impanell'd, proving him the identical person.

SATURDAY 22.

Mr Ratcliff being brought up to the bar of the court of King's-bench, was again arraigned, but refused to hold up his hand, or acknowledge any jurisdiction; but that of the king of France, insisting on a commission he had in his pocket from the French king, and appealing to his Sicilian majesty's minister, who was present in court, for the authentickness of that commission; but on hearing his former indictment and conviction, which were read to him in English, he said he was not the Charles Ratcliff therein named, but that he was the earl of Derwentwater; and his counsel informed the court, that this was the plea he relied on; to which the attorney-general replied, with an averment of his being the same Charles Ratcliff, and thereupon issue was joined. Then the counsel for the prisoner moved to put off his trial, upon his own affidavit (to which he had subscribed himself *The count de Derwentwater*) that two of his material witnesses, naming them, were abroad, without whose testimony he could not safely go to trial. To which affidavit the counsel for the crown objected, as not being entitled as in the cause before the court, nor the two witnesses sworn to be material, in the issue then joined between the king and the prisoner; and also, because the prisoner had not so much as undertaken to swear for himself, that he was not the person, which, as it was a fact entirely in his own knowledge, ought to be requir'd of him, if he would entitle himself to this favour from the court; this being a proceeding very different from the trial upon a not-guilty,

in an original prosecution on a charge of high treason or other crime, the identity of the person being the single fact to be enquired of, and a case in which the crown had a right by law to proceed in *instante*. Upon this, the prisoner amended his affidavit as to the witnesses, but refused to supply it so far as to swear he was not the same person. And the court said this was a new precedent, there being no instance of any application to put off the trial of a question of this sort before; and that this was like an inquest of office, in order to inform the conscience of the court, and what the publick had a right to proceed in *instante*. And therefore that the prisoner ought to give all reasonable satisfaction to induce them to grant such a favour as the prisoner desired, for they could not in conscience and justice to the publick indulge him, without a reasonable satisfaction that his plea was true. But the prisoner still refusing to swear to the truth of his plea, the jury were called, and after two or three of the pannel had been sworn,

Mr Ratcliff challenged the next that was called, as of right, without assigning any reason; but upon debate of the question, how far he had right to challenge? the court said it had been determined before in all the later cases, and particularly in the case of one Jordan; that the prisoner in such a case as this had no peremptory challenge: upon which the rest of the jury were sworn, and after a clear evidence of the identity of the person on the part of the crown, the prisoner producing none on his part, the jury withdrew about ten minutes, and then found their verdict, that he was the same Charles Ratcliff who was convicted of treason in the year 1715. Then the attorney-general moved to have execution awarded against the prisoner on his former judgment; to which the prisoner's counsel objected, tendering a plea of pardon by act of parliament, in bar of execution. But the court said, as he had already pleaded such a plea as he chose to rely on, and as that was found against him, nothing more remained for them to do at present, but to award execution; and if his counsel had any thing to offer in his behalf, they would have time to do it before the day of execution; and ordered a rule to be made for the proper writs for his execution on the eighth of next month, and remanded the prisoner to the Tower.—He is about five feet ten inches high, upwards of fifty, was dressed in scarlet, faced with black velvet, and gold buttons, a gold laced waistcoat, bag wig, and had a hat with a white feather.—

His design in styling himself E. of Derwentwater, was that he might pass for Francis, his younger brother, who went to France before 1715, but is thought to be dead.—He would not call the lord chief justice lord, because the title of earl was not given him. He refused to hold up his hand at the bar, and being told that as a gentleman he ought to comply, and that his own counsel would satisfy him that it was only a form of the court, he said, *I know many things that I will not advise with my counsel upon*. On hearing the rule for his execution, he desir'd time, because he and lord Moreton (in the

the baffle at *Paris*) should take the same journey at the same time.

A company of soldiers marched over *Westminster* new bridge; with the drums beating all the way.

FRIDAY 28.

James Heywood, Esq; was chosen alderman of *Aldgate* ward, in room of *Alderman Perry*, who being in ill health sent his resignation.

Were executed at *Kennington Common*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, *John Hamilton*, Esq; *Jam. Bradshaw*, *Andrew Wood*, and *Alexander Leith*; all, except the last, seemed very unconcern'd, and *Wood* drank the pretender's health. *Col. Farquharson* and *Tho. Watson*, who were to have suffer'd with them, were reprieved in the morning, and *James Lindsay*, as he was going into the sledge.

The *Manchester* rebels were reprieved for 6 weeks longer; and several tried in the *North* are reprieved, particularly *Forbes*, *Hutchinson*, *Morrison*, mention'd *Oct.* 21. to be executed.

At a quarter sessions of the peace, held at *Taunton*, *Somersetshire*, *Mary Hamilton*, otherwise *Charles*, otherwise *George Hamilton*, was try'd for pretending herself a man, and marrying 14 Wives, the last of which, *Mary Price*, deposed in court that she was marry'd to the prisoner, and bedded and lived as man and wife a quarter of a year, during which time, she thought the prisoner a man, owing to the prisoner's vile and deceitful practices. After a debate of the nature of the crime, and what to call it, it was agreed that she was an uncommon, notorious cheat, and sentenc'd to be publicly whipt in *Taunton*, *Glastonbury*, *Wells* and *Sbington Mallet*, to be imprison'd for 6 months, and to find security for her good behavior for as long time as the justices at the next quarter sessions shall think fit.

A proclamation was publish'd for holding a general fast, on *Wednesday*, *Jan.* 7. next.

His majesty has at the request of and in friendship to the *K. of Prussia*, not only renew'd in the most solemn manner his guaranty of the *Dutchy of Silesia* and county of *Glatz* to that prince (See vol. XII. p. 333.) but promised to make the strongest instances to prevail on the *Dutch* also to guaranty the same.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 29.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 28,

CAPT. *Arbutnot*, commander of his majesty's sloop the *Jamaica*, being on a cruize on the 23d Inst. espied a sail coming from under *St Alban's Point*, to which he gave chase at one o'clock, and came up with her at six in the evening: She proved to be a *French* cutter privateer, called the *Furet*, of *Boulogne*, of eight carriage and six swivel guns, and 43 men, and Capt. *Arbutnot* has brought her with him into *Spithead*.

Admiralty-Office, November 29. On the 24th instant his majesty's ship the *Namur* chased into the squadron under the command of vice-admiral *Arfon*, the *Mercury*, formerly a *French* ship of war of 58 guns, but then serving as an

hospital ship to the *French* squadron lately commanded by the duke *D'Anville*: She left *Chibouctou* in *Acadia* the 23d of *October*, with the remains of that squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, several frigats, and between 30 and 40 merchant men. The *Mercury* being a good sailer was got a-head of the *French* squadron, and steering directly for *Brest*.

On the 19th instant his majesty's ship the *Portland* took, 73 leagues west S. W. from *Ushant*, a *French* frigate called the *Subtile*, of 26 guns, 194 men, and has brought her into *Torbay*. She had been eighteen days from *Brest*, and was returning thither, without having taken any thing.

SUNDAY 30.

His royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*, set out for the *Hague*, in order to concert the plan of operations for the next campaign in which he is to act as commander in chief of the allied forces.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1746.

NOV. 4. THE princess of *Orange*, delivered of a princess. (Since baptiz'd *Anna Maria*.)

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

NOV. 4. *Roger Altham*, Esq; procurator of the court of arches in *Doctors Commons*, marry'd to Miss *Isaacson*, 5000*l*.

11. *Anthony Allen*, Esq; master in chancery,—to Miss *Rebecca Collier* of *Red-lion-square*.

17. Sir *Richard Hylton* of *Hylton Castle*, *Durham*,—to the eldest daughter of *John Hedworth*, Esq; member for the county of *Durham*.

20. Mr *Bradley*, distiller in *Covent Garden*,—to Miss *Blagrove*, sister to *John Blagrove*, member for *Reading*, with 10,000 *l*.

Harding of *Harding* near *Oxford*, Esq;—to Miss *Schutz*, eldest daughter of *Baron Schutz*.

Ld Malpas, eldest son to the E. of *Cholmondeley*,—to Miss *Edwards*.

John Jervis White, Esq; of *Ireland*,—to the relict of *John Fletewode*, of *Great Missenden*, *Bucks*, Esq;

26. Mr *Wm Willis*, banker in *Lombard-street*,—to Miss *Wandsburrrough* of *Ipsworth*, with 15,000 *l*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

Oct. 28. *John Penn*, Esq; son of the famous master *William Penn*, Lord Proprietor of *Pensylvania*; he bore a very good character.

29. Hon. *Geo. Berkeley*, Esq; member for *Heydon*, master of *St Katherine's* near the *Tower*, and brother to the late E. of *Berkeley*; he marry'd the countess dowager of *Suffolk*, but left no issue.

NOV. 6. Sir *John Locke*, an eminent *Turky* merchant, formerly resident in *Ispahan*, the capital of *Persia*, a director of the *E. India* and *S. Sea* companies, trustee of *Morden college*, and a governor of *St Thomas's* hospital; he

he left one daughter, wife of *Rawlin-
son of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, Esq;*
8. Wife of Mr Day of the India house, a-
ged 29, in childbed of her 11th child.
Rev. Mr Lombe, at Melton, Norfolk, worth
above 100,000*l.*
17. Rev. Mr Hughes, rector of St Paul's
Covent Garden.
19. Lady Ranelagh, relict of Arthur Cole,
Baron of Ranelagh in Ireland, aged 79.
James Cooke, Esq; Turkey merchant.
John Ruggles of Bocking, Essex, Esq;
Benj. Collyer, Esq; India merchant, and
member for Great Grimsby, in 1722.
25. *Geo. Richards, Esq; member for Bridport.*
26. Dr Henry Plumtre, many years presi-
dent of the college of physicians, of an ulcer in
the bladder.
27. Capt. Hulse, 2d son of Sir Edw. his ill-
ness was occasion'd by a wound received in
Flanders.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Kensington, **T**HIS day the Rt Hon. Wm
Oft. 29. E. of Harrington, having ref.
the seals into his majesty's hands, his majesty
was pleased to appoint the Rt Hon. Philip E.
of Chesterfield, to be one of his majesty's prin-
cipal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. The king has been
pleased to grant unto Wm Gooch, Esq; and the
heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and
in default of such issue, to his brother the Rt
Rev. father in God, Tho. Ld Bp of Norwich,
and the heirs male of his body lawfully begot-
ten, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom
of Great Britain.

— To constitute the Rt Hon. Geo. Ld
Rosse, Rich. Somers, Colin Campbell, and
Mansfeldt Cardonnel, Esq; together with Alex.
Legrand, Esqrs in room of Alex. Arbutnot,
Esq; to be commissioners for the receipt and
management of his majesty's customs, salt,
and other duties, in that part of Great Britain,
call'd Scotland.

Whitehall, Nov. 18. The king has been
pleased to appoint the Rt Hon. John Earl of
Sandwich, to be his majesty's minister plenipo-
tentiary to their high mightinesses the States
general of the United Provinces.

Whitehall, Nov. 22. The king has been
pleased to constitute the Rt Hon. Wm E. of
Harrington, his majesty's Lieut. Gen. and
Gov. Gen. of his majesty's kingdom of Ire-
land, in room of Rt Hon. the E. of Chesterfield.

— To appoint Rob. Trevor, Esq; to be
one of the commissioners of the revenue in the
kingdom of Ireland, in room of Ld Visc. Dupplin.

— To appoint Ld Visc. Dupplin, and Fra.
Fane, Esq; in room of Edw. Apshe, Esq; who
has ref. and James Brudenell, Esq; dec. to be
commissioners for trade and plantations.

From other Papers.

HOn. John West, eldest son of Ld. Dela-
war, appointed ensign in the 3d Regi-
ment of foot-guards.

Edw. Weston, Esq; secretary to the E. of
Harrington, Ld Lieut. of Ireland, — a privy
counsellor of that kingdom.

Capt. Hudson of the first regiment of foot-
guards, — aid de camp to the D. of Cumber-
land, in room of

Ld Visc. Bury, — aid de camp to his majesty.

John Potter, Esq; — under secretary to the
E. of Chesterfield.

Mr John Allen, factor at Queenhithe, elec-
ted warden of Dulwich college.

Dr Bedford, — physician of Christ's hospi-
tal, in room of Dr Banks, dec.

Mr John Pyle chosen surgeon, and Mr
Rob. Heathfield, assistant surgeon to the infir-
mary in Jaues-street, Westminster.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

REV. Mr Cassel, master of Bennet college,
Cambridge, elected vice chancellor of that
university, in room of Dr Rooke.

Robert Butts, younger son to the Bp of Ely,
presented by his father to the rectories of Glems-
ford and Feltwell.

Mr Adamson, fellow of Caius college, Camb.
— rector of Rockswold cum Milton, Norfolk.

Wm Morgan, fellow of Trinity college, Camb.
— vicar of Trompington, near Cambridge.

Dr Dryden, — to the living of Easthamp-
stead in Windsor forest.

Rev. Dr Ballard of Old Windsor, made a
prebendary of Hereford.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
Cambridge,	Ld Visc. Dupplin,	a place, rechose.
Petersfield,	Frances Fane,	a place, rechose.
Banbury,	John Willes,	Wm More, dec.
Rockester,	Sir Cha. Ogle,	Nic. Haddock, d.
Downton,	Hen. Procter,	J. Windham Apshe, d.

In the London Gazette.

Tho. Price, of St Paul Covent-garden, Woollen-dra-
per.
Wm Lowth, of Fore-street, Lond. Linen-dra-
per.
And. Johannot, of Eynsford, Kent, paper-maker.
Edw. Becher, of Wandsworth, Surrey, Dyer.
John Aberdein, of Gracechurch-st. Lond. Mercer.
Dryden Leach, of St Paul Covent-garden, Printer.
Tho. Bingham the younger, of Gloucester, Malster.
Tho. Rowlatt, of Elton, Huntingdon-sh. Tallow-chandler.
Tho. Patfull, of St Giles Cripplegate, Lond. Baker.
Geo. Lloyd, of Glastonbury, Somerset-sh. Chapman.
Rich. Gudgin, of Weeston Beck, Northampton-sh. Shoem.
John Griffith, of St Martins in the fields, Mid. Wine-mt.
John Settle, of Shelf, Halifax, York-sh. Cordwainer.
Geo. Carew, of Little Wallington, Suffolk, Clothier.
Arthur Towill, of Taunton, Somerset-sh. Jeweller.
Tho. Higgins, of Cirencester, Wooltapler.
Hamphry Holden, of Sedgley, Stafford sh. Scyth-smith.
Wm Smith, of Bath, Distiller.
Wm Baddiley, of Woodtreet, Lond. Haberdasher.
Wm Smith, of Preston, Lancash. Stationer.
Peter Ansaldo, of Lond. merchant.
Tho. Wilcocks, of Gloucester, Upholder.
James Gough, and Oliver Noyes, of Hull, merchants and
partners.
Joseph Fisher, of Scarborough, Yorksh. mariner.
Daniel Blaney of London, warehousman.
Rob. Pope of Warwick-lane, London, grocer.
Ja. Hawkins of St Mary Whitechapel, Midd. victualler.
Henry Rogers of St Clement Dane, Midd. chapman.
Joseph Sanders of Clapham, Surrey, brewer.

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Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Oct. 28 to Nov. 25

Christned	{ Males 590 } 1159	{ Femal. 569 }
Buried	{ Males 1024 } 2195	{ Femal. 1171 }
Died under 2 Years old---	655	
Between 2 and 5 ----	189	
Between 5 and 10 ----	77	
Between 10 and 20 ----	70	
Between 20 and 30 ----	200	
Between 30 and 40 ----	248	
Between 40 and 50 ----	266	
Between 50 and 60 ----	181	
Between 60 and 70 ----	127	
Between 70 and 80 ----	121	
Between 80 and 90 ----	54	
Between 90 and 100 ----	7	
Between 100 and 101 ----	0	

(Hay 36s. Load.)

2195

Buried	{ Within the walls 200
	{ Without the walls 566
	{ In Mid. and Surry 988
	{ City & Sub. West. 444
	2199
Weekly Nov. 4	512
11	555
18	555
25	570
	2199
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.	
Wheat 27 to 30s. per Quarter	
Rye 14s to 16 s. 6 d.	
Barley 12s to 14s.	
Oats 10s to 14s.	
Pease 15s to 17s.	
P. Malt 17s to 19s.	
B. Malt 16s to 18s.	
H. Beans 16s to 19s.	
Coals, Pool 30s	
Hops 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	

EXECUTED at YORK.

Executions at York. Nov. 1.

Wm Crosby and Wm Barclay two of the rebels under sentence of death having been reprieved, the remaining 11 were carry'd from the castle in three sledges, Geo. Hamilton, Edw. *Clawering, Dan. Frazier, and *Cha. Gordon in the first, Ben. Mason, Jam. Mayne, Wm *Conolly, and *Wm Dempsey in the 2d; Angus M'Donald, Jam. Sparks, and John Jam. Jellens in the last; but as they were going down castle gate, a reprieve came for Jellens, who was immediately carried to the castle; the rest proceeded guarded by a party of the D. of Montague's horse to the place of execution, and then walk'd up to the scaffold without the least concern, where they prayed very devoutly. Capt. Hamilton mounted the ladder first, Frazier next, and the rest in order. When they had been sometime upon the scaffold, several papers were dispersed by Clawering, Mayne, and Mason, which were gathered up, and given to the under sheriff, who call'd them over man by man, and told them, *He hoped they were sensible of the crime they suffered for; to which Mayne and Mason replied, They were content to die for the cause they had engaged in, and died in charity with all men; and one of them said, He died because his King was not upon the Throne.* Capt. Hamilton said nothing at the gallows, but behaved with great decency. After about half an hour spent in prayer on the scaffold with the Rev. Mr Etty ordinary of the castle, they were all tied up; and the boards which they stood upon were drawn away, and after they had hung ten minutes the executioner cut them down, and did his office as p. 383. Two hear-fes were ready to receive the bodies of Capt. Hamilton, Clawering, and Gordon, and coffins for the rest. The heads of Conolly and Mayne were set up at Micklegate-bar; Hamilton's

was put into a box, in order to be sent to Carlisle; the rest were put into coffins with their bodies; and buried behind the castle.

At YORK. Nov. 8.

Were executed at the gallows near York, Dav. Row, taken in the skirmish at Clifton (he was a volunteer in the pretender's army and entered immediately after the battle at Preston Pans; and had been an officer in the customs:); *Wm Hunter of Newcastle upon Tyne, of Col. Townley's regiment: *Jn Endersworth of Knottesford, Cheshire, of Col. Grant's regiment: John M'Clean, a Highlander, and John M'Gregor, of Perthshire; both of the Duke of Perth's regiment: Simon M'Kenzie of Inverness; and Alex. Parker of the shire of Murray, of Col. Stuart's regiment: Thos. M'Gennis of the shire of Banff; and Archb. Kennedy, of the shire of Air, both of Glenbucket's regiment; the latter servant to Coll. Grant: James Thompson, of La Ogilvie's regiment; and *Michael Brady, an Irishman, of Glengary's regiment. They all behaved with great decency.

Those mark'd thus * were Roman Catholics.

Nov. 15. James Read another of the rebels was executed. He behaved very decently: Dan. Duff, Dav. Ogilvie; and Dav. Wilkie, who were to have suffer'd are reprieved.

The letters, on the small animal; concerning madam de Tencin; and on the monkish monument, will be in our next.

The queries concerning the honesty and capacity of a body of men, who have publicly confessed that a deliberate resolution taken by them, reflecting on a great character (which resolution we first gave the world) was unjust, unwarrantable and without ANY foundation, are come to hand; but the proposer should consider, that humanum est errare.

RUSSIA.

THE empress has given repeated assurances to baron *Breitlach*, the minister of *Vienna*, and my Ld *Hindford*, that she will cause her forces, by sea and land, to act against every power who shall attack the possessions of the house of *Austria* [in *Germany*] or declare themselves against it; and that a body of her troops is ready to march whenever the courts of *Vienna* and *London* shall require it. Nay, 'tis affirmed that her majesty has actually demanded a passage for 60,000 troops thro' *Poland*, where, however, *French* money prevails, and they rejoice greatly at the marriage (newly concluded) between their prince and the dauphin.

GERMANY.

The *French* influence in the diet of the empire seems to decline, notwithstanding the arts of their many agents to support it, and several members refuse to receive M. *de la Noue* as a *French* minister, because his master will not acknowledge the head of the empire.—The empress, on taking account of all the *Hungarians* capable of bearing arms, that may be spared from tillage, trade and manufactures, has found 180,000 under 40, and above 200,000 under 50.

ITALY.

An intended expedition against *Naples* is suspended, and the whole forces of the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* is to be employ'd in attempting an irruption into *France*, to be favoured by an *English* squadron, which is to attend them along the coast with supplies of provision, as the country has been much wasted by the enemy in their retreat.—On the 7th Inst. the *French*, after a grand council of war, abandon'd the banks of the *Var*, having razed their redoubts and retrenchments, and retreated to *Grasse* in *Provence*. The *Spanish* troops, who are reduced to 2000 men, were gone to *Savoy*. The *Neapolitans* had been suffered to embark, and return home unmolested.—The *Austrians* began to pass the *Var* on the 9th, and went on without opposition; so that the *French* seem in pain for *Toulon* and *Marseilles*, and are fortifying them with all haste, as well as *Antibes*, which is most in danger; and the nobility of *Provence*, after the example of those of *Britany*, are mounting and arming themselves for their defence.

SPAIN.

Whatever indignation his catholic majesty, and the queen dowager (who continues in honour) may have concei-

ved at the *French* court's not accepting the accomplish'd princess *Maria Antoinetta*, for the Dauphin, they seem to stifle their resentment, and all methods are taken for reinforcing the troops designed to act against *Italy* in favour of don *Philip*. The *French* ambassador, the bishop of *Rennes*, labours hard at bringing a new treaty of defence between *France* and *Spain* to a conclusion, but finds it more difficult than he expected, which is ascribed to the *Spanish* ministry's lending an ear to some proposals on the part of *Great Britain*, and some other powers, for a separate peace. A step towards it seems to be a convention concluded between the chamber of the company of commerce of *Cadiz*, and the *English* *Sea* company for supplying the *Spaniards* with negroes.

FRANCE.

In a grand chuncil at *Fontainebleau*, it has been proposed to raise the 5th, instead of the 10th, penny, all over the kingdom. The *French* ministers, however, talk in a haughty strain, particularly M. *Puisieux* at *Breda*, who, in his reply to the E. of *Sandwich*, at a private conference about admitting count *Harrach*, the Imperial minister, to the conferences, tells him, that the title of Imperial majesty greatly offended his most christian majesty, as he was firmly resolved never to acknowledge the new titles of the court of *Vienna*, unless he should be indemnify'd of the extraordinary expences from the continuation of the war, which the obstinacy, says he, of the Q. of *Hungary* had been the occasion of, and unless that princess should give satisfaction to his allies, in regard to their several pretensions; for tho' his majesty's enemies were forming new projects for carrying fire and sword into his dominions, they should soon feel, and particularly *England*, the superiority of his arms. (See p. 570.)

HOLLAND and the LOW COUNTRIES.

As no success is expected from the conferences at *Breda*, the *French* obstinately refusing to treat with the count of *Harrach* in quality of imperial minister, which would be acknowledging the emperor, the Duke of *Cumberland* is soon expected at the *Hague*, to concert with count *Batbani* the operations of another campaign, when the allied army in these parts, it is said, will consist of 50,000 *Austrians*, 40,000 *Dutch*, 18,000 *Hanoverians*, 6000 *Hessians*, 4000 *Bavarians*, and 12,000 *English*, making together 130,000 men, to be commanded by his royal highness.

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Speech of lord <i>M. Leod</i> (son of the earl of <i>Cromarty</i>) on his pleading guilty	625
Art of acting, by <i>A. Hill</i> , Esq;	<i>ib.</i>
Letter of <i>M. le abbe de Blanc</i> on the method used by <i>English</i> women to get husbands	626
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The principal articles of the treaty between the two empresses	<i>ib.</i>
Remark on custom, from the <i>Craftsman</i>	630
—On the recantation of a court martial, from the <i>Westminster Journal</i>	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Mr Centoculi's</i> new scheme built on an ancient community of <i>Britons</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Characters of <i>Bronse</i> and <i>Bronso</i>	631
Of reducing wages, particularly of the king's servants	633
Satire on the <i>Scots</i> nation, with a note on an eminent pleader	<i>ib.</i>
Account of <i>Mr Wilson's</i> treatise on electricity	<i>ib.</i>
Properties of <i>Sir I. Newton's</i> æther	634
<i>Mr Trevor's</i> memorial on his taking leave of the States General	635
Conclusion of <i>M. Van Haaren's</i> speech in an assembly of the States	636
Opinion of lord <i>Stair</i> on the power of <i>France</i> verified; the <i>Dutch</i> urged to vigorous measures	<i>ib.</i>
Answer to the remarks from <i>Manchester</i>	637
Farther account of the young pretender's escape, by taking a woman's habit	638
Explanation of the figures in plate VIII.	
A machine for cutting away mole-hills.—Leadens bullets found near <i>Edge-hill</i> .—Section of a machine for clearing, setting and winnowing corn.	
Part of an hourglass found in a coffin.	
A candlestick to encrease the light and save the eyes.— <i>Ld Lovat's</i> head	639-40
New act of his <i>Britannic</i> majesty's guaranty of <i>Silesia</i> and <i>Glatz</i>	641
—King of <i>Prussia</i> accepted of it	642
The generation of fleas	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Highlanders</i> , exercise of soldiers	<i>ib.</i>
Some criticisms on <i>Horace</i>	644
Passage in the character of lord <i>Balmorino</i> , as alter'd in the <i>Old England Journal</i>	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Bonshave</i> , explanation of	<i>ib.</i>
—Charm to cure it	645

An association against smugglers	645
Remarks on an old inscription	646
Exhortation to continue the war	<i>ib.</i>
On a clergyman's <i>testimonium</i>	648
Methods for treating the distemper in cows, by <i>Dr Mortimer</i> , &c.	630, 649-50-1-2
Anecdote concerning mad. de <i>Tencin</i>	652
—Of cardinal <i>Tencin</i>	653
Cure for the rheumatism	653
—For a green wound	<i>ib.</i>
Observations on the plan for a national militia	<i>ib.</i>
Tar-water, list of distempers cured by it	654
—Remarkable cure of the venereal disease	<i>ib.</i>
Rebel prisoners complaint of ill-usage groundless.—Equivocal healths	655
A short abridgment of the 21 public acts passed in <i>Ireland</i> in 19 <i>Geo. II.</i>	<i>ib.</i>
—Relating to treason, customs and excise	655
—To hawkers and pedlers; linen manufactures	655-6-7-8
Marriage between cousins lawful.—Unlawful with a brother's widow; address to young ladies on this subject	658-9-60
The small animal (<i>p. 534.</i>) discovered	660
Receipts for an ulcer in the lungs, and the gravel	<i>ib.</i>

P O E T R Y.

Two <i>Latin</i> translations of the beginning of <i>Milton's Paradise lost</i>	661
On a lady's desiring the author to return a snuff-box.—Ode on <i>Fidelia's</i> birth-day.—The moth, a sonnet	662
Verses sent to a lady with <i>Pope's</i> Epistles.—To miss <i>T—burghs</i> on <i>Mr Hudson's</i> drawing her picture.	
—A riddle.—An epitaph on lord <i>B.</i> by his dowager	663
Stanzas occasioned by the verses on two agreeable sisters.—The happy virgin, a song.—Translations of <i>Latin</i> epigrams	664
Taste of <i>Mr Hill's</i> poem on the art of acting	625
A new opera epilogue	641
Praise of peace, by <i>Van Haaren</i>	637
Father <i>Francis's</i> prayer.—The thief.	
Epigram on <i>English Phil.</i> —On a clock.—The old man's wish	665
Immense diamond trac'd on paper	<i>ib.</i>
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE	
Behaviour of <i>Mr Ratcliff</i> beheaded	666
Money, ways and means for 1747	667
List of Births, deaths, promotions	668
Foreign history. Progress of the <i>Austrians</i> in <i>Provence</i> , <i>Genoa</i> revolts	669
Rebels try'd in <i>Southwark</i>	671
Register of books published	672



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1746.

Note, *The SUPPLEMENT to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for this Year, will be published about the middle of next month, containing some historical articles omitted, general title, preface, key and compleat indexes.*

DEBATE in the senate of Lilliput, (See p. 447.) about engaging in the war on the continent, continued from p. 518.

The next speaker was the hon. Urg; Yeorek, who (like the celebrated Addison) deliver'd his sentiments with modesty and diffidence, to the following effect:

S I R,



T is not without a very great degree of confusion, that I rise up in the presence of so numerous and illustrious an assembly, to deliver my sentiments upon a question of so great importance. But the importance of the question determines me to struggle with my own diffidence, and to deliver my opinion, however obscured by the perturbation of my thoughts, or the inaccuracy of my expressions; since, if I should on this occasion indulge my own inclination to silence, I should suffer in my own mind the remorse of having deserted the cause of the publick to gratify myself.

The proposition, now before us, has been accurately stated on one side, and diligently examined on the other.

The hon. gentleman who spoke last has omitted few of the considerations which might induce us to reject the measures that have been proposed; but notwithstanding all his eloquence, and all his arguments, I cannot but conclude that his determination is contrary to the interest of the publick, and that the measures which have been recommended to us, are the best which our present condition allows us to make.

The great objection which has been made by him owes its force only to our own delays. The opposition which we are now contriving to form against *Blesfescu* ought long since to have been made. We had not then heard of the rapidity of her conquests, nor been terrified with the multitude of towns taken, nor the extent of provinces over-run by her; but the longer we have delayed our duty, with the more haste ought we now to practise it; we ought no longer to waste time in useless and unavailing controversies, while the common enemy is adding city to city, and every day contriving new schemes of acquisition; it is now time to awake from our negligence, and to oppose that rage of dominion, which burns only for the ruin of all the neighbouring nations.

That this ought to be our resolution,

on, and this our conduct, appears to me from the letter which has been, with so much pomp, produced in defence of the contrary opinion. I am affected by all the arguments which it contains, in a manner very different from the hon. gentleman, and conclude from them that we ought now to be vigorous and daring, not timorous and supine; that we ought at length to rouse our force, and show the disturbers of *Degulia* that their power is not yet irresistible, and that we are yet able to drive them back from their conquests, which they have made only because we did not exert our utmost force to oppose them.

The conduct of the *Belgians* has been likewise mentioned as sufficient to deter us from engaging in the war, and a very aggravated representation has been made of their actions and designs. What may be their real and secret purpose it is not indeed possible to determine; but there is reason to hope that the descendants of those who struggled so vigorously, and with such success, for liberty, will not tamely consent to declare themselves slaves; it may yet be hoped that the ancient ardour of the republick will revive, and that they will remember the expence at which they established themselves in independency; that they will recollect that spirit which has been broken, and review those blessings which seem to have been forgotten; that they will unite with us in the common cause, and once more endeavour the preservation of the rights of mankind.

Nor can I, Sir, yet discover in their conduct, however cowardly or treacherous it has been represented, any such shameful desertion either of us or of themselves, as should extinguish the hopes which I have hitherto indulged. It has been justly observed, that they are immediately exposed to ravages and incursions, that the armies of *Blefuscu* impend over their towns, and that war now lingers upon the verge of their dominions. And can

it be then imagined that they would hazard their own destruction, by declaring war against an enemy, at a time when they are unable to resist him? Can they be blamed for endeavouring to amuse with treaties the power against which they are not able to form any opposition, that would not precipitate their destruction? Are they at least not equally justifiable with other powers, who make use in the same state of the same arts?

Had they acted with the impetuosity, which some among us appear to expect; had they, by a wild and fanatic bravery, declared themselves resolved to repress the ambition of *Blefuscu*, to defend or to recover the *Low Countries*, and to assert their own rights, and those of their allies, they might indeed have dazzled the imagination with their fortitude, and inflamed the passions by their zeal; but they would not have gained the calmer, and perhaps more valuable, applause of reason and of policy; for perhaps they would have been compelled to supplicate for peace, or to yield to conquest, before their allies would have been ready to assist them; and their heat would have ruined themselves, without imparting any warmth or vigour to others.

I hope their conduct has been more prudent, and not less virtuous; I hope they only wait the determination of a *Lilliputian* senate, to show that they still retain a sense of the value of their liberty and independency.

The *Belgians* have therefore, in my opinion, done nothing that can certainly prove a resolution to abandon the cause of *Degulia*, nor acted otherwise than their present circumstances require; for their irresolution is only the effect of our delays, and while we are blaming their dilatory and timorous conduct, they may, perhaps, retort the charge with more justice, and enquire why we would precipitate their destruction, by advising them to provoke those arms which without our assistance they cannot repel, when we have

have yet given them no assurances that we will assist them, or none that we will assist them proportionately to their danger or their need.

The conduct of the States is therefore so far from affording any reason for negligence or delay, that it ought to be considered as a motive to vigour and expedition. They who charge them, with so much vehemence, on a suspicion that they intend to accept a neutrality, cannot but know how easily they may obtain it, and how gladly the disturbers of the world would secure themselves from the danger of another grand confederacy. This neutrality, which would be so readily granted, the *Belgians* have hitherto declined, and declined for no other apparent reason, than that they hope for an opportunity to crush those designs, which we may easily believe they are not less desirous of defeating than ourselves, but of which they must view the progress without resistance, till we shall determine to act with our whole strength.

Let us therefore no longer amuse ourselves with unreasonable expectations, or flatter ourselves with false security; let us at once exert our whole power, and collect all the forces which can be supplied, either by our own country, or by the dominions of our allies, to act against an enemy by whom both our liberty and theirs are immediately threatened; for it is undoubted that these are the designs formed against all, and that universal destruction is included in the scheme of universal dominion.

It is indeed alleged that we are at a distance from danger, that we may sit secure within our own coasts, that we have nothing to fear from the revolutions of the continent, and that whatever evil the ambition of *Blefuscu* may bring upon our neighbours, we may always repel it from ourselves; and in consequence of this proposition the measures now recommended have been censured as unnecessary demands of expence, and as a sacrifice of the

true interest of our country to that of other powers.

But the weakness of this proposition, and the fallaciousness of the arguments founded upon it, appear to me so evident, that I should not have thought it necessary to confute them, had they not received strength from the reputation of those by whom they have been advanced. Can it be said, that we are engaging in the quarrels of others, when the *Blefuscu* are supporting rebellions in our own country? Can it be alleged that we are out of danger, when we are this instant struggling for our liberties and our constitution? Surely it must now be owned that our danger is immediate, and that all measures ought to be employed, that can repel it.

To effect this great purpose, it is apparent that a numerous army is, with the utmost expedition, to be assembled; and that therefore it is necessary, not only to make levies in our own country, but to take into pay the troops of other nations, by which we can hope to be effectually served. Nor am I afraid, Sir, to congratulate this assembly on the advantages of the contract which is now made, or to name the troops of the electorate of *Hanover*, who are now to serve in the pay of *Lilliput*; for whatever prejudices may have been propagated against them, I cannot but believe that there is more fidelity to be expected from them, than could be, with reason, hoped for from any other, as they are the subjects of our own monarch, and cannot forsake us without an equal desertion of themselves. Other troops may, by divers motives, be induced to neglect or betray the service in which they engaged; but these fight, at the same time, our cause and their own, and we have nothing to fear from the common dangers of alliance.

Such, Sir, is our state, and such are our prospects; all that we possess, and all that we hope, is now in danger. But though our condition is dangerous,

ous, it is not yet hopeless; we may yet hope that vigour and resolution may extricate us from our difficulties; let us therefore resolve not to weary ourselves with unnecessary altercations, nor to lose in domestic disputes that vehemence which at this time ought only to be exerted against the common enemy.

For my part, I heartily give my vote for the proposition.

[*This Debate to be continued.*]

*The speech of major S—lw—n, the first B day of the session, * being Nov. 18, 1746.*

Which is published for the reason assigned by the Rt hon. the e—l of B—h; that the people may know they have still unbiassed orators, to stand up in the behalf of the antient purity of the constitution, however disregarded and despised.

Mr S—r,

I Have given all the attention I am master of, to what hath been offered in support of the motion now before you, Sir, for this address; and I could wish I had heard any thing yet to convince me that we are ripe for a motion of this sort, notwithstanding the weight of modern complaisance to reconcile it; because when I reflect upon the length of the last session, I cannot help thinking we might have done something for the better preservation of a constitution, not only sick, but almost rotten at heart, as ours is, that wants all the help and restoratives that can be thought of for its relief.

Sir, nothing is or ought to be permanent that is not perfect; but those who under a false notion of innovations will admit of no change in your constitution, must render errors perpetual, and deprive mankind of the benefits and true use of their reason. For are we not but just recover'd out of such a situation, as proves that the reason of man is not always sufficient for the government of man? She of-

* N. B. On the motion for an address in answer to the king's speech. (See p. 604.)

ten gives up her empire to the passions, and renders it difficult to foresee the effects that may proceed from an infinite variety of accidents, which, according to emergencies, necessarily require alterations, at least sufficient to prevent or cure future mischiefs, or to advance a good that perhaps at first was not thought of. Doubtless, Sir, there is no state upon earth so complete in all its parts, in every system of government, but in process of time must need some sort of reformation; and, unhappily for us, ours is defective in many branches of it, but more especially with respect to its political oeconomy, as well as its natural defence, &c. But that state hath the least to fear from the insults of an invader, whose people fight merely for the sake of their religion and liberties; as those who have a disciplin'd militia always did, so much beyond every other state whose safety depends merely upon mercenaries; mercenaries! to whom the principles of popularity and public spirit were ever odious.

The laws and liberties we now enjoy, were procured for us by such of our ancestors as were utter strangers to every system but what conduced to honour and virtue; a government supported upon any other basis ought not to subsist a moment longer, nor is such a one worth contending for; no, not even by those whose depraved minds are not to be gratified by the corruptest government; because those who fight or act for hire only, are always looking out for the best market. So that I hope we shall not let this session pass without a good militia bill; for a standing army, even in time of war, was never yet an object that suited the genius of this nation, supposing it kept up with the strictest oeconomy, because it is not our natural defence; and I can aver, there hath nothing happen'd within these twelve months and upwards to render it more acceptable: for be it ever so formidable, it cannot be every where, much less can it prevent invasions or insur-

insurrections, when, to our late memorable shame, we were twice baffled by a banditti rabble: and in all probability we had been serv'd so a third time, but for the presence of his royal highness the Duke: whereas a well-arm'd and well-disciplin'd militia *dispers'd over the face of this kingdom, must suppress all risings in the first instance; besides the great benefit we should have of 'em in every maritime county, to put a stop to that abominable trade of smuggling, without having recourse to a much more abominable practice of putting your laws in execution by a military force; a precedent, give me leave to tell you, Sir, that must be fatal to the liberties of this kingdom, if not timely prevented.

Sir, the conduct of our late and present patriots, as they presume to call themselves, proves the necessity there is for some alterations in your constitution; because, how inhumane is it for that eloquence, which was given by nature for its defence and preservation, to be employed in its ruin and destruction! punishments there are for the thief, the murderer, and the bare-faced traitor; but alas! to the grief of all well-dispos'd minds, there is none for *the sordid orator*; I say, Sir, there is none for *the sordid orator*,† who shall one day display his eloquence in the cause of his country, to shew his parts and gain attention; and the next shall convince his injured countrymen that he is a prostitute to venality, and the purchas'd slave of a corrupt ministry. What pity is it that such wretches cannot be brought to some condign punishment, without doing violence to the laws of the land! who one day fling out sarcasms against the measures of an administration as ruinous and destructive, for no other cause but to be admitted principals in it; and the next day pursue the very same measures which they had so emphatically exploded, without the least jot or tittle of alteration in the whole

ministerial system. Surely, Sir, if there is one of that abject tile yet in being, how can he stand clear of that *occultum quatiante animo tortore flagellum*? or why should he not expect every moment to be hurl'd down into that execrable, that most detestable pit, where the worm never dies and the fire is not quenched?

Sir, I should have no objection to the motion upon your table, could I perceive the least tendency to restore the constitution to its antient purity. The royal family upon the throne, under whom we enjoy so many blessings, found us in possession of the triennial act; and altho' it might be proper to repeal it upon an extraordinary occasion, yet to continue parliaments to their present length, hath, I fear, been productive of many political misfortunes subsequent to that alteration. Yet if ever the good people of *South Britain* deserv'd a triennial holy-day, it is for that steady loyalty they have so lately shewn in opposition to those of the northern parts of this kingdom, who have also distinguish'd themselves but not at all to their honour or credit. The repealing of the septennial act would bring us a little nearer to that happy situation of independency, which annual parliaments would undoubtedly compleat.

Thus, Sir, such as now think it ill policy to be unattach'd, or unfashionable to be disengaged, may come to have nobler views than to prostitute their legislative trust conferr'd upon 'em by their constituents, who in all probability could be no otherwise influenced in their choice (for so short a period) but merely from a personal regard. As I am one of those that shall be ever proud of being so unfashionably *de-gagé*, as to detest nothing so much as an attachment to any side or set of men whatsoever; so according to that laudable practice of our ancestors, I shall wait to see some of the many grievances we labour under first redress'd, before I can give my assent to the proposition moved and seconded.

* See p. 653 F. † 631, 632.

Speech of major S——n, upon the pension bill, 1743.

Mr Chairman!

I am one of those that was always a well-wisher to this bill, and I am still of the same opinion, Sir, that no one ought to sit here with a place in trust, or a pension in any shape.—Liberty in the first state was ever deem'd precarious, unless supported by the strictest ties of honour and virtue. The Romans were once so thoroughly convinced of it, that they hazarded their all to expel such in authority, whose conduct in life bore no proportion to the trust reposed in 'em; nor is it long since a house of commons made proper examples of such as had shamefully prostituted their public trust, which the house so justly resented, as with great unanimity to expel 'em hence; nor shall I readily forget with what applause the other house return'd the echo. This bill I remember in its infancy, and when first introduced here, I was one of those that bid it welcome: A bill, Sir, thus calculated for the preservation of freedom and independency, calculated to restore the constitution to its antient purity, is the strongest test for the purpose that can be given by the representatives of a free people. It does indeed carry with it a melancholy implication of what may have been formerly practised; but, God be thank'd, Sir, the scene is now changed, and those times are over; for who can view this house in its right light, and not see us fond of our freedom, cautious of wantoning with power, or aspiring at any other glory than what is consistent with the principles of public spirit? However, Sir, it's good to guard against every appearance of evil, and even the very suspicion of it, if possible; for so long as pride, vice and luxury hold up their shameful heads, your liberty will always require a watchful eye. Sir, I flatter myself that the other house will agree with us in this bill; especially since I

observe with pleasure the first promoter of it now at the head of the new administration; and, although I never was a thorough admirer of administrations in general, yet I have a regard for this merely upon his account, whose morals and measures, I hope, are not yet changed, nor ever will, but that his brethren will always look upon him as their trusty pilot, and that they will all concur in heartily recommending this bill to their lordships, as the first sample of new measures, whereby we may one day hope to see parliaments what they formerly were, *viz.* the glory of this nation. For although we have lately had several instances of quiet re-elections, yet, believe me, Sir, distinction embarrasses not the minds of an outrageous populace, the unhappy source of every mistaken choice: but these mistakes, Sir, this bill will in its consequences greatly rectify, and correct such minds as may be otherwise seduced to impose upon the world by concealing their corruption.

Sir, should the next unhappy choice fall upon an impostor of that sort, or if ever it did, why should he not be deemed one of the worst of all prostitutes, not to be paralleled, no, nor yet to be found out in the meanders or dark recesses of the most abandoned in iniquity? Nay, I had like to have said, not even in the hundreds of Drury. Sir, it is to prevent the nation's being represented by impostors, that I am heartily for this bill.

FORM OF IMPEACHMENT of *Ld Lovat*, deliver'd to the House of Lords by Sir Wm Yonge. (See p. 667)

My Lords,

The commons of Great Britain assembled, having received informations of divers treasons committed by a peer of this realm, *Simon Lord Lovat*, have commanded me to impeach the said *Simon Lord Lovat* of high treason; and I do here in their names, and in the names of all the commons of Great Britain, impeach the said *Simon Lord Lovat* of high treason. And I am further commanded by the house of commons to acquaint your lordships, that they will, with all convenient speed, exhibit articles to make good the charge against him,

Speech of lord M'Leod.

My Lords, (See Hist. Chron. 20.)

I Stand indicted for one of the most heinous of all crimes, that of rebellion and treason against the best of kings, and my only rightful lord and sovereign. Would to God, my lords, I could plead not guilty to the charge; but as I cannot, I beg leave to assure your lordships, my heart never was consenting to the unnatural and wicked part I then acted. Remember, my lords, my youth, and that I am in that state of life, when even an unhappy father's example is almost a law, but my heart is full from the deep sense I have of his miseries and my own; and I shall only add, that as I must and do plead guilty to the charge, if on your lordships kind representation of my case, his majesty shall think fit, in his great goodness, to extend his compassion to me, what of future life or fortune I may ever have, shall be entirely devoted to his majesty's service, on whose mercy I now absolutely throw myself.

Of the ART of ACTING, Part I.

By Aaron Hill, Esq;

THIS Poetical essay contains only the outlines or sketch of a new system which the author is preparing in prose, and treats of the passions represented in tragedy; those represented in comedy being reserv'd for part II.

The author gives a concise plan of his scheme in his *dedication* to the earl of Chesterfield. The FACE, (*says he*) forms the PASSIONS [*that is the representation of them as exhibited by an actor*]; without previously assuming the peculiar LOOK adapted to each passion, it is impossible to give the VOICE its proper modulation, or the right expressive GESTURE to the body; for when the imagination has conceived a clear *idea*, or form'd a perfect *image* of the strong emotion it would paint, the FACE of necessity receives the first transmission of this *imag*, and from the face the *voice* also is COMPELLED to take a *tone* exactly correspondent, and the *mien* MUST adapt itself to an expression of the same *necessitated* tendency.

The cause of which he endeavours mechanically to account for thus:

1st, The soul acting immediately behind the optic nerves, stamps instantaneously on the eye and eyebrow, an *image* of the conceived idea, as every man must experience in his act and attitude of *thinking*; if the subject of his meditation is a *pleasing* one, the brow *dilates*; if *painful*, it *contracts*, &c.

2^{dly}, From the optic nerves, by a direct and necessary *continuity*, the muscles of the *face* and *neck* must take their bias, and extend the dispositions to those of the *breast* and *heart*.

A 3^{dly}, These push it on to every *nerve* and *fibre* of the whole depending system, and compel every joint and ligament to such elastic, or remiss, *co-operation with the LOOK*, as modulates the *VOICE* to different tones, and at the same time correspondently influences the *mien*, *movement* and *gesture*.—The idea prints the look, the look adapts the muscles, and the disposition of the muscles makes the difference of air, mien, &c.

In the *poem*, the author, after stating what the stage should be, describes its present degeneracy (pa. 2.) thus:

THERE (now) sits *Mummary*, thron'd on
Passion's urn! [burn;

C There, noisier fires, than *Wit's* (unbright'ng)
There, *Vice*, with laughter, shares divided rule,
And—only *serious Purpose* marks the *fool*!

Vain the lost prayer, that courts a *Muse's*
By foes untasted, and by friends betray'd: [aid,
Patrons immers'd, 'twixt *Faction's* rapid tides!
Poets, in *Flattery's*!—*Power*, absorb'd in
Pride's!

D Gone is the *learned leisure*, once, rever'd,
And the *still voice* of genius sighs, unheard.

He then in a prophetic style expresses his hope of its future improvement thus,

—The time shall come—(indulge it *soon*, flow,
Fate!) [with *weight*;

E When power shall taste, that wit can think,
The time *shall come*—(nor far the destin'd day!)
When soul touch'd Actors shall do more, than
play:

When passion, flaming, from th' asserted stage,
Shall to taught greatness fire a feeling age:

Tides of strong *sentiment* sublimely roll,

Deep'ning the dry disgraces of the soul:

Pity, *Fear*, *Sorrow*, wash'd from Folly's foam,

F Knock at man's breast, and find his heart at
home. [drawl,

Then, plaintful *Grief* shall drop her whiney
And heart-felt *Anger* nerve th' insensate bawl.

Then, shall the moving art *old powers* possess;
Wake *valour*, call forth *joys*, and stamp *dis-*
treffs. [right,

Then shall the play'r take-pains, in pleasure's
Sweat, for his praise—and *labour*, to delight:

G Then shall he thank the hand (in death long
cold)

That fir'd his languor, and his fame foretold.

He asserts the dignity of the character of a good actor, thus:

Why was the actor stain'd by law's decree?

Lost time's *recow'rer*! truth's *awakener*, he!

H Passion's *refiner*!—Life's *shoal coast* survey'd;
The wise man's *pleaser*, and the good man's
aid.

Precept, and practice, in one teacher join'd,

Bodied resemblance of the copied mind:

K k k k

Ma-

Nature confirms, *Art* dignifies his claim,
And only *Cant's* low crawl defiles his name.

If, *but by comprehension*, we possess,
And every greater circle holds the *less*,
No rank's high claim can make the *player's*
look *small*,

Since *acting each* he comprehends 'em all.

Off, to due distance, *half* ye stalking train!
Blots of a title, your low tastes *profane*!
No dull, cold, *mouther* shares the *actor's* plea,
Rightly to *seem*, is transiently to *be*.

Then lays down the general principles of his system,

See *Art's* short path!—'tis easy to be found,
Winding, delightful, thro' the mazy round!
Tempt the *try'd* skill,—to no sole proof confin'd;

[mind:] Shift the short shadowings o'er your figur'd
Mournful, recall some friend's lamented fate,
Sad, on each feature, hangs the mind's felt weight:

[impart—] See you strong sense of Joy?—Looks first
Then the *new'd* *stricture* bounds it from the heart:

Does *rage* inflame?—No *visage* can conceal,
What the *mark'd* *muscle* bids the spirit feel:
Still, as the *nerves* constrain, the *looks* obey,
And what the look enjoins, the nerves display:
Mutual their aid, reciprocal their strain,
Will but *commanding*—face and nerves *explain*.

For the illustration of these principles, he describes the changes of look, voice, mien and gesture, through all the passions, most of which he also defines. The two following being the first in order, and forming a strong contrast, may serve as a specimen,

Find your *smile's* force before some faithful
Heedful to let no *faint* impression pass: [*glafs,*
There to touch'd gladness, thought-form'd features train,

[*strain:* Till each crisp'd fibre feels th' enrapt'ring
Then (stretch'd) behold your opening forehead rise,

Back'ning, in boastful sense of sparkling eyes.
Broadly majestic your breast expands,
Brac'd your press'd joints—neck, knee, feet, F
Shoulders, hands,—

Treading on air, each step new soul displays,
Your limbs all lighten—and your looks all blaze:

[*own:* Then, *speak*,—joy answers; every sound its
Music and rapture, mix'd—in transport's tone!

Fall, from this height—(ah! 'tis but Fortune's road!)

Down, to deep sense of sorrow's pungent goad; G
Damp your loose features into thought's distress,

Fade *Fancy's* gloss to dim-ey'd wretchedness:
The sad look sick'ning, strait the *spirits* break,
Unbending nerves grief's *law* impression take:
Faint hangs the clouded eye,—short steps drag slow,

And every heedless gesture bends with woe:

Now, to the heart-touch'd sense, the voice complains,

And sighing pityers catch th' infectious pains.

Two LETTERS taken from the TRANSLATION (just publish'd) of those written in French by Monsieur the Abbe le BLANC, on the English and French nations.

A LETTER XXII. To M. de la CHAUSSEE.
S I R, London, &c.

IF you are astonished, that the laws of England authorize dissolute wenches to use all sorts of ways to get husbands; you will not perhaps be less surprized at some customs, which equally tend to favour matrimony, and for compassing it, offer honest means indeed, but quite unknown to us. These are for virtuous girls, who have lain neglected, and horribly fear to die maids; or for prudent widows, who can find no comfort for the loss of a husband, but in the arms of a second. People declare their sentiments more boldly here than elsewhere on all subjects: true modesty is one of the virtues of the sex in England: but it must also be allowed, that they know not what it is to practise the false.

When a woman has a mind to be married to a young man, whom she has it not in her power to come in company with, she will frequently send him a message *†* at once with her proposal: and the confident will not always scruple to tell her name. In the main this custom may not be as much to be *†* condemned as it appears to us: perhaps it is only the effect of the good sense which distinguishes this nation from all others. At least why should it not be allowed to do, for so lawful an end as that of matrimony, what very great ladies among us put in practice with less honest designs.

Again an English woman takes a liking to some person in a place where she cannot reveal her mind to him. If he is a stranger, and she knows not where to find him; she makes him a declaration of her passion in the public papers, describes him from head to foot, that he may not mistake himself; puts him in mind of the time and place where she saw him; and appoints a meeting, if he chooses it. These news-papers are the greatest conveniencies in the world. If a man wants to borrow money, or sell a horse; he advertises the public by this canal. For two shillings you may put in what advertisement you will: and they are of no less service for carrying on a love intrigue, than for recovering a lost snuff box. Here is an advertise-

† We put some words in *Italic*, to point out the beauty of the translation, which is *elevated* beyond our conception; and seems not to be the work of an Englishman.

ment, which I read in one of yesterday's papers.

"If the young gentleman, who pick'd up a lady's handkerchief at St Paul's last Tuesday, and advertised it in Wednesday's paper, is not married; and he has the same sentiments in his heart, which she thought she read in his eyes; let him give an account of his substance, and a description of his person and qualifications, with a direction of the place of his usual residence: and the lady who drop'd the handkerchief, will give him an opportunity to bring it back, and to aspire to greater favours."

You think perhaps, sir, that I joke, and exercise my imagination on a subject that may admit of it: but if you will not take my word, I have the very newspaper before me, and will send it to you. I have likewise kept another published three months ago, which contains a much more singular advertisement. I give it to you word for word.

"This is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that a widow of between thirty and forty years of age, of a good family and considerable fortune, of a strong constitution, tho' fair; and as to her figure passable at least; intends in the course of this month to deliver up her person and fortune to a man, in quality of her true and lawful husband, who has the following qualifications.

"First, it is required, that he be come to the age of maturity, that is, from twenty to five and twenty.

"Secondly, that he be of a good constitution, which has not been hurt by debauchery, nor subject to the spleen, vapours, or any other melancholic disposition.

"Thirdly, he must be brown-haired, and of a middle stature: she has reasons for not liking a man of too large a size, and thinks that the little is not always to be depended on. As to his face, it will be sufficient if he is not quite ugly: but she will absolutely reject an Aæonis, because she would have a husband to herself alone.

"Fourthly, for worldly substance she desires none of him, provided he has all the other qualifications required. She does not so much as insist on his having been in France; if he is otherwise well-bred, good-natured, complaisant, and knows how to behave towards women. However upon an equality of all other circumstances, a person who has spent two years at

Paris, shall have the preference.

"Fifthly, he must make outward profession at least of the established religion; for fear that a non-conformist, under pretence of tying his wife down to the severity of the gospel, should take it into his head to enslave her to his caprices, fix the hour and time to be spent at her toilet, retrench ornaments of dress, regulate her occupations, forbid her public diversions, and deprive her of lawful and fashionable amusements.

"Those who have any pretensions, are desired to send their names, and where they may be enquired after, in a letter sealed and put under cover to Mr. Thompson banker in Fleet-street.

"N.B. Notice is given to all clergymen, tho' ever so young and conceited of their persons, not to give themselves any pains. The gentlemen of the black gown are excluded the lists, on account of the gloominess they generally spread in families. Smokers are likewise excepted against; because those who have contracted this nasty habit, either love not their own home, or bring bad company to it."

Let us not condemn the manners * of our neighbours. If our Police tolerated such public advertisements, how many women would gladly take the advantage of this method! and how many Paris news writers would be found mean enough to become messengers and secretaries of such negotiations!

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most humble, &c.

* The translator might have noted, that his author is mistaken in thinking these advertisements serious, and that virtuous women really take this method to procure husbands; he had not lived long enough in England to discover that these advertisements are only calculated for amusement, a piece of humour (whether he would stile it delicate or gross) unknown, it seems, to the French. If he had been at the trouble and expence of enquiring whether such a banker as Thompson lived in Fleetstreet, he would have been put in a right train:—From his mistake we may gather a hint worth consideration, Whether these advertisements that have led so ingenious and penetrating a foreigner into a disadvantageous opinion of our manners, were not better omitted.

LETTER LXXXIX. To M. H***.

SIR,

Northampton, &c.

A Word is sufficient to make a wise man understand, and equally sufficient

ficient to betray him that is otherwise. This moral reflexion seems like the beginning of an *apologue*, and perhaps you expect *I am going to* send you one, in order that you should put it in verse, and embellish it with all the graces of your imagination. But it is not a fable that *I am going to* tell you; it is a true fact, which proves, that most of those men, who appear to us so great by help of the artifice they employ to impose on us, become very little, when they suffer us to look upon them in their natural simplicity. Then it is, that in the patriot, zealous for the public good, we find only an ambitious or turbulent spirit; and that he, who was looked upon as the friend of his country, appears to be nothing but an enemy to the minister. ||

I supped last night with a member of the upper house, extremely famous for his love of liberty, or at least, for his opposition to the court: for much care must be taken not to be deceived, *one of those* being often mistaken for the other. This peer has the reputation of a man of great wit, and *is one of those* who *is* in the highest credit. He is a friend of lord B***. Mr Pope has praised him in his works; and, in short, he wants nothing to fix the attention of the public upon him, or to excite the curiosity of a stranger. I considered him as worthy of all mine, and was very glad of the opportunity of a free conversation with a man of his exalted character.

I a long while endeavoured to pursue some connected subject with this illustrious defender of the liberties of *England*; but all in vain: sometimes he talked to me of the beauty of Mr Pope's verses, and sometimes of Mr Oglethorpe's voyages: he entertained me also upon Mr Rollin's ancient history, and the history of *China* by father du Halde. I must own I was surprized to find him so conversant with the state of our literature,

|| The Preface to this translation informs us that the author, the Abbe le Blanc, came into *England* in the year 1737 with a *British* nobleman, of the first order, "and remained full seven years among us—and is a gentleman equally commendable for learning, wisdom, and probity.——He is certainly a person of equal delicacy and discernment, an happy conception and fine judgment.——The reader may discern, even by this extract, that he is a polite writer, and must wish, with us, that his sentiments were better expressed in the *Translation*, which we will not use in the future entertainment to be drawn from this copious fountain.

that he could even pass his judgment upon the merit of certain periodical sheets, that appear weekly at *Paris*; "and which are satires only to feed the malignity of fools, rather than true pieces of criticism, calculated to enlighten the understanding, and perfect the taste;" which were the very words in which he spoke of them. But, besides that in this he informed me of nothing which I did not know, I wanted him to talk of subjects, of greater importance, than a few poultry scribblers. I asked him, if he would not be in *London* at the opening of next session of parliament? "Yes, Sir, said he, it is my duty, and that I will perform; but I can no longer take any delight there. How, my lord, answered I, no delight? Why so?—Because, answered he, I can no longer be in a passion. I am almost sixty, and all my warmth is gone. I knew the time when I was young, and the blood boiled in my veins: then I could make a noise in the house, and have spoken two hours together without pausing. If my opinion was contradicted, God knows with what energy I supported it. But now the case is altered, and I cannot speak loud enough to be heard. The new-comers have eclipsed me, and I shine no longer. I speak my opinion, that's all; and I think it hard to be reduced to that, after having so long played a nobler part. You cannot imagine the pleasure there is in speaking, when a man is transported with the spirit of party, and the heat of dispute; when he is sure that what he says in the house will spoil the minister's digestion, and disturb the king at his supper. These, Sir, are the prerogatives of us *English* lords, which your noblemen are strangers to: but it is a satisfaction which I can taste no longer, and which I always regret the loss of. How happy is my lord C***! Though of my age, no affairs of importance come upon the carpet, to which he does not speak the first, the loudest, and the last. He has lost nothing of the fire of his youth; but for my part, I am past the working myself up to a passion." *

He accompanied these last words with a deep sigh; and this is the whole, Sir, without the least deviation from truth, that was to me either curious or entertaining, in the conversation of this eminent:

* Our *English* lord makes a poor figure in this *French-English* dialect,

minent person. There was not even so much as a word said about the love of our country; and the freedom of speech was looked upon as valuable, rather as a means of mortifying the minister, than as a way for procuring the good of the nation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most humble, &c.

Surprising Quality of unannealed GLASS PHIALS.

THESE differ from the common phials, in that they are not set to cool gradually in what is called a nealing furnace, but are exposed to the air as soon as formed, and may be made of any shape, but the bottoms must be thicker than the sides.

A leaden bullet, weighing 12 penny-weight, being let fall into one of the phials from the height of two foot, it did not break; but a shiver of flint, weighing three grains, being dropped into one of them from the height of only two inches, the phial immediately flew into pieces.

The same experiment, many times repeated, proved the certainty of the effect, none of the glasses breaking on the fall of the bullet, but all on the fall of the shiver of flint, or of their own substance, flew either immediately, or within a few seconds.

It appear'd also (upon experiment,) that some of these glasses could resist a blow of a mallet from without sufficient to drive a nail into wood tolerably hard, and also the shock of pieces of iron, brass, tin, silver, gold, antimony, bismuth, pyrites, jasper, and several other sorts of woods, ivory and bone of equal weight with the musket ball, and dropped from the height also of two feet, tho' small jewels, small bits of porcelain and of temper'd steel, and even only rubbing the bottom with the finger, constantly caused them to break either immediately or in a short time.

Note, These experiments were made in *Holland*, by Mr *Allamand*, and communicated to *Martin Folkes*, Esq; who repeated them before the Royal Society, of which a long account is given in the last number of their transactions.

The principal ARTICLES of the Treaty concluded in March last, between the Courts of Vienna and Russia.

ARTICLE III.

AS the principal view in this alliance is to guard reciprocally against all attacks and

damages whatsoever, and as each of the high contracting parties desires nothing more earnestly, than to accomplish, at all times, this mutual engagement, in the most useful and advantageous manner to the said allied parties, according to the means God has put into their hands; for this reason it is agreed, by the present article, that, if it shall happen, that her imperial majesty of all the *Russias* shall be attacked or inquieted by any one whomsoever, in her empires, provinces, territories or any other possessions, so that her imperial majesty of all the *Russias* thinks it necessary to claim the succour of her allies, her imperial and regal majesty the empress of the *Romans*, shall send her, within the term of 3 months, reckoning from the day of the requisition, a succour of 30,000 men, 20,000 foot and 10,000 horse, which auxiliary corps of the empress queen shall remain in the service of her imperial majesty of all the *Russias* as long as the said attack or vexation shall subsist.

On the other hand, if her imperial and regal majesty the empress of the *Romans*, shall be attacked or inquieted by any one whomsoever, in her kingdoms, provinces, states, or other hereditary possessions, so that she shall find necessary to require the succour of her ally, her said imperial majesty of all the *Russias*, shall in like manner, send her the above mentioned number of 30,000 men, within the space of 3 months from the making of the requisition; which auxiliary corps shall remain to her majesty the empress queen, as long as she shall continue to be attacked or disquieted. On which occasion it has been regulated by the high contracting parties, 'That this alliance, with respect to lending the succours above specified, shall not extend, with regard to either of the parties, if the empire of her imperial majesty of all the *Russias* should be attacked by *Persia*, or the states of her imperial and regal majesty the empress of the *Romans* in *Italy* should be attacked: Nor is this engagement to reach to the war which now exists in *Italy*, nor to any other war which may arise between her said imperial and regal majesty and the crown of *Spain*.'

However, the high contracting powers have agreed, that in case her imperial and regal majesty should be attack'd in *Italy*, tho' she may not indeed require any succours for the defence of those states, yet her imperial majesty of all the *Russias* shall keep ready a corps of 30,000 men, 20,000 of foot, and 10,000 of horse.

In like manner, if her imperial majesty of all the *Russias* should be attack'd by *Persia*, her imperial majesty of the *Romans* shall also keep in readiness 20,000 foot, and 10,000 horse; which reciprocal preparative shall be made by the two high contracting powers, that they may be the more ready to furnish mutually the necessary succour, if another war should happen to arise before those in *Italy* or *Persia* be terminated.

ARTICLE VI.

If the said auxiliary troops of *Russia* are obliged, upon the requisition of her imperial and regal majesty the empress of the *Romans*, to pass over

Over the territory of any other persons, in that case, her said majesty the empress queen shall take care to procure them a free passage, and that they have bread and forage, as is regulated in the 5th article. In like manner, her imperial majesty of all the *Russias* engages herself reciprocally to obtain a passage cross any foreign territories for the troops of her majesty the empress queen, when she shall have occasion for them, and to procure them subsistence upon the footing that has been regulated, &c.

From the *Craftsman*, Nov. 29.

[This paper seems to have a new author.]

The duty of a public writer consider'd, with some observations on Custom.

THIS paper hath been hitherto employ'd on political heads; but I shall henceforward engage in every subject, which will produce either profit or delight.

I shall pay no respect to custom where custom pays none to reason; but I shall strive to remove such prejudices as are obstructions to truth, and destructive of social virtue. Long custom has made *septennial* parliaments, and venality at the time of electing members for them, familiar to most *Englishmen*; but custom can never make them reasonable, or consistent with our constitution and our liberties.

The plea of custom, if men would be influenced by it, would rivet the chains of slavery, would subject us to the grossest absurdities, and most grievous inconveniencies. Had men always been tenacious of the customs of their ancestors, we should have had no reformation in religion or state. Time once was in *England* when a chancellor of an university usurp'd an infallibility in letters, as much as ever a pope did in religion. In the reign of K. Henry VIII. Sir Tho. Croke and Sir John Smith, successively Greek professors at Cambridge, began to reform it's corrupt pronunciation: Bp Gardiner, then chancellor, publish'd an order—that none should dare to annex, from his own private judgement, sounds to letters, whether Greek or Latin, different from the common usage, but should express the Greek vowels *α, ι, υ*, in one and the same sound.

It has been the custom of some countries to call cowards and traytors by sea and land to account only to clear them; but if such a custom should continue long, in vain may those nations send forth armies.

As the duty of a public writer is, like that of a public preacher, to en-

deavour to make men wiser and better, I shall enter on our relative and important duties; and examine the manners and diversions of the great vulgar and the small, &c. &c.

A 'What fix'd me in the resolution of 'varying the subjects henceforward more 'than before in this paper, is the prospect we now have of our public affairs being conducted with wisdom and integrity: For I doubt not but there 'illustrious person, to whom the seals 'were last given, will disarm the most powerful satire of her sting, by his inflexible virtue.

S I R,

NOTwithstanding all other receiptss for the murrain in cattle, some gentlemen who have diligently enquired into them, give a quarter of a pound off tar every day by way of prevention,—a cowkeeper at *Edmonton*, having saved two out of three by it—and when there is occasion to give them water gruel or warm-water, they intend to add to every quart 3 or 4 drops of spirit of vitriol—.

The *Westminster Journal*, Dec. 6.

H A S some remarks (sign'd *True Briton*) on the style of a recantation squeezed out of certain persons for fear of their pockets—One of which is—'To give sensible demonstration of ignorance in the laws and constitution of our country in one shape, is a sure indication that we are liable to do the same in another,' and is followed by a wish to this effect—That *Adm—M—s* may once more serve as gain as well as *Adm. L—*.

From the *Old England*, Dec. 6.

Of a curious MSS giving an Account of the Transactions of a Community of Merchants, &c. who in the early Days of the antient Britons, associated for mutual Interest, and the general Good.

THIS constitution of these associated Britons consisted of a governor (for his life) a court of directors, (hereditary) and a general court (elective); out of these the governor chose a committee of council of secrecy, in which all kinds of jobs are concerted for public consideration. The community zealous in opposing the enslaving schemes of the governors had cut off one of their heads, forced another who would govern by prerogative only to abdicate, and

and introduced a new family who protected them in all their privileges. The author tells us, also, that the general court had prolonged their time of serving, from *one to three*, and thence to *seven*.

From the *Old England*:

Or, BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL, Dec. 20.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI.

Character of BRONSE and BRONSO.

Pro Rege & Lege semper.

BRONSE was of a bold enterprizing disposition, and most obstreperously noisy and facetious over a cup. By profession a *druid*, by practice an affected *dissenter* to the utmost extent of affectation of *dissenting*; by an early misapplication of his time, and a boisterous exercise of *uncommon talents* among publicans and sinners, he fell into such disrepute as to be *ruflicated* by the learned *Londono* to his cure, which, rather than obey and quit his riotous excesses, he abdicated.

Vindictive in his temper, and profligate in his manners, he set up a public *stage* in the *shambles*; mounted it, and hung up the shameless flag of defiance against the law, virtue and decency, while he impiously mock'd his God, and ridicul'd the religion of his country, together with the whole *druidical* order. He drew the dregs of the multitude after him by his ribaldry, and cracking obscene jokes, like a *Jack pudding* in *Bartholomew fair*, at the same time that he was clad in the venerable vestments of the sacred order, and with the volume of salvation in his hand; while his dirty auditory, rung peals of *marrow-bones and cleavers* to his praise.

In this odd manner he proceeded, unmolested by the law and the magistrate, which drew on him the envy of *Bronso*, who resolving to rival him, set up for fame in the *general court*, where he had the honour to be the lawful representative of the proprietors of an old decay'd farm-house, two ruined foundations, a compleat hogstye, a broken sheepfold, and a henroost! Streighten'd in his circumstances, and bent to improve them at any rate, he found means to insinuate himself with the antiquated *Edentula Aurea*, who had corruptly acquir'd an immense fortune from the *society*, by abusing the credulity of a generous mistress, and sacrificing the honour of her L—d to mercenary views of *bargain and sale*. *Bronso* observing she affected

to reward patriotism in a *high character* who was *really* in the *court of directors*, what *Bronso* seem'd to be in the *general court*, thought fit to affect it in his turn; and perceiving *Edentula's* favour to the **A** *opposition* proceeded more from an implacable dislike she had conceiv'd against the virtues of the governing family, than from any love she had to her country, resolv'd to improve it to his own advantage; and so took all opportunities in his invectives against *corruption*, *placemen*, and *pensioners*, not to forget the governor. **B** The golden dame became pleas'd with his *Henleian* periods, made him oft repeat them by her bed-side, where he paid very assiduous court and attendance, and frequently stoop'd to assist in the meanest offices of an officious nurse. This gain'd so much upon her, that she left him a very considerable legacy, **C** *for serving his country so well*, but with this private article annex'd, *That he was to accept of no post under the governor*, but to continue his rancour at all events, and thro' all administrations, against him for ever.

Edentula died, the times changed, and *Bronso* along with them; who, forgetting her injunction, made his court to the new *sub-governor* for a post, who disdaining the corrupt and wicked courses of *Leviathan*, his predecessor, was determin'd to found his administration in virtue: This in no wise corresponding with the views of *Bronse*, he formed some malecontents, whose expectations were balk'd by the *sub-governor's* overlooking or disregarding their little merit, which resenting, they pitch'd upon *Bronso* to sound the infamous trumpet of f——n. The dirty work suited his railling genius well, he perform'd it so very boisterously as though the *Manes* of a vociferous *boatswain* had inspir'd his turbulent mind with matter, and his unmannerly tongue with language to utter it.

Not content with casting the filthy sweepings of *Billingsgate* in the face of the *sub-governor*, he attack'd the governor himself, his family, and native country, with such a profusion of scurrility as was never heard in the *general court* before: He insinuated misconduct in battle against him, and even an absence of courage, the glorious characteristic of his younger days and family! tho' it was notorious, that, by the governor's conduct alone, he had extricated the army from some difficulties which a dissention among his *generals* had brought it into; and that, by his per-

personal courage, he had led his brave troops thro' superior numbers of the enemy, which, in opposing his passage, he left countless, gasping, or dead, upon the bloody field, while he pursued his purpose, and march'd victorious to join his allies; which the invidious orator malignantly would have sullied with the ignominious stains of a flight, to gratify the views of his *coalizing* friends.

The *sub-governor* was allow'd by all parties and distinctions of men as the most consummate politician of the age, which a series of many years had gloriously manifested in a steady, virtuous, and well animated opposition to the destructive measures of *Leviathan*, and his petty *instruments* of power. This great man was traduc'd by orator *Bronso* as a novice in negotiating a treaty, which from his own narrow conception, or from the rancour of his mind, he call'd dangerous to the *society*; whereas, it evidently appeared to have been wisely calculated for its good, and in the event proved the most useful that had been negotiated in the course of thirty years before.

As nothing could recommend him more to the favour of the *coalition*, and especially to his more immediate patrons the *two br—rs*, he became exceedingly caress'd by them; while, growing elate with his dirty oratory, he was resolved to shew his talents were not so much turn'd to invective, but that he could play the *Ambodexter*, and excel in panegyric on occasion; so signalizing one of the *two br—rs* for the object of it, he forc'd an opportunity in the *general court* to oratorize his praise, which he did with the most fulsome daubings, *****

But nothing was so diverting, and at the same time so astonishing, as to hear, some time after, the venal *Bronso* labouring thro' the arduous task which his new patrons had impos'd upon him, and exceeded the severity of *Egyptian* task-masters: It was worse than making brick without straw, as it was to make a speech without matter, and against truth and conviction too notorious to be deny'd, in justification of those very measures under *them*, he had scurrilously decry'd and revil'd under the last *sub-governor*. He proceeded however with unparallel'd effrontery, nor hesitated to contradict *h—*—*lf* in every particular which his rancour had prompted him to advance before; and perceiving one half of the court was in a contemptu-

ous laugh, and the other in a disgusting astonishment, he made an audacious appeal to his own UNEMBARRASS'D COUNTENANCE. So great a disregard to decency, so insolent an imposition on the understanding of the auditory, and so profligate a prostitution of *ce*—*—*, shock'd even some of the very friends of *co*—*—* on itself, and disgust-ed others so, that they abandon'd the *patron*, and despis'd the *prostitute*!

The *Writer* after enlarging and exaggerating, almost beyond all credibility, this part of his feigned Orator's character—tells us, that, after thus doing the dirty business of an ill-concerted *coalition*—was this ill-manner'd *Thersites* most cruelly obtruded, not only into the presence of the justly offended *Agamemnon*, but into one of the most lucrative posts under him in the disposition of cash.

[Here the *Writer* mentions something which we imagine wide of the Matter, and seems to go on to another subject, thus]

My manuscript reflects with concern to find the *governor*, not only refus'd the privilege in common with the meanest inhabitant in the kingdom, of appointing his own servants, but over-power'd by the unexampled conduct of those already in his service, to receive into it a person who had made himself so very disagreeable to him.

Poor *Bronso* resolving to run the same lengths, and attack the *governor* and his court too, sallied out beyond bounds, was caught, dismounted, accused, and turned over into the iron hands of power.

Ille crucem precium sceleris tulit, hic diadema. A. C.

J. B—n's favours have been received: but it would take up several pages to give intimation of all pieces that came to hand, and the reasons for not inserting them, or not sooner, or for inserting them in the Miscellaneous Correspondence; but we must acknowledge that several Pieces have been omitted or postponed, by their being mislaid till the subject was not so much in season,—or it had been treated in other letters.

NB. The favour of an ingenious letter dated Maryland, Aug. 10. is received. If it be found practicable, by a model which is making, to erect and work a Water-mill in any current or stream without the expence of damms and floodgates, and with less friction than the present mills, the public shall have an account of it the first opportunity after a drawing of it can be made.

From the *Westminster Journal*, Dec. 27.

The Folly of giving exorbitant Wages apply'd to the CIVIL LIST.

*W*ages in general, in this kingdom, were never higher, and what is consequential, never worse paid; for many take farms, and hire servants at such rates as they cannot pay.

The greatness of *wages* may perhaps be the chief reason for deficiency in the *civil list*, which the parliament is now applied to, to make good, in the midst of a most expensive war.

Every man will see the folly of any other person, who shall take more servants, or give them greater wages, than his income is sufficient annually to pay. And any person, who by experience finds this to be the case, will, if he reasons rightly, never be afraid nor ashamed to declare to his servants and the world, that he finds he cannot afford to keep so many servants, and give so great wages, and therefore prudence directs him to retrench all *sine-cure* servants, and those at high wages, as he will not be worse served, but better, when he shews an example of frugality.

What I have said in respect to particular persons, perhaps, at this time, may be very reasonably and seasonably apply'd to the *King's servants* in general; as his most excellent majesty, whom God for ever bless and preserve for the benefit of these kingdoms, has, according to the judgment and opinion of many, full as much reason to complain of the greatness of his servants wages, as they of payment.

I know, it is an uncommon and ungrateful thing to servants, to have their wages lower'd, and that the contrary has been the common practice; but I hope not so long as to make it common law, against the greatest equity and reason. Taxes rise double, rents fall, and are badly or never paid; and shall not servants wages, in their turn, fall? If not, servitude, in respect to the reward, must be the most itable and desirable condition upon earth.

There is something very orderly and honest in the maxim of some tradesmen, in dealing at the very lowest rates for ready money only. And I think it worthy the imitation of the government, in all their dealings, even with respect to his majesty's servants, to give them reasonable wages, and pay them annually.

Frugality has by very wise men been term'd a *great inheritance*; and therefore should be embraced by a poor ex-

(*Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1746.)

hausted nation, in a just proportion to that practis'd towards those most useful servants, *common soldiers* and *common seamen*, whom the law has thought fit to make and keep *reasonable servants*; and yet a vast number of them are *volunteers*. A good proof, that the crown never need to fear the want of proper servants in every branch of business, unless law servants (I mean, proper persons for *Judges*) thro' the monstrous and most unreasonable fees of council, by which many of them have amass'd such prodigious fortunes, and others are doing and designing the same, that they will not accept of, but quite despise a thousand, or, as it now is, fifteen hundred pounds a year, given by his majesty to those necessary officers the judges.

From *Old England*, Dec. 27.

[A long letter, signed *Aretine*, gives a very unfavourable picture of the *Scots*, not wholly approved by Mr *Centoculi*, who says, that detraction itself must allow them to be a brave people, as our troops lately twice fairly beaten involuntarily attest.]

On a report that three Judges were to be appointed for Scotland, and to set in Westminster-Hall.

S I R,

Had Cain been Scot, God would have chang'd his doom,
Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home. Clev.

I Should be sorry to see a *Scotsman* upon an *English* Bench of justice, being intimately acquainted with the disposition of those people, who are extremely national, proud and poor, restless and overbearing in their temper, and unsufferably insolent in their manners; but much more so when invested with authority.

They have pour'd upon us, like swarms of locusts, into every scene of life. The army abounds with them in unequal proportions to our own country; that divinity is not without 'em, one diocese can still attest, from the partial choice of a late *Scot* prelate; and *law*, begins to abound with their dissonant notes, and ragged *Quarry*. *Physic* has them plentifully. And where any thing is to be got, you may find *Scotsmen* conven'd, like hounds over a carrion, or flies in the shambles.

We ought to remember their late odious attempt to subvert our constitution, for it was all their own, and sprung from the innate animosity they have always entertain'd, and invidiously shewn, against

L 111

gainst

gainst us ; as well in the brutal ignorance of the barbarous *Highlander*, as in the politer treachery of the false *Lowlander*, ever faithful allies to *France* !

This, with their national attachment to their own race of kings, will never be eradicated by mild usage : For tho' while that race reign'd over them, they were never without insurrections and rebellions, yet they have a *natural* propension for them.

'Tis observable, that a *Scot* is a natural hereditary *jacobite*, and incurable by acts of generosity ; for tho' they will temporize with us for their own gain, they are sure to lay hold of the first opportunity to distress us, and even cut our throats. The late rebellion (I can't call it *unnatural*, for rebellion is natural to them) is a recent, and will continue an everlasting evidence of this.

Nor gold, nor acts of grace, 'tis steel alone can tame

The stubborn Scot ; a prince that would reclaim Rebels by yielding, is like him, or worse, Who saddl'd his own back to shame his horse.

The fault being therefore in the nature of the people, it is hardly possible to make a thorough cure. What then is to be done ? for it would be a monstrous attempt to endeavour to extirpate so numerous a people : To transport them into our *W. India* colonies, will be rather a reward than a punishment, according to the poet :

A land, where one may pray with curst intent, Oh, may they never suffer banishment !

The only method is to give them no encouragement in their several professions, in which they deprive our own countrymen of bread. Then must they keep within their own barren confines, improve their hills, set up manufactures, and so become capable of maintaining themselves ; or wander abroad, which is all the same to us, if we but get rid of

——— *A race !*

Able to bring the gibbet in disgrace.

Let them have the benefit of traffic with us. Let all their posts of preferment be fill'd up by their natives, so they keep beyond the *Tweed* : No occasion have we for them in the sciences and gainful professions here. Is there a merchant among them ? I will deal with him for his own country commodity, his herrings, his plaids, and his mannocks, and no further. Their doctors' physic is not grateful to me : nor, law from their lawyers. Let their regiments be all natives ; but let their country maintain them. they should not

bear commissions in ours. An *Englishman* ought not to be put under the dominion of a *Scot*.

——— *I would not quote*

The name of Scot, without an antidote.

A The letter concludes with the character of a termagant *Scot* pleader, full of the tatterdemallion honour of a man of quality, who deformed the amiable brow of oratory and debate with abusive *scotticisms*, and obscene language, esteemed for a pertinacious importunity and bullying audacity to over-bear, rather than gain the *bench*, to which he aspired ; but happily was prevented, and received such a check from a hand he little expected, as gave him reason to repent hiring out his lungs to calumny and abuse.

C *Account of an Essay towards an Explication of the Phænomena of ELECTRICITY, deduced from the Æther of Sir ISAAC NEWTON. By BEN. WILSON.*

THIS author supposes that the electrical matter is, in all bodies, in reciprocal proportion to their densities, except in luminous, sulphureous and unctuous bodies ; and he calls that quantity of electric matter, by which they are electrified, the excess of electrical matter in that particular body above its original quantity.

He also supposes, that this electric matter is the same with the æther ; and as the nature and properties of this æther are not generally known, he has inserted some quotations from Sir *Isaac Newton's* letter to Mr *Boyle*, in 1678, and doctor *Bryan Robinson's* dissertation on that subject ; the substance of which is,

1st, That there is diffused through all spaces an æthereal substance, capable of contraction and dilation, strongly elastic, and, in a word, much like air in all respects, but far more subtle.

2^{dly}, That this æther pervades all gross bodies, but yet so as to stand rarer in their pores than in free spaces, and so much the rarer as their pores are less.

G 3^{dly}, That the rarer æther within bodies, and the denser without them, is not terminated in a mathematical superficies, but grow gradually into one another ; the external æther beginning to grow rarer, and the internal denser at some little distance from the superficies of the body, and running through all the intermediate degrees of density in the intermediate spaces.

4^{thly}, That when two bodies, moving

ing towards one another, come near together, the æther between them grows rarer than before, and the spaces of its graduated rarity extend further from the superficies of the bodies towards one another, by reason the æther cannot move and play up and down so freely in the strait passage between the bodies, as it could before they came so near together; from whence it follows,

5thly, That when two bodies approaching one another come so near together, as to make the æther between them begin to rarify, they will begin to have a reluctance to being brought together, and an endeavour to recede from one another, which reluctance and endeavour will encrease as they come nearer together, because thereby they cause the interjacent æther to rarify more and more. But at length when they come so near together, that the excess of the pressure of external æther, which surrounds the bodies, above that of the rarified æther which is between them, is so great as to overcome the reluctance which the bodies have from being brought together, then will that excess of pressure drive them with violence together, and make them adhere strongly to one another. And, on the contrary, if any power force them asunder to that distance where the endeavour to recede begins to overcome the endeavour to accede, they will again leap from one another.

The author proceeds, by a series of propositions, all supported by electrical experiments, to show that the phenomena thence arising are reducible to the nature, properties, and laws of this æther, as it is put into a state more or less dense or rare, and its particles receive a vibrating motion by friction.

MEMORIAL presented by Mr TREVOR
to the States General, on his taking
Leave.

High and Mighty Lords,

AT the same time that I have the honour to deliver to your H. M. the letter of revocation which the king my master has most graciously vouchsafed to grant me, I have the satisfaction to find myself charged with express orders from his majesty, not to take my leave of your High Mightinesses, without renewing, in his royal name, the strongest and sincerest assurances of his immutable affection for your republick, and of his constant and earnest desire to

co-operate with your High Mightinesses, in the most perfect concert, towards promoting the true and lasting welfare of both nations.

I should with pleasure enlarge upon a point, which is as strongly enjoined me by the king, as it is important to your High Mightinesses; were it not, that all the many proofs I could so easily alledge of this truth, must appear but weak, in comparison of that which your High Mightinesses have now actually before your eyes, in the presence of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, under whose auspicious influence the public liberty of Europe, the only solid foundation of that of your republick, may now promise itself the same effectual support, as that of his royal highness's own country has so lately owed to his valour and conduct.

The confidence with which your high Mightinesses have been pleased to honour me during several years residence, and the knowledge the same has procured me of your personal sentiments, and of the maxims of your government, forbid me to doubt of your making the fullest return to these his majesty's most cordial professions, illustrated by such a signal proof of attention and regard, as is unprecedented in the history of your republick.

The conformity there is, as well in religious, as civil liberties, between the constitutions of the two states, has rendered at all times the strictest union of affections and forces natural to them:— Mutual interests render the same mutually beneficial:—Solemn and reiterated treaties have long since rendered it sacred:—Common wrongs now render it more than ever necessary:—And may a concert of councils and efforts, adequate to the present exigency, at length render this union awful in the eyes of all Europe, and salutary to the two powers and their allies!

It has ever been, High and Mighty Lords, this real and effective union between the two powers, which has made the primary object of my negotiations with your High Mightinesses; and which shall, in all times and places, make that of my most ardent wishes.—Happy for me, if by sentiments, which are become so natural to me, I can but preserve myself a place in your High Mightinesses good will and good opinion; the surest pledges I can have of those of my sovereign.

Hague, Dec.
24, 1746.

Sign'd
ROBERT TREVOR.
Con-

Conclusion of the * SPEECH of M. VAN HAAREN (the eminent Dutch PATRIOT and POET, whom we have formerly mentioned: See Vol. XII, p. 156, 656.) in a late Assembly of the States.

AT the same time that you see how desperate your disease has grown; by your not apprehending, or not attending to your danger, you see the only possible remedy; see it within your reach, and, as far as human wisdom can discern, see that it may be yet effectual. When *France* began the present war, she was indeed terrible. She broke into *Germany* with numerous armies, and she had charmed the *Germans* themselves into assisting her towards their own destruction. But all this drained her both of blood and treasure; and she was so sensible of her loss, as gladly to repass the *Rhine*. In *Italy*, her lot has been the very same; fatal battles, and fruitless sieges, have brought her forces low in reputation, as well as numbers. Here in the Low Countries, *Fontenoy* was a victory that cost more than it was worth: *Lige*, too, cost very dear, and was worth nothing. Suffer yourselves therefore coolly to consider the thing, and you will plainly see, that tho' it is a giant you are going to engage, yet it is a giant that has run his race; run himself out of wind, and has much ado to stand upon his legs. The picture may be coarse, but it is like.

When this unhappy war first began, the good old *Stair*, who remembered the maxims in use when fighting was in fashion with us, always insisted, that *France* could not maintain herself, at once on the *Rhine*, and in the Low Countries. Experience has shewn this to be very true; but if she could not do this in her full strength, how shall she do much more when her strength is so much less? The present invasion of *Provence* demands half her force; and, at the same time, deprives her of a great part of her resources. If we form a good army in our own territories, and the allies enter *Lorraine* with an army of an hundred thousand men (which, if we are frugal enough not to stint our subsidies, may be done) the Low Countries

are recovered, it may be, without a siege; to be sure, without a battle. An open country is very soon won; and the *French* may very speedily learn, that in destroying our barrier they ruined their own. This once performed, I will not say we may treat of peace, *a la Belleisle*, on the ramparts of *Paris*, but we may hereby prescribe to her just terms, when entering her territories on each side with superior forces.

This is not the fine-spun scheme of a professed statesman, but the plain sense of an honest patriot. I am not an inveterate enemy of *France*, a creature of the court of *Vienna*, or an instrument of that of *London*, but a downright *Dutchman*, concerned for the safety, and zealous for the freedom, welfare, and glory of my country. I propose to you nothing that is dark, dangerous, or impracticable; but what is dictated by your own interests, and requisite in your present circumstances. You have now no other choice to make; you have no more time to lose. The whole is before you, and all is in your power. You have shewn sufficiently how much you are afraid of being made a province of *France*; and therefore we have a right to expect you should be ready to do whatever appears necessary to prevent it. If these are your sentiments, this is your road, this is your time; and you will no longer hesitate about what must be done to prevent your being undone. You seem to be affected with what I have said, and this encourages me to go on.

First, then, mind but one thing at once. Lay aside negotiating, which, you find, does nothing; and prepare for the sole thing that will do; a vigorous, and, which is of no less consequence, an early campaign. Instead of equipping new plenipotentiaries for *Versailles*, let them repair to the courts of the empire: you will find them willing enough to spare you troops; and, in the mean time, you may recruit and augment your own. If your generals ask forty, give them fifty thousand; you will save money, and spare bloodshed, by saving a campaign; and, besides, your example will be a law to your allies. Is the money wanting? Raising troops will raise that: Let a subscription be made on the back of your declaration of war, and in three days it will be full. Have you any doubts about your allies? This is the surest way to remove them. Take this step, and they will take any step you

* The editor of this speech observes, that, tho' we in *Britain* fancy nothing can strike or persuade, but sudden, unpremeditated harangues; and are grown out of love with set speeches, this may, perhaps, restore some credit to them.

you please. Are you apprehensive of *French* resentment? This will set you at ease. Be you but once just to yourselves, and *France* will resume her respect. Do you arm, and she will very soon treat.

But do nothing by halves. Resolve what will content you, and stick to that. Be sure, that as soon as you shew yourselves in earnest, a thousand arts will be tried to take you off. If these make any impression, all is lost. I do not absolutely say, you should refuse all terms; but this I say, that you should fix them with your allies, and listen to nothing till they are granted. You may then treat if you will. But if you should avoid it till something material is done, it would be still better. All negotiations retard business. Time, to *France*, is all: give her that, she will recover her strength; or at least will find some way to cover her weakness. Before she can do this, is the juncture of success. Let the courier from *Lorraine* meet the courier from *Provence* at *Paris*: nor would it be amiss, if you furnished matter at the same instant for an express from *Brussels*. We have had a vast deal of bad news by one post at the *Hague*; let us see if our neighbours can bear it better; for sure we may justly say, by this time it is their turn. We have been disturbed, let them be disturbed too.

It is evident from the last campaign, that *France* is not invulnerable, but that in some parts she may be hurt. Let us exert ourselves this campaign, and she shall be satisfied she is not invincible, nor her propositions always unintelligible. If we do but deal roundly with her, she will, in return, deal plainly with us. Our field-marshal will, I dare say, prove our best plenipotentiaries; and the drums and trumpets in our army be the first music that proclaims peace.

I have taken up much of your time—but, I hope, to some effect. The eyes of *Europe* are upon us: our allies are at a stand till we take some step: our people eager to see the credit of the republic revived, and her troops at liberty. Take then at once a resolution worthy of your ancestors, your present circumstances, the confidence reposed in you by your people and allies, your own fame, and the approbation of posterity. Take it, and be confident the success will be answerable to the cause. For remember it is an appeal to God; and that the God of *Justice* is also the God of *Battle*.

Having been favoured with several Pieces written by the above Patriot Author, and literal *English* Translations by his own Direction, we take this Opportunity of referring to his Speech of *Leonidas*, &c. Vol. XII. P. 156, 270, 656. Vol. XIII. P. 44, 267. Also to give the following Passage translated from his *LOF DER VERDEN*; or,—

The PRAISE of PEACE, in three Canto's.

Pax est tranquilla libertas. Servitus malorum omnium extremum, non modo bello, sed etiam morte repellendum. CICERO.

Of all the plagues that speak a nation curs'd,
A false security is sure the worst!
Freedom, like *Sampson*, in her lewd embrace,
Sinks to repose, nor sees his own disgrace:
In vain the blackening clouds the skies deform,
In vain the wakening winds forebode a storm!
In vain the piercing Clarion sounds to arms,
Th' insensate sleeper slights its loud alarms!
“Peace, peace (she cries, and falters in her
“Eternal peace for ever be my choice! [voice]
C “Approach no martial sounds my quiet ear,
“Thenoblest triumphs cost the world too dear!
“What tempts you to unsheath the cruel sword?
“Repose with me, and take a neighbour's word:
“What tho' * his numerous squadrons rise in
“view?

“He promises—he means no hurt to you!
“Then spare your toils, compose your troubled breast!

D “And taste with me the endless sweets of rest!
She speaks,—when see a specious phantom rise!
Whom all the attributes of peace disguise:
Her olive branch she waves with formal air,
The cap of freedom hangs upon her spear!
Around her all the busy Demons throng,
And sound her praises as she moves along!
“Belgians, (they cry) your guardian goddess!
“blest!

“This, this is Peace,—the cause of your success!
The cheated crowd the shadowy form adore,
Delusion smiles to see her growing pow'r!
But soon to *Scythia's* waste the phantom flies:
Truth clears the mist that veil'd the vulgar eyes!
And rous'd by the awakening hand of fate,
The people mourn their error when too late!

F * The assurances of *France*, to draw the states into the propos'd neutrality.

Answer to the REMARKS from Manchester. (See p. 579.)

MR URBAN,

G THE Remarks on the Letter in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, from the galled author, surprize me not, but to find them no more to the purpose, as they do not want eminent heads at *Manchester*.

H The Remarker begins by saying ‘that the several *downs*, mention'd by the letter-writer, are so far from being true, that he never heard them, tho' he is an inhabitant [of *Manchester*] himself, and has as much curiosity as he, to observe what passes [there] in these

'these *strange* times.'—Thus he insists upon the letter-writer's charge to be false, tho' the reason he gives for it is very weak; for surely, many a cry may be heard by others that I don't hear myself. Yes, says the Remarker, and so there was,—'The truth is, now and then a drunken fellow [has gone] reeling home, and perhaps heated with some foolish dispute about *church and meeting-house*, has cry'd, *Down with the rump*, and several have been taken up for it.'—Was ever such senseless jargon published before! Here is the truth of something denied, and yet directly owned—*It is so far from being true that the truth is, it is true!!!*—That this gentleman's friends go reeling home now and then, is very likely; but, in the name of charity, what has *rump* to do with *church and meeting-house*? With what propriety can such a *down* be uttered, unless there be no *lawful* king upon the throne? And if that be but insinuated, surely, 'tis high time to inform the government of *mobs and tumults*.—'But the *civil magistrates* never met with any interruption in the execution of their office.'—Thanks to the memorable battle of *Culloden*; yet, if their *remarkable vigilance* can't hinder rebels from venting their spleen, 'tis, I think, very proper to inform their betters, that another course may be taken with them.

The Letter-writer having observed that *Jacobite*, and even *Papish* principles are propagated at *Manchester*, the Remarker answers,—'To the confusion of this slanderer, it is our peculiar happiness to have fewer papists in proportion, than any [other] large populous town in the kingdom.'—If this be true, thrice happy *Manchester*, that can keep itself clean in so *lovely* a neighbourhood! But I fear it is a mistake; for I know a populous town in this kingdom that has but one papist in it, and at this rate the *Manchester* papists must be few indeed. But what is this to the purpose; may not *papish principles* be propagated with success by a few? That they are advanced by—this gentleman, is very plain, who contends (See p. 580.) 1st. For *prayers for the dead*; 2^{ndly}, Against the rights of *private judgment*; for what else can he mean by *fanatical latitude and negligence*, as he *positively expresses himself*?

'Tis idle to talk of not above *twenty* Jacobites in *Manchester*, when *nearly forty* are condemn'd to be hang'd; and scarce one man in a hundred, who wishes

well to, will venture his neck for it;—yet it was soon honoured with the name of a regiment; besides, as the Remarker confesses, with pleasure, that those are *many indeed* who refuse to enter into the nonsensical fury and madness of their neighbours; and as by *fury and madness* he means *zeal* for the present government, we may take him at his word.

In defence of Dr D—n, the Remarker talks of 'the religion in an oath,' and the scruples about a ceremony, or 'a surplice;' as if those who support, and those who deny the authority of the magistrate, were equally entitled to encouragement.—I care not how many followers the doctor has in his *mixed cup*, *infant communion*, &c. He may not only look, but think, speak, and act as he pleases, provided he keeps within the bounds of a good subject; but if, instead of bemoaning the wickedness of his children, he will publicly applaud their deeds, and almost worship their remains, such conduct deserves a punishment which I need not mention: he should, surely, remember he has a son dead by the law, yet alive by the royal mercy.

If most of the *clergy* and *laity* about *Manchester* shew so much respect (See p. 580 G.) to persons who have made themselves obnoxious to the government, and continue incorrigible in their same sentiments, 'tis a certain sign they are sadly disaffected: for no body that hates the treason can respect a traitor; love to his lawful sovereign will not suffer him to have any thing to do with those that would dethrone him. *Non potes Thetidem & Galatam simul amare.*—But "some clergymen are intimate with Dissenters," and without danger to the government, if they are good subjects; but intimate correspondence with rebels of any sort is, at best, but scandalous.

The English Farmer.

Account of the YOUNG PRETENDER'S Escape after the Battle of Culloden.

(Continued from p. 532.)

THE young Pretender having at length, with the assistance of Capt. O Neal, found Miss M'Donald in a cottage near the place appointed, it was there determined that he should put on women's cloaths, and pass for her waiting-maid. This being done, he took leave of Sullivan and O Neal with great regret, who departed to shift for themselves, leaving him and his new mistress

In the cottage, where they continued some days, during which she cured him of the itch. Upon intelligence that General Campbell was gone further into the country, they removed to her cousin's, and spent the night in preparing for their departure to the isle of *Sky*; accordingly they set out the next morning, with only one man servant named *M'Lean*, and two rowers; during their voyage they were pursued by a small vessel, but a thick fog rising they arrived safe at midnight in that island, and landed at the foot of a rock, where the lady and her maid waited while her man *M'Lean* went to see if Sir *Alexander McDonald* was at home; *M'Lean* found his way thither, but lost it returning back; his mistress and her maid, after in vain expecting him the whole night, were obliged in the morning to leave the rock, and go in the boat up the creek to some distance, to avoid the militia which guarded the coast.

They went on shore again about ten o'clock, and attended by the rowers, enquired the way to Sir *Alexander's*: when they had gone about two miles, they met *M'Lean*; he told his lady that Sir *Alexander* was with the D. of *Cumberland*, but his lady was at home, and would do them all the service she cou'd; whereupon they discharged their boat, and went directly to the house, where they remained two days: *Betty* being always in her lady's chamber, except o' nights, to prevent a discovery. But a party of the *M'Leods* having intelligence that some strangers were arrived at Sir *Alexander's*, and knowing his lady was well affected to the Pretender, came thither, and demanding to see the new comers, were introduced to Miss's chamber, where she sat with her new maid. The latter hearing the militia was at the door, had the presence of mind to get up and open it, which occasion'd his being the less taken notice of; and after they had narrowly searched the closets, they withdrew.

The enquiry however alarm'd the lady, and the next day she sent her maid to a steward of Sir *Alexander's*: but hearing that his being in the island was known, he removed to *Macdonald's* at *Kingborough*, 10 miles distant, where he remained but one day; for on receiving intelligence that it was rumoured he was disguised in a woman's habit, *M'Donald* furnish'd him with a suit of his own cloaths, and he went in a boat to *Macleod's*, at *Raza*; but having no prospect of escaping thence to *France*,

he return'd back on foot to the isle of *Sky*, being 30 miles, with no attendant but a ferryman, whom he would not suffer to carry his wallet, *M'Leod* assuring him that the elder Laird of *M'Innon* would there render him all the service in his power.

When he arrived, not knowing the way to *M'Innon's* house, he chanced to enquire of a gentleman, whom he met on the top of a mountain; this gentleman having seen him before, thought he recollected his face, and ask'd him if he was not the P. This greatly surprized him, but seeing the gentleman had only one person, a servant, with him, he answered, *I am*, at the same time putting himself in a posture of defence; but this person immediately discover'd himself to be his good friend Capt. *MacLeod*, and conducted him to *M'Innon's*. The old man instantly knew him, but advised him immediately to go to *Lochabar*, and he accordingly set sail in a vessel which *M'Innon* procured for that purpose.

After remaining seven days in the glens of *Morar*, he received advice that *M'Donald* of *Lochgarrie* expected him in *Lochabar*, where he had 100 resolute Highlanders in arms; upon this he went over the great hill of *Morar*, in a tatter'd Highland habit, and was joyfully received by *M'Donald* at the head of his men.

With this party he roved from place to place, till finding he could no longer remain in *Lochabar*, he removed to *Badenoch*; but being harassed by the king's troops, and losing daily some of his men in skirmishing, they dispersed; and the pretender with *Lochiel* of *Barriisdale*, and some others, skulked about in *Moidart*. Here they received advice that two French privateers were at anchor in *Lochnanaugh* in *Moidart*, on one of which, called the *Happy*, he embarked, with 23 gentlemen, and 107 common men, and soon after arrived safe in *France*. (See p. 554)

EXPLANATION of the FIGURES in
PLATE VIII. publish'd with
December Magazine.

FIG. I. A Machine for cutting away a mole or rather ant-hills, mentioned in the report of the proceedings of the philosophical society at *Nor-thampton* (See p. 477) where one is making for clearing away the anthills in *Windor* forest, by command of his royal highness the D. of *Cumberland*.

a a The

- a a* The extremity of the shafts in which the horse goes.
b The cross piece in which are holes to receive one, two or three coulters to open the hill.
c The cutter, which shaves away the hill so open'd.
d The handles, by bearing down which the machine is drawn without working, by holding them up, it cuts.

FIG. II. II. II. represent leaden bullets of that size, and very solid, lately taken up in *Keynton* field, where (on *October 23. 1642*) was the battle called *Edge-hill* fight between King *Charles I.* and the parliament army commanded by the Earl of *Essex*, who was defeated, 6,000 being slain on both sides.

The two large bullets weigh near an ounce and a half, and are seven tenths of an inch diameter. There were some smaller with large holes seemingly decayed. The double bullet weighs not quite an ounce, each head of which is 4 tenths and a half diameter.

FIG. III. Section of a machine for rubbing, cleaning and winnowing corn all at once, invented by the maker *Tho. Yeoman of Northampton*.

- a* The brush back'd with a stone.
b The rind. *1* The spindle crank
2 The feeding spindle. *3* The shoe.
4 The hopper. *5* The horse.
6 The wrist. *7* The hoop.
c The spout. *ee* The frame of the sieve
f f The other frame.
g g The regulating swivels.
h h The main frame.
i The pulley on the fan. *k* The fan.
i A strap or cord which goes round the great cog wheel
m To drive the fan.
n The little cog wheel or half lead.
o The crank rod. *p* The bridge tree.
q q The brays. *8* Cavity for the dust.

FIG. IV. represents an hour-glass, the history of which was sent in the following letter:

S I R,

IN *June 1718.* as I was walking into the field, I stopt in *Clerkenwell* church-yard to see a grave-digger at work. He had dug pretty deep, and was come to a coffin, which had lay'd so long it was quite rotten, and the plate eaten so with rust, that we could not read any thing of the inscription. In clearing away the rotten pieces of wood, the grave-digger found an hour-glass close to the left side of the scull, with sand in it, the wood

of which was so rotten that it broke where he took hold of it. Being a lover of antiquity, I bought it of him, and took a draught of it as it then appeared (which I have here enclosed); some time after, mentioning this affair in company of some antiquarians, they told me, that it was an ancient custom to put an hour-glass into the coffin, as an emblem of the sand of life being run out; others conjectured, that little hour-glasses were, antiently given at funerals, like rosemary, and by the friends of the dead, put in the coffin, or thrown into the grave. I send you also one of the glasses, (being 2 inches 1 half high, and 2 inches greatest diameter), which you will observe to be tarnish'd by lying in the earth, and to have various colours, if held so as that the light may be reflected from it to the eye.

Yours,

W. P.

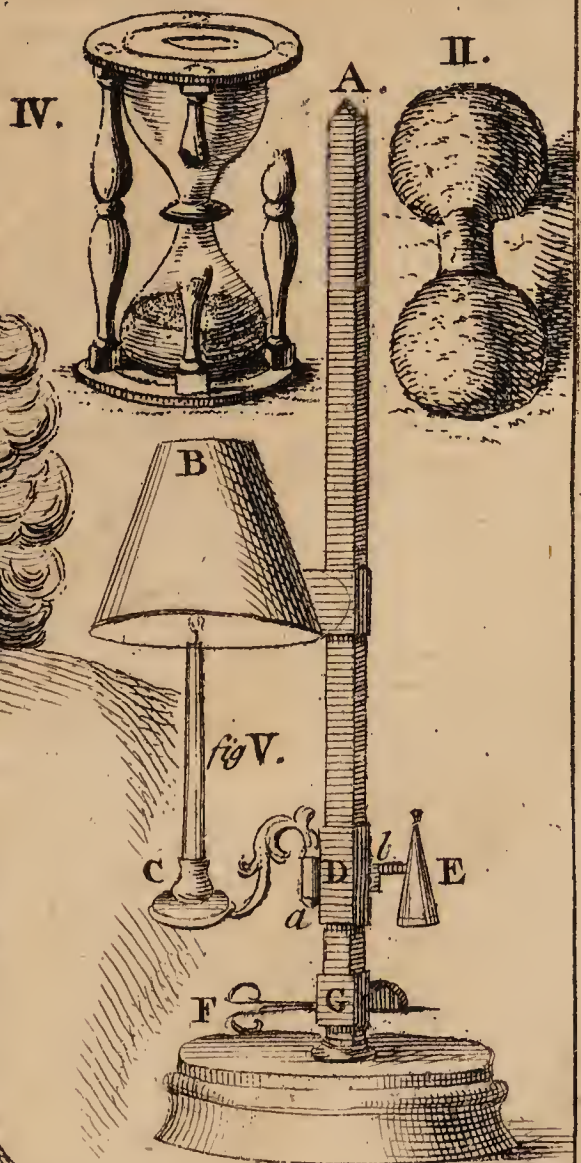
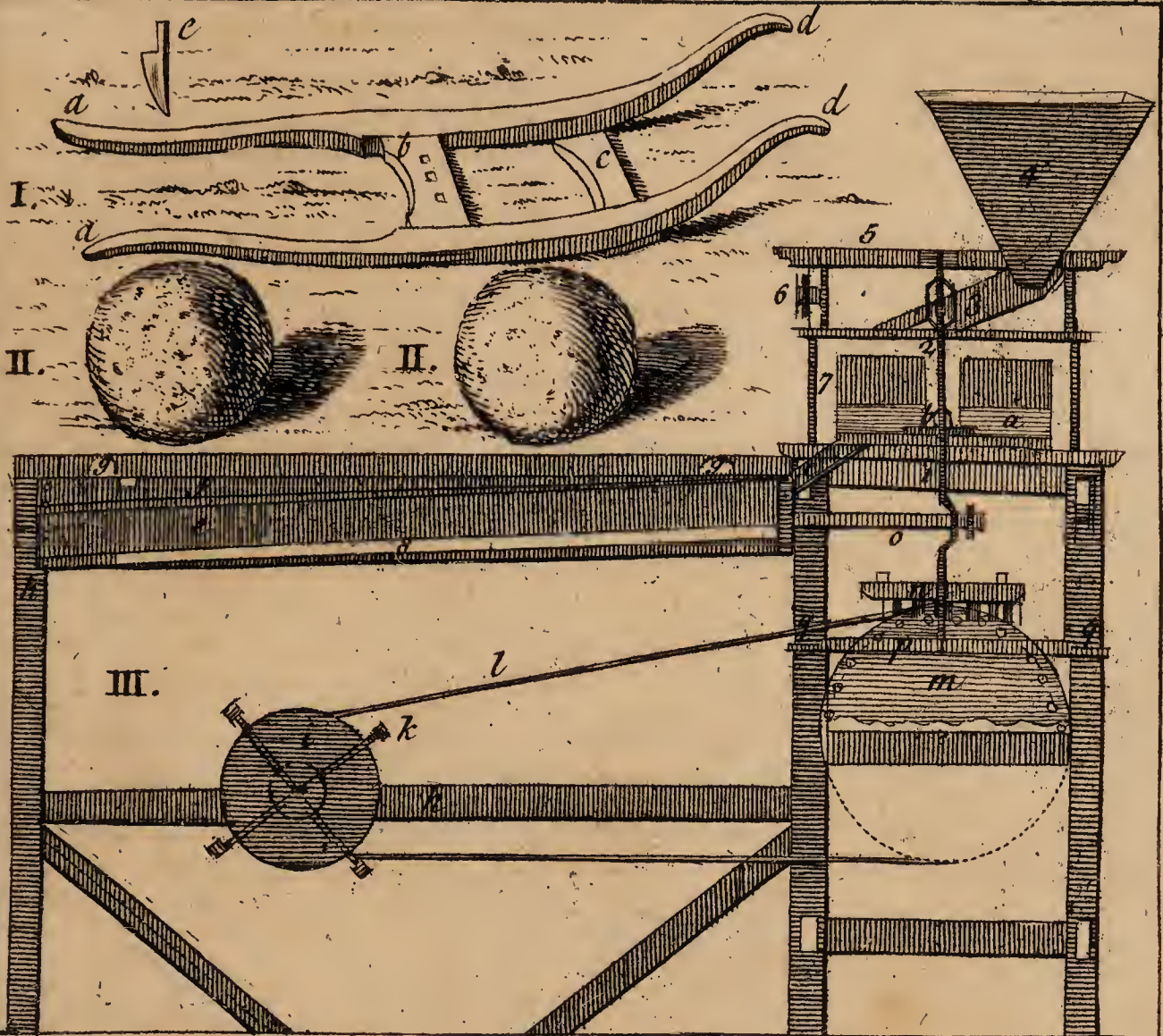
FIG. V. represents a candlestick, with its apparatus, to preserve the eyes from the light, and obtain a stronger from a small candle than a large.

A is a square rod of mahogany, whose four sides measure each about 3 quarters of an inch, and whose height is about 15 inches, with a round pedestal, or foot, made heavy with lead at the bottom to keep it firm: *B* is the frustum of a cone made of tin, whose diameter at the bottom is about 6 inches, and at the top, (where it is also open) 3 and 3 quarters, and its height will then be 4 inches and 3 quarters. It must be painted white within, in order to cause the reflected rays to be stronger and less shining. It has a square slider to move up and down the upright rod fix'd at the bottom of the frustum, to keep it steady; and in the inside of the slider there is a spring, which presses against the rod, and fixes it at what distance you would have it: *C*, a branch to hold the candle, which slides into the socket (*a*) of figure *D*, which slides in the same manner, and has two sockets to hold the branch and extinguisher: *E* the extinguisher, which goes into the socket (*b*). *F* the snuffers. *G* a box, or pan, on one side of the rod, to hold the snuffers.

N. B. The branch and its slider, with the extinguisher, the snuffers and pan, are made of brass, lacquer'd, so that they may be kept clean with a dry cloth; and lacquering of all brass candlesticks, &c. is recommended to preserve them from the injuries in the present method of scouring.

FIG. VI. Head of Lord Lovat.

I ima-



Dublin, Dec. 12, 1745.

I Imagine the inclosed worth preserving in your Magazine, I shall be glad to see it there when the present confusion is over.

Yours, D. W.

A new OPERA EPILOGUE,

To the TRAGEDY of Lady JANE GREY.

I. SONG.

To the Tune of Margaret's Ghost.

YE tender fair, with streaming eyes,
Who mourn poor Jenny's doom;
Behold! a restless Ghost I rise,
To thank ye, from the tomb.

From love and curst ambition free,
In happy seats below,
I break death's laws, and fate's decree,
My gratitude to show!

RECITATIVE.

When I descended 'midst the ghostly throng,

Without a head! and Oh! without a tongue!

Pluto in rapture at the sight uncommon,
Loud swore by Styx—at last here's one good woman.

—But all restor'd, I come in *statu quo*,
To tell some news of our Beau Monde below——

On earth no epidemic vices cease;
So, faith, 'mongst us the weekly bills increase;

The boat of Charon scarce contains the
Dublin still gives old Belzebub his due!

Thither in flocks kind wives are daily driv'n;

Who damn themselves—to send their
We've there no drawing-rooms—nor parties leaguings,

No cards, balls, plays—alas!—and no
Unbody'd spirits cannot—if they would—;
For love requires substantial flesh and blood.

II. SONG.

To the Tune of—Cupid, god of pleasing

Mortals! seize your fleeting treasure,

Only found in love's soft pleasure;

Make the most of life you can;

Quick, enjoy—it is but reason—

Ev'ry inch—in youth's gay season—

Of your narrow, narrow span.

RECITATIVE.

You'd stare to see how all things are inverted,

Bawds there turn prudes, and justices are
Some magistrates, indeed, unpunish'd.

Who pass amidst the crowd for good old

(Gent, Mag. Dec. 1746.)

Great Cæsar now is turn-key to a jail,
And Ammon's son one of our **Kewan-ba'l*:
Soldiers and lawyers there you'll see with wonder,

Neglect their trades, and quite forget to
By due transition statesmen rise from *panders*,
And batter'd rakes are chang'd to *salanders*.

Ye powder'd sparks, toupees, and ev'ry beau,
With hearts of lead, and sculls of plai-
With no more hair upon your wigs than chins;

Repent, I say, and tremble for your fins!
No more let each soft fopling court a brother,

Or quit our sex—to dress for one ano-
Old maids in vengeance to their flighted beauty,

Shall one day make you wish you'd done
Thro' hell they'll drag you in most awkward shapes,

Yoak'd by their apron strings, and led for
Ye husbands too! who follow lawless pleasures,

And dare at home neglect your bosom
Know I shall rise t'assert the female cause,
The guardian genius of connubial laws;

I'll make you ev'ry night your crimes atone,

Nor wives in sep'rate beds shall sigh alone.
Like Marg'ret's grimly ghost, I'll haunt
Such *Hectors*, [curtain-lectures.

And shake their beds with thund'ring

III. SONG.

To the Tune of—Ranting, roaring Willy-

Fond husbands! I charge you to night,
Each cherish his fair in his arms:

When closely for fear of a sprite,
They hug you with tender alarms.

The word is—for better for worse—

'The Rovers this lesson shou'd con;

Let each to avoid a wife's curse;

Still take his own goose for a swan.

* A mob in Dublin.

New Act of his Britannick Majesty's
Guaranty of Silesia and Glatz to the
King of Prussia. (see p. 602)

G WE, GEORGE II. by the grace of
God, King of Great Britain,
France and Ireland, defender of the
faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunen-
burgh, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elec-
tor of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.
make known to all and every one, to
whom these presents shall come; that as
by the preliminary articles signed at
Breslau the 11th of June, 1742, between
M m m m her

her majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, now Empress of Germany, and his majesty the King of Prussia, her said imperial majesty ceded in perpetuity to the said King of Prussia, his heirs and successors, the dutchy of Silesia, and the county of Glatz; and whereas the said cession was fully renew'd, confirm'd and ratified in favour of the said king by the definitive treaty of peace between the same high powers, concluded and signed at *Breslau*, the 28th of July the same year; of the which preliminary articles and treaty we guarantied the execution to their said majesties by authentick acts, signed with our hand, and sealed, with our great seal of Great Britain, the first at our palace of *Kensington*, the 24th of June, 1742, and the second by the treaty of alliance at *Westminster*, signed Nov. 18, 1742. But fresh misunderstandings and an open war unhappily breaking out between her said imperial majesty and his majesty the king of Prussia, we engaged ourselves, in order to induce his said majesty the King of Prussia the more readily to come to a pacification with her imperial majesty, by a convention sign'd August 26, 1745, at *Hanover*, and by our pacification of the same, to renew to his majesty our guaranty, both of the dutchy of Silesia and county of Glatz; and as after this, in consequence of our mediation, peace was happily concluded, and the ancient friendship re-established between their said majesties, by the treaty of *Dresden* of the 25th of December last, in which the renewal of the abovementioned cessions by the empress, and the reciprocal guaranties therein contained, were understood to be included.

And his Prussian majesty having required and most earnestly besought us now to fulfil the engagement aforesaid of the *Hanover* convention, in renewing the guaranty, which we before granted him of the dutchy of Silesia and the county of Glatz; we have been willing to acquiesce therein, to consolidate, as much as lies in our power, the pacification so happily concluded, and to give to our said good brother the King of Prussia, a new proof of our sincere and invariable friendship: We do therefore by these presents, renew, confirm, and ratify afresh to his said Prussian majesty, our guaranty of the dutchy of Silesia and the county of Glatz, promising and obliging ourselves, for us, our heirs, and successors to the crown of Great Britain, as well for the present as for the time to come, to lend our aid and

employ efficaciously all the means in our power, to preserve his majesty the K. of Prussia, his heirs and successors, in the quiet and peaceable possession of Silesia and the C. of Glatz, and to maintain them against all those who would disturb them therein in any manner whatsoever. We will moreover labour incessantly with the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, and make to them the strongest instances, to engage them to take on themselves the same guaranty in favour of his majesty the King of Prussia, and to give and deliver to him a like act. In witness whereof, we have signed this act with our royal hand, and put there- to our great seal of Great Britain.

Kensington, Sept. 19, (30, N. S.)
A. D. 1746, and of our reign the 20th.
GEORGE R.

The King of PRUSSIA's Act of Acceptation of his Britannick Majesty's Act of Guaranty of the Dutchy of Silesia and County of Glatz.

WE FREDERICK, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, ArchChamberlain, and Prince Elector of the holy Roman empire, sovereign Duke of Silesia, sovereign Prince of Orange, Neuchâtel, and Valengin, as also of the county of Glatz; Duke of Guelderland, Magdebourg, Cleves, Juliers, Bergues, Stetin, Pomerania. of the Cassubes and Vandals, of Mecklenbourg, as also of Crofne: Burggrave of Nurenberg; Prince of Halberstadt, of Minden, Camin, Vandalia, Swerin, Ratzebourg, Oostfrise and Meurs; Count of Hohenzollern, Rupin and of Marck, of Ravensberg, Hoberstein, Tecklenbourg, Swerin, Linguen Bure and Leerdam; Ld of Ravensstein, Rostock, Stargard, Launbourg, Butau, Arbay and Breda: Make known to all and every one who these presents shall see, That his Britannick majesty having given to us, for the peaceable possession of the territories, which have been yielded to us by her majesty the empress, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, by virtue of the preliminary articles of *Breslau*, and of the definitive treaty of *Berlin*, confirmed by that of *Dresden*, his act of guaranty, (See above)

(Here the act is recited.)

We accept with gratitude the said act of guaranty, and promise reciprocally upon our royal word, for us, our heirs and successors, to fulfil faithfully the guaranty, which we have given to her majesty, the Empress Queen of Hungary and

and *Bohemia*, by virtue of the treaty of peace, friendship and reconciliation concluded at *Dresden* the 25th of *December* last, with her said majesty, for her dominions situate in *Germany*, in case of their being attack'd, and to fulfil with the same fidelity the treaties of friendship, mutual defence, and guaranty, contracted with his *Britannick* majesty, as well in quality of King of *Great Britain*, as of *Elect*or of *Brunswick and Lunenburg*, and especially that of *Westminster* of the year 1742 ; upon condition however, that her majesty the *Empress*, *Queen* of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and his *Britannick* majesty, (each for what concerns them, and in such manner, that the failure of the one shall not be imputed to the other) do likewise faithfully execute on their part the engagements which they have enter'd into with us, and particularly the guaranty of our possessions, which they have heretofore given us, and that they do fulfil and make good the same to us, as often as we shall have occasion to claim them. We promise likewise, upon our royal word, for us, our heirs and successors, to execute punctually and immediately the ninth article of the said treaty of *Bermerino*, by which we have charged ourselves with the payment of the sums of money due to the subjects of *Great Britain* upon the mortgage of *Silesia*.

In witness whereof we have signed this present *act* of *Acceptation*, and have caused to be set thereto our royal seal.

Done at Berlin, FREDERICK R.
Oct. 13, 1746.
H. C. de Podewils.
C. W. Borche.

Mr URBAN, Bristol, Nov. 12, 1746.

GOING the other day into a gentleman's counter of my acquaintance, where was hanging, neatly fram'd, by way of ornament, a map of *New England*, *Nova Scotia*, *Cape Breton*, &c. given in your Magazine for *January* last, I was agreeably entertain'd with his zeal and ingenuity, he having nicely wrote upon it as follows :

In the Province of NEW ENGLAND.

Brave race of men ! who boldly shew'd
The *British* fire in you renew'd :
May God your land secure defend,
Your constant guardian, and your friend,
Unite your hearts, your councils bless,
And give your just designs success !

And over CAPE BRETON.

May heav'n on BRITAIN long propitious smile,
And lasting tenure grant of BRETON's isle.
M.

The Generation of FLEAS, as discover'd by Signor Diacinto Cestone.

FLEAS bring forth eggs or nits, which they deposit on animals that afford them a proper food. These eggs, being very round and smooth, usually slip strait down, unless detain'd by the piles or other inequalities of the cloaths, hairs, &c. Of these eggs are hatch'd white worms, of a shining pearl colour, which feed on the scurfy substance of the cuticle, the downy matter gather'd in the pile of cloaths, or other the like excrement. In a fortnight they come to a tolerable size, and are very lively and active ; and if at any time disturb'd, suddenly roll themselves into a kind of ball. Soon after they come to creep, after the manner of silk-worms that have no legs, with a very swift motion. When arriv'd at their size, they hide themselves as much as possible, and spin a silken thread out of their mouth, wherewith they form themselves a small round bag or case, white within as paper, but without always dirty and foul'd with dust. Here, after a fortnight's sleep, the animalcule bursts out, transform'd into a perfect flea, leaving its exuviae in the bag. While it remains in the bag it is milk-white, till the second day before its eruption, when it becomes colour'd, grows hardy, and gets strength ; so that upon its first delivery it springs nimbly away.

The Rebel Officers way of exercising their Men.

TAKE head Sawney.

Join your spoon hand to your muckle gun, Sir.

Haul her out before your face, Sir,

Your cogue hand to your muckle gun, Sir.

Bring her down to your kee, Sir.

Pow back the lug o'her, Sir.

Present at the gelly welfoots, Sir.

Fire, Sir.

Haul her out before your face again, Sir,

Pow up the lug o'her, Sir.

Handle your kail-feed, Sir.

Cast it into the lug o'her, Sir.

Steak the lug o'her, Sir.

Haul her out before your face again, Sir.

Cast about your muckle gun, Sir,

Pow her into your wame, Sir,

Handle your kail-feed, Sir.

Bite off the head o'it, Sir,

Cast

Cast it into the wame o' her, Sir.
 Lug out your wolly wand, Sir.
 Shorten it against your wame, Sir.
 Put it into the wame o' her, Sir.
 Ram down your kail-feed, Sir.
 Lug it out again, Sir.
 Shorten it against your wame, Sir.
 Put it into the place o' it again, Sir.
 Cast off your muckle gun, Sir.
 Your spoon-hand under the lug o' her, Sir.
 Haud her out before your face again, Sir.
 Whack her o'er your rigin, Sir.
 Your arse to me, and your face to *Inverness*, Sir.
 Blaw up the muckle p pes, *McCarter*.
 Now gae your gaits, Sir.

Mr URBAN,

I Have lately, with great pleasure, read a translation of *Horace* by the Rev. Mr *Francis*, but cannot avoid thinking there still remain some passages in this author not perfectly understood by his ingenious translator, or any editor I have met with. For instance, Ode xvi. Lib. 2. all the editions have *Quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? Patriæ quis exul se quoque fugit?* Ought we not to read *Quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus patriâ? Quis exul se quoque fugit?* Many places in *Horace* encourage this reading, I shall mention but one, Ode xvii. Lib. 1. *Vclox amœnum sæpe Lucretilem mutat Lycæo Faunus*——

Epode xiii.

*Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
 Deformis ægrimonie,
 Dulcibus alloquiis.*

These words not being intelligible, Mr *Francis* and some others have placed *ac* at the end of the 2d line; this small addition brings sense, but I think the expression is not elegant. I humbly propose

*Deformi et ægrimonie
 Dulcibus alloquiis.*

Et alloquiis dulcibus, pleasant or agreeable to *deformi ægrimonie*. Ode xx. Lib 2. we find, *Non ego pauperum sanguis parentum; non ego, quem voces, dælette, Mæcenas, obibo; nec Stygiâ cōhibebor unda:* which I understand thus; O *Mæcenas* non ego obibo quamvis sum sanguis pauperum parentum; non ego, no not even I, as mean and contemptible as I am, since you are pleased to honour me with the name of friend: As if he had said,---O *Mæcenas*, neither the obscurity of my birth, nor my other defects, which are indeed very numerous, can deprive me of immortality, for the reputation of your friendship abundantly compensates the want of all other qualifications.---A compliment like this is paid by the late ingenious and learned Dr *Broome* to his friend Mr *Pope*.

——— and I boast my name,
 To thine united, for thy friendship's fame.

BROOME'S Poems.

Epist. xvi. Lib. 1. we meet with

——— *lævum*

A *Qui fodicet latus, et cogat transpondera Porrigere.*——— [dextram]

These last words have made much work for the commentators, whose various opinions I forbear to mention, and trouble you with my own only. I suppose *transpondera dextram porrigere* signifies to extend the hand so far forwards as to destroy the equilibrium or balance, by which we are kept erect. The excessive complaisance of candidates before a contested election is known even *lippis et torporibus*. This complaisance, says *Horace*, puts them in danger of falling upon their noses. *Pondus* is Latin for a balance as well as weight.

Epist. II. Lib. 2.

*Naturæ deus humanæ, mortalis in unum—
 Quodque caput.*

I imagine *unumquodque mortalis* to be equivalent to *unumquodque mortale*, or *unumquemque mortalem*; and if so, the line may be rendered, the “God of “human nature,” the supreme governor of every mortal. We find a similar expression Ode xxxv. Lib. 1. *Quid intactum nefasti liquimus?* Yours, T. I.

* * * The reader is desired to compare the following paragraph (taken from the *OLD ENGLAND Journal*, Sept. 27,) with the original paragraph as it stands (p. 556 A) that he may judge of the treatment which that piece received from the young journalist, from which and the like alterations the author thought fit to desire us to insert his essay verbatim.

Old England Journal.

F “THUS unlamented fell *Arthur* Lord *Balmerino*, a just sacrifice to the laws of his country and the government he endeavour'd to subvert! A man, say some, of the most incredible courage; the most commendable sincerity, say others; and the most engaging simplicity, says a third; who was an honour to the worst cause, says a fourth; and might, if all be true that is said of him, have been an ornament to the best, say I, had he not fallen off from his allegiance. —But may his faults be forgot, and his virtues remember'd.”

S I R,

Exon, Dec. 8, 1746.

HAVING lately been in the North parts of our county, I enquir'd the meaning of the word *boneshave*, which

which I was doubtful of, and I find 'tis the *Sciatica*; so that I was mistaken in my conjecture, (p. 405) I send you a ridiculous charm which they use for curing it. Had I leisure I believe I could trace the etymology of many of our *Devonshire* words, and shew that the worst part of that dialect is not so barbarous as that of *Lancashire*. (See p. 528)

A charm for the Bone-shave (as the Exmoorians, who often use it, call the Sciatica.)

“ THE patient must lie on his back on the bank of a river or brook of water, with a straight staff by his side, between him and the water; and must have the following words repeated over him:

Bone-shave right;
Bone-shave straight;
As the water runs by the *stave*
Good for Bone-shave.

In the name, &c.”

They are not to be persuaded but that this ridiculous form of words seldom fails to give them a perfect cure.

DEVONIENSIS.

Mr URBAN,

A Member of the society to which I belong, who has a great abhorrence of the infamous practice of smuggling, has drawn up the following association, which he insists that every of us ought to subscribe.—It is as follows:

“ We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, taking into consideration the fatal consequences that do attend the clandestine importation of *French* goods into these kingdoms, whereby the farmers, manufacturers, and many others amongst us are reduc'd to great straits,—at the same time the power and ambition of our most perfidious enemies promoted,—Do resolve, and hereby declare, that we will not (without a real necessity) purchase, for ourselves or families, any *French* brandies, wines, silks, lace, cambricks, lawns, or any other goods we believe to be the produce or manufactures of our enemies. But on the contrary, it shall be our study to promote (as far as lies in our power) the welfare of *Great Britain, Ireland*, and our plantations, by wearing and consuming the produce and manufactures thereof, and abstaining from the luxurious articles of *France* and *Spain*.”

This enemy to smuggling often entertains us to the following purpose: If an association of this nature was carried on

throughout every parish in *England, Scotland, Ireland*, and our plantations, it might prove the most effectual and cheap method to suppress the wicked trade of defrauding the government, and fair trader, and in a short time prevent millions of treasure from being sent out of these nations. What mighty pleasure wou'd it give a true patriot to see *French* goods despis'd, and to behold the gentlemen and ladies (and consequently inferiors) of *Britain* all dressed in the labours of their own country! What emulation amongst our manufacturers which should most excel in their performances, and give the greatest satisfaction to those of the highest rank! How many and great the happy consequences resulting from a strict adherence to such a general association! How would it rouse the attention of these kingdoms to their true interest, and give such a fatal stab to the trade and power of *France*, as can't be described! Then wou'd that ambitious nation find, to her sorrow, that *Great Britain* and *Ireland* have been her greatest customers for her articles of luxury, which have destroyed the health and life of many of his majesty's subjects. Let us consider smuggling as it is nearly allied to rebellion, and what perjury, disaffection, and theft would be prevented by its overthrow, and how wou'd credit revive, and what a hopeful prospect appear, that we should be able to transmit safe to our posterity our civil and religious liberties, which our glorious ancestors thought worthy of their blood and treasure!

For the sake of every thing that is dear and valuable, may every well-wisher to his country unite in this so necessary and important affair! Are our enemies ever active and vigilant, in order to embrace every opportunity to ruin us; and shall we be careless, unconcern'd, or backward to prevent those calamities coming upon us? Surely there are not wanting those in every parish throughout the three kingdoms, who will think it an honour to them to have been active and industrious in procuring the subscriptions of their friends and neighbours, against the infamous practice above mentioned, and of making them sensible of the advantages that will accrue thereby.—Even the smuggler himself, if he would consider his true interest at all, either with regard to this, or a future state, would immediately forbear to defraud or injure the community to which he belongs, and whenever he truly repents, will, if able, make restitution to the publick.

lick.—Therefore it may be hoped that there are few amongst us (if encourag'd by our superiors beginning an association of this nature) that will refuse to subscribe the same.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

The following is an abridgement of a Letter receiv'd in October, after that insert'd p. 545-6, which containing remarks to the same effect, particularly about the double rhyme, and *noverca*, it is unnecessary to repeat them.

Mr URBAN, Litchfield, Oct. 25, 1746.

THE old monument (mention'd p. 465, and 545) was discover'd, about three quarters of a year ago, upon removing the foundation of an old wall at the Grey Friars in this city; which religious house was founded about the year 1224, in the reign of Henry III. by Alexander de Savenby, bishop of Lichfield, and dedicated to St Francis; and was dissolv'd, as I suppose, at the general dissolution, tho' there is no account of it in the Monasticon.

How Mr S. could make *extulit* and *ephebis* agree, I am quite at a loss to guess: whereas the verb *extulit* relates to *ecclesiam* in the following verse, and not to *ephebis* as he writes it.

For *ephebis* read *ephebus*; the sense not only requiring it, but the rhyme, to make it sonorous with *diebus* in the subsequent verse.

**Extulit ephebus paucis vivendo diebus, Ecclesiam rebus, sic et varijs speciebus.*

The emblematick attitudes, Mr S. speaks of, appear to be nothing but a calvary cross usually found on old monuments. As to his unchristian reflections on the monks, I don't think it worth while to answer: Only let him remember that all the learning that was transmitted to us, was preserv'd by those *universal jugglers* (as he calls them) of mankind.

The following VERSION of the Inscription, p. 465, is submitted to the Curious.

Richard the merchant here extended lyes;
Death like a stepdame gladly clos'd his eyes.
No more he trades [beyond the burning Zone,
But, happy, rests beneath this sacred Stone.]
His benefactions to the church were great,
Tho' young he hasten'd from this blest retreat.
May he, tho' dead, in trade successful prove,
Saint Michael's merchant in the realms above.

Yours, &c. T. B.

P. S. As the only standard, for ascertaining the true reading of the inscription, is the original monument to which I have frequently recurr'd (so for further satisfaction, I refer the curious to it.

* * * Mr Smith upon seeing the letter p. 546, owns his inattention to the double rhyme, which would have set him right as to *Noverca* and *ephebus*; but cannot allow of *ditat*, propos'd by Mr Gem-jage, and has now hit on something undiscover'd by the other gentlemen. It relates to the two lines above, which he thinks may be render'd thus:

He a youth, in (perhaps by) living a few days, enrich'd the church with his effects, and also with *divers pictures*; VARIIS SPECIEBUS: two words before pass'd by unnoticed.

An Exhortation to the PUBLICK to continue the War against France.

Countrymen, and Fellow Britons!

NEED I say any thing to convince you of the danger of a peace with the French at this time? Need I lay before you the past or recent instances of their perfidy? Call to your remembrance the peace they made with the late emperor Charles, and the guaranty of the pragmatic sanction. What was the end of this solemn farce, but to fall upon the Austrian succession with the greater effect?—Shall we then, instead of learning wisdom from the experience of others, court a future and more dangerous war, by making too hasty an end of this? Look round you, and view the fate of those who have trusted to the faith of France; cast your eyes on the people of Dantzick, the elector of Bavaria, the Genoeſe; are they not all fresh and melancholy instances of the danger, the mischief, the curse of listening to French negotiations and intrigues? How have they at last paid the debt due to their folly, in a severe and unavailing repentance! How were our good allies the Dutch courted, flatter'd, and cajol'd, while the conquest of Flanders was meditating! But now the purpose is served; that ill-tim'd complaisance and credulity which they then discover'd, how is it now return'd with insolence and haughtiness on the part of France! No, my friends, it is wisdom in council, and vigour in execution, not the conferences at Breda, that must abate the pride of that aspiring nation. If they see us languid, if they see us unenterprising, if they see us give way, tho' but an inch, they will come upon us with the greater fierceness, or rise the higher in their demands. Nothing, nothing less than the ruin of our country, and the total loss of liberty, must, in all human probability, be the certain con-

consequence of a present peace; I had almost said, of any attempts towards it. Temporizing is generally destructive in times of imminent danger. Let us call forth our ancient *British* spirit, that spirit which once knew how to make *France* tremble. Let us arm the men of property; let us open our purses to the necessities of the public; let us retrench our luxury, and every man will have enough to spare towards carrying on the war. This will be found in the end the greatest frugality, the nearest and the safest way to an honourable peace.

I know you have a high opinion of the abilities of our young and noble ambassador; but deceive not yourselves, since all the rhetoric of *Cicero* or *Demosthenes* will never persuade the *French* to lay aside their dangerous schemes of universal power; to make a treaty without an intent of breaking it, or to blush at the execrable practice of fomenting divisions, murder, and bloodshed in *Europe*, in order to plunder the vanquished. Their ambition is immeasurable, never at rest, making war upon war without reason, justice, or end, to round their dominions, as they impudently term it; and to recover their pretended ancient, but imaginary boundary; all the countries between them and the *Rhine* one way, and between them and the north sea, the other.—Perhaps you will hesitate, and say, must we then always be in a state of war with the *French*? No; but with what shadow of security can you make peace, while they are left in possession of the power to break their treaties, and pursue their destructive schemes with impunity? This is a power you are not sanguine enough to expect they will at present give up. Now, therefore, Oh *Britons*! now is your time to strike; to strike home; and follow your blow. Though they bear their heads so lofty; though they are puffed up with the éclat of their acquisitions in *Flanders*; believe me, 'tis a most mortifying stroke; the stroke they have lately received in *Italy*. Our allies are in the enemy's country;—that very queen of *Hungary*, who but a short time past was forced to retire from her capital;—that king of *Sardinia*, who last year was almost driven out of his territories; these two potentates, I say ('tis scarcely to be believed but that one sees it) are now in their turn the joint invaders of *France*. Let us learn from hence not to despair of the commonwealth. Be not frightened by the first view of things. Push

on the war for a year or two, and you humble *France*, perhaps without a battle. They have lately buried vast armies in *Germany*; there is scarce a regiment remaining of the numerous forces they had last year in *Italy*: the recruits necessary for their troops in *Flanders*, have taken off infinite numbers of useful hands; and tho' their resources are great, yet they are not inexhaustible: the fifth penny is levied, immense draughts are made out of their militia, while their manufactures languish and decline, together with all their inland and foreign trade, depending upon them. Their *India* trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; you scarcely see a single ship of theirs in the *Mediterranean*, or in *Turkey*; and their fisheries are destroy'd by the conquest of *Cape Breton**. It is in vain that they affect to seem the conquerors of the world, while their inward chagrin and consternation is too sincere to be concealed. Let us not then suffer them to recover, and by one fatal step, give them an opportunity of becoming a future scourge to this nation. We have a monarch upon the throne of good and upright intentions, of great and heroic virtues, and therefore it can be no breach of duty to presume that he is for carrying on the war. Nor is it less certain, that his successor, like a true *Briton*, having only national views, and being a generous friend to the liberties of *Europe*, agrees in sentiments so just. Our young hero, the duke, we may venture to say, wishes for nothing more than an opportunity of chastising the pride and perfidy of *France*: And as for you, my countrymen, I am bold to pronounce, you do not wish to sit still, and lazily give up all that is dear to you; you are also ready to second and promote these salutary views. Despise the few, therefore, if any such there are, who, for reasons not fit to be mentioned, may perhaps be trying to patch up a peace. Call not, on the other hand, for those who only consider the end, without regarding the means; overbearing in council, disdaining the judgment of others, obstinate in their own. Follow the men of cool heads and warm hearts, steady and temperate in their principles, prudent to advise, strenuous to execute. In short, if you have a mind to make a good

* The *French* have sent but two ships to the Banks this year, and even these have been obliged to return with mud-fish only for their own consumption, for want of a place on shore for the drying and curing their fish.

good beginning, if you wish to see, as I am persuaded you do, a return of happy times, such as when *Great Britain* shone the terror of her enemies, the glory and pride of *Europe*, you must totally purge off the rotten remains of a corrupt faction. You must prevent as much as possible, by your ensuing choice, all farther ingraftments upon so canker'd a stock, lest, instead of preserving the parts that are still sound, the whole becomes a polluted loathsome mass, an object of divine vengeance.

A Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend, relating to a Testimonium lately presented to a Right Reverend Bishop.

HAVING heard that a certificate, or *Letter testimonial*, has been presented to the bishop of *Chester*, subscribed by several gentlemen, certifying that it was their belief that the Rev. ——— who stands accused of having been guilty of many flagitious acts of lewdness, was, and had been for some years, a virtuous and religious man [virtue and religion are comprehensive words, and if they are intended to mean any thing there, must mean temperance and chastity, as well as other Christian graces] it raised my curiosity to see the names of those worthy persons, who had set their hands to his certificate. For my own part, I did not wonder to see so many hands set to such a character, because I have heard of, as well as known, many instances of this kind, and know how cheap and easy to be had hands are: But that which surprizes me in this case is this—to find so many worthy gentlemen so easily persuaded to give their hands to the character of a man, to whom his brethren refused, as I have been told, to give their hands; and I hope it will be allowed, that so many worthy clergymen had as good reasons for refusing, as the gentlemen had for complying.

But because much mischief is done to virtue and religion, by the easy compliance and good nature of gentlemen, I will lay before them the thoughts of a very excellent bishop, which he delivered in his charge to his clergy, that gentlemen may see, they ought to have a well grounded belief of the innocence of a man, before they set their hands in justification of his good life and morals.

The bishop, after having told his clergy that he must, in a great measure, depend upon their testimonials, for the virtue and good behaviour of such as

came to be ordained, because he could not be presumed to know them personally himself, requested them, that before they gave their hands to any one's *letters testimonial*, they would seriously consider the following particulars.

First, Are you personally acquainted with the party to be recommended by you? or do you only subscribe upon the credit of those you write under? if this last be the case, think with yourselves, if this be fit to offer to your bishop, either in conscience or good breeding!

Secondly, If you are personally acquainted with the party, are you truly persuaded that he is indeed what you have represented him to be in your certificate?

I think you cannot but see the reasonableness of considering these two things, when you are asked to subscribe a testimonial; and I would have you, if you please, imagine I am by, and wanting to be satisfied in these demands; and that you give, by your subscription, the same account you would me in person: But, it were better still, if you would seriously reflect upon the mischief you may do, and on the guilt you may contract yourselves, by leading me into mistakes, and causing me, by giving credit to your names, to put unworthy people into the ministry, or to prefer unworthy ones to benefices and cures. How will you answer this to God, to me, or to the places where those people must officiate, who may be greatly injured by these means, and that for many years? I intreat you, therefore, by the power of these considerations, not to suffer yourselves to be corrupted by the facility of your temper, your easiness and good nature; by importunity, or friendship, or the fear of any man; nor by the hopes of receiving the like favour, to give your names to any one's certificate, unless you secretly, and in your heart, approve of what you say therein. I cannot ask less (nor do I ask more) than that you would not induce me to believe of men what you yourselves do not truly believe of them. It may be, some of you will think these terms are hard, and hinder you from acts of friendship and civility to one another, by making it so difficult to subscribe your names upon occasion; in answer to this I say, let truth and justice go along with friendship and civility, and then the more of them the better; but where these things are separated, civility to men is rudeness, injury,

ry, and mischief to religion, and such a friendship of the world is, as St James tells us, enmity to God.

One of my aims is indeed hereby to have the clergy live in friendship, awe and respect of one another; that they may so behave themselves, both to their brethren and their people, that when there is occasion for a character, it may be both unreasonable and unjust to refuse a good one, to each other. There will be always room enough, (in spite of all the care that can be taken) for the partialities of acquaintance, neighbourhood, and inclination to take place in *letters testimonial*; and therefore I have no apprehension of creating any misunderstanding among the clergy, by requiring this exactness at their hands. I only hope to stir up such a jealousy among them, that, unless they live virtuously and studiously, they shall despair of getting their neighbours hands and approbation, when they stand in need of it; without which they will in vain attempt to make their ways to any favours I can shew them. I will always pay, you may be sure, that deference that is due to the characters the gentlemen of the laity think fit to give the clerks they now and then recommend to me. But, I who am convinced, that the clergy know each other much better, and in another manner, than most gentlemen can do, shall never be content to take a clerk on trust, without the testimonium of his neighbouring brethren of the ministry; and therefore let it be a rule among you, that you make yourselves as valuable as you can, each to the other; for certainly the esteem you shall derive from thence, will be of greatest use and service to you.

I press this matter of an honest, true, and conscientious subscription of *letters testimonial*, with more than common zeal and fervency, not only because I am oblig'd to do it, by the canons, but from a little indignation I have also had, to find myself presented with some certificates, well signed and sealed indeed, but which, I thought, had little regard to truth in them. I have forgotten, and shall, to all intents and purposes, forget those names, if they do not refresh my memory, by coming again in my way upon the like false errand. I promise myself they never will; and hope, that whenever you subscribe your names to *letters testimonial*, you will not fail to make some conscience, as we say, of imposing on your bishop; who has it in his heart (and bows his knees in

(Gent. Mag. DEC. 1746.)

thanks to him that put it there) to do you all the good he can, to the measure of his skill and power.

The case which the good bishop hints at, with some resentment, was this:

A A profligate and lewd person, who was a good companion, had got so far into the favour of a great man (if a large estate can denominate a man truly great) that, by his influence and persuasion, 3 very worthy clergymen, in other respects unblameable, were prevailed upon to set their hands to his *letters testimonial*; but his bad character having reached the bishop, he was refused. He soon after shewed himself so vile a wretch, that he gave his subscribers much cause for sorrow and repentance. He lifted himself among the foot-guards, and died there, as it was reported, of the foul disease.

Method for preventing the DISTEMPER in Cows. (By an eminent Physician.)

WHEN a cow is first discover'd to have the dry, husky cough (tho' she does not appear to have any worse symptoms of the disorder) let her be taken up from grass, made very clean with warm water, and carefully rubb'd dry afterwards, let her be kept in a warm place, and well supply'd with fresh straw. For the first two days let her eat nothing but a gallon of bran each day made into a hot mash with water only, and each gallon divided into three parts, to be given at three different times. After the two first days are over, let her have hay constantly to eat, and the same hot mashes as before.—When the disease begins to abate, some boil'd oats will be nourishing and proper.—Let all the water she drinks be warm, and the more she drinks of it the better, and for that reason it should be offer'd frequently. Let a quarter of a pound (or more to a strong cow) of Glauber's salts be given the day she is taken up, and repeated for two mornings afterwards.—The salt is to be dissolv'd by boiling it in a pint of water for a few minutes, and when it is almost cold, the cow must be drench'd with it.

Two seatons (or rowels) should be directly made thro' the dewlap in the following manner:—A piece of stick should be cut like a butcher's skewer, but one end flatten'd, and capable of a hole big enough to thrust a man's fore-finger through. This is to be threaded with so many pieces of handlebond, or good packthread (each piece a yard long, and wax'd with bees-wax) as will make them, when both ends are drawn even after threading, full as big as a man's fore-finger. Let the whale be rubb'd over with butter or lard, and then with a sharp penknife let a hole be cut (between an assistant's fingers, who is to hold it strait) quite through the dewlap, as near to the flesh under it as can be without wounding that flesh. The penknife is to go in on one side and out at the other, and at both sides let the hole be made

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made large enough to admit *easily* the piece of stick with the thread thro' it: When the thread is drawn just half way through, let it be cut off close to the eye of the stick, and both ends of the thread ty'd firmly together so as to make it a kind of a ring. The part will swell a little for three or four days, during which time some lard should be twice a day applied all round about it; but when it begins to run corruption, it need have nothing apply'd to it, but every day the thread must be pull'd for a minute backwards and forwards thro' the hole to make it run more. Another rowel must be made likewise, and in the same manner at the distance of about four inches from the first. These should be kept in for a fortnight at least after the beast gets well.——An iron instrument made in the same shape as the stick is describ'd would be rather more convenient.

At the beginning two ounces and an half of salt petre and sixty drops of oil of vitriol should be given in three doses, at three or four hours distance, in a day, and the same quantity ought to be repeated every day, till the beast get pretty well.——The two ounces and half of salt petre is to be boil'd in three pints of water, till dissolv'd, then put into an EARTHEN POT, and the oil of vitriol added to it THERE, and stir'd up.——Perhaps the cow will take the dose, mix'd with the warm water, which she is to drink, but if she will not, she must be drench'd.——The other remedy, of the *greatest* consequence of all, is large and timely bleedings (for the disease has been prov'd beyond dispute to be an ardent fever, and an inflammation on the lungs) therefore the first day the beast is taken up, let 5 pints of blood be taken away, the next day 4 pints, the next 3, and the next two: Now I suppose all this quantity of blood (taken away in the beginning, when there is only a dry, husky cough) will generally prove nearly or quite sufficient: If, notwithstanding this, the cough, the fever, and difficulty of breathing increase, the eyes and the nose run, and the distemper appears not to be conquer'd, let a quart of blood be taken away every day, till the symptoms begin to go off.

The owners of cattle should watch them very narrowly, so that the case may be taken in hand while they have only the dry, husky cough; but if they be so careless as to neglect it, and the other symptoms above-named ensue, they must use the same means, tho' the bleedings then requir'd will be rather larger for the first four days.

If so large a quantity of blood taken away at a time should make the beast very faint, the same quantity may be taken at twice in the same day, and this may be done without cutting a fresh orifice in the vein, for if the pin be taken out, and the pin ty'd hard, and rubb'd, three times bleeding may be repeated from the same orifice.

If any owners of cattle should be so extremely careless as to suffer the distemper to go on (without proper help) till the milk, eating and chewing the cud have left the beast for two or three days, and the looseness is come on, and

other symptoms are increas'd to a great degree, it is hardly then worth while to try any remedies at all.

J. S.

P.S. I am just inform'd (but I cannot avouch it for fact) that some little white spots in the mouth of the cow, tho' not under the tongue, constantly precede the husky cough.——If this be true, there is a very fair warning, and the method propos'd ought to be try'd without any delay, as soon as these appear.

For the Distemper in Cows.

Another METHOD proposed by Dr Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society.

THE ingenious Dr has publish'd it in the last number of the philosophical transactions, where he tells us, that 'having thought it his duty to contribute his mite towards remedying this publick calamity, he examined several sick cows, and the persons who attended such, and saw two open'd, and learned this account,——' That a cow shall be seemingly well, feed heartily, and give the usual quantity of milk; in 12 hours time shall of a sudden abate her milk near half, and intirely fall off her stomach, and then gradually lose all her milk. On this, they give her a hot warm mash of malt, or the following drench: "Boil two ounces of caraway-seeds, in a quart of water, and strain it; add a gill of white-wine, and a quarter of a pound of honey."

Their teeth are commonly loose; for which they lance the gums, and rub them with salt and vinegar. The first day they breathe short, and wheeze, but have no great cough; for which they have blooded them, [in too small quantities] and rubb'd their noses with tar, but with no success. Some hang down their heads, and run much at the nose; for which they lay a bag of scalding hot malt to their heads, tying it between their horns, which has sometimes reliev'd this symptom, but the beasts have not recovered. The second or third day most of them fall into a purging, groan much, and seem in great pain. The stools seem to be bilious, have cakes of jelly come away with them, and some were streaked with blood. After which they soon die.

These kept out in the cold air seldom live beyond the 3d day; those in warm houses, and cleated, live 5, 6 or 7 days.

Many of the cows, I have seen, have a wild stare; the whites of the eye, and the skin of the eye-lids, look'd yellowish, and their tongues white; they had no extraordinary heat in their mouths, or at the roots of their horns, or in the *Axilla* or arm-pit. The *Mucus* running from their nose is very thick and ropy: Their milk is thick and yellow.

In the two I have seen open'd, the flesh and blood look'd much darker colour'd than usual; the fat of the first look'd yellow; the lungs were much inflamed, and had several large blisters, 2 or 3 inches over, full of water, on their outward surface: There was no water in the

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thorax, little or none in the *pericardium*: The heart look'd well, the blood in it not clodd'd, but exceeding fluid and dark colour'd: The paunch was very full of food, and greatly distended: The stomach look'd well; the liver was full of scirrhus swellings and chalky knobs; the gall-bladder bigger than usual; the gall fluid, but dark colour'd; the intestines inflamed in many places; the fat about the kidneys distended with air; the kidneys, bladder and uterus sound. This cow was not with calf. On opening the scull much water gush'd out.

In the 2d cow (a month gone with calf) the fat was not yellow; the lungs, heart, paunch, and stomach, were like the former; the liver pale, flabby, not scirrhus: but the bladder very large; the intestines inflamed, and in some places livid; the fat of the kidneys sound, but one was mortified. Some cows had water in the cells of the cores of the horns. A poor man made a hearty meal from one of these cows, and he was not sick. (See Vol. XV. p. 528 E.)

Hence it is plain that this distemper begins by an inflammation of the lungs, attended with a catarrh or flux of humours from the nose; and is succeeded by an inflammation of the guts, and a purging, from an acrimony and overflowing of the gall, which ends in stools tinged with blood, exciting great pain in the bowels, and so brings on death.

Bleeding (in small quantities) has not been found effectual, nor in short any prescriptions yet made use of. Considering the ultimate effort of nature seems to be to carry off the distemper by an extraordinary discharge of gall, I believed *crocus metallorum*, a successful medicine in horses, and a great discharger of gall, in the jaundice in men, might have success:

——I propos'd to some cow-keepers to give to a cow, as soon as taken ill, one of the following balls.

“Take *Crocus Metallorum* half an ounce in powder; make it into a ball with dough or crum of bread moisten'd; give the cow a draught of bran and warm water after it, and after every purging stool.”

For the running at the nose, I am told, that pouring a pint of warm vinegar, with an ounce of salt, into the nostrils, has proved successful in making the cow sneeze, and discharge a great quantity of thick yellow mucus, and other matter, from the nose, after which she recover'd.

For the shortness of breath, take “Whale oil, treacle of sugar, each a pint; flower of brimstone four ounces: Give it in a mash of malt, or bran and water, twice or thrice a day.”

For the scouring, first give the *crocus*-purge above mention'd; then every 6 or 8 hours the following draught.

“Take whiting one pound, bruise it; pour boiling water upon it, a quart or more; let it stand to settle; pour off the clear water, and fling it away; then put a quart of warm water to the wet whiting; and add Bole-Armeniac in powder two ounces, Venice-treacle one ounce, English malt-spirits half a pint.”

The preceding Account was read before the R. Society, Nov. 21, 1745. In another read Dec. 21, 1745, the same Gentleman gives us

Further Observations on the DISTEMPER raging among the Cow Kind.

A THE learned Dr relates that he had seen 3 more cows open'd, and observes that in all “the lungs were inflamed and blistered, and the guts in some places inflamed, in others livid, and the gall-bladders exceeding large: which a man who has fleaed above a hundred, asserted were the general appearances; except that in one he met with a large bag full of corruption, between the bag inclosing the heart and the back bone; in another he found the gall-bladder shrivell'd up, having little or no gall in it; and in several he found scirrhus knobs in the livers.

C On opening the abdomen the caul appeared very fat; the paunch was greatly distended; on making a puncture much wind gush'd out: It had in it a great deal of food; the inside look'd well, and did not peel; the second and third stomach, or the *omasum*, as also the fourth stomach, or *abomasum*, were almost empty, but looked well; the liver was firm, well coloured, and sound, except a few scirrhus knobbs about the size of nutmegs: The gall-bladder was exceeding large, and full of very fluid gall; the guts were inflamed in many places, the colon and *cæcum* livid: I had the curiosity to have them measured; from the anus to the insertion of the *cæcum* there were 12 yards (the *cæcum* was an ell long), and from the *cæcum* to the pylorus were fifty-two yards. The midriff was much swelled and inflamed: Also the lungs, which were almost wholly covered with bladders of water, adhering in some places to the pleura, on which was no appearance of any inflammation, nor in the internal or external intercostal muscles: The wind-pipe was inflamed greatly throughout its whole course, especially its inside; but the gullet not at all: The heart was of its natural size, the *pericardium* full of very fluid blood, probably from the bursting of some branch of the coronary artery, caused by the extraordinary accumulation of blood in the right ventricle; for the *vena cava*, and right ventricle of the heart, were turgid, and full of black coagulated blood, tho' this cow had been dead but 12 or 14 hours; the lungs were likewise turgid with blood, but little or none was found in the left ventricle

ricle or *aorta*; the obstruction seemed to have been so great in the lungs, that very little blood could pass thro' them from the right to the left ventricle of the heart, and therefore evidently indicates a confirmed peripneumony. All the membranes lining the nostrils, and the spongy bones thereof, were quite turgid with blood, and in the highest state of inflammation. The greater and lesser brain looked fair and well, seeming no way distemper'd.

I have not seen any cutaneous sores or exulcerations, like the boils, carbuncles, &c. concomitants of the plague in men: Nor does there seem to be any attempt of nature to sling off the distemper by any impostumation, or discharge, unless by the running at the nose, and by the bilious stools, or bilious urine. The few, which have recovered, have been kept within doors very warm, once, twice, or oftener, have had warm mashs of malt and bran, and warm drenches of warm herbs, such as rosemary, wormwood, and ground-ivy, with honey or treacle, and have not purged, or but little; and when they have not purged, their urine has been as high coloured as *Porter's* beer.

I am informed, by farriers and cow-leeches, that a horse or cow will lose near two gallons of blood without fainting. One cow, I have seen, within about a month or six weeks of her calving time, taken with the running at nose, and shortness of breath; the owner immediately took from the neck five quarts of blood, and gave her a warm mash of malt once in 6 or 8 hours: Next day he cut her tail, and let her bleed two hours; the day after he took away two quarts from under the tongue, and so continued bleeding her, at 14 or 15 hours distance, for 7 times. She did not purge at all; her urine was as high-colour'd as coffee at first, but grew paler every time of bleeding: She soon recover'd, and has not flunk her calf.

The concern the cow-keepers are under, the various methods offer'd to them, and their want of judgment to chuse the most rational, is the reason why none of them have pursued any regimen steadily. Some to whom I have given my directions have blooded once, have given the purge once; but have not given the oily drench, or but once, and not repeated it; others the chalky drench but once, and have not followed my instructions; so that no satisfactory experiments have been made:

Yet, as the state of the disease seems so evidently to be a peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs, windpipe, and nostrils, attended with a redundancy of gall, I cannot forbear urging to the public the following method:

- A " Give to all cows in general, while
 " well, half an ounce or an ounce
 " (according to the size of the cow)
 " of *Crocus Metallorum*. As soon
 " as a cow falls off her meat, give
 " her another dose of *crocus metallo-*
 " *rum*; and warm mashs of malt,
 " bran, &c. When she runs at the
 B " nose, lay a bag of malt-meal,
 " wetted with boiling water, upon
 " her forehead and nose, tying it to
 " her horns, morning and evening;
 " pour warm vinegar and salt into
 " the nostrils: If a short cough,
 " or difficulty of breathing, comes
 C " on, bleed her one quart twice a
 " day, for 3 or 4 days, and every 6
 " hours give the *oily drench*: If a
 " purging comes on, give another
 " dose of the *crocus metallorum*; if
 " it continue, give the *chalky drench*
 " every six hours, and if it does
 " not abate in 24 hours, inject the
 D " same drench by way of glyster;
 " and if the husky cough continues
 " with the purging, give the *oily*
 " *drench* one 3 hours, and the
 " *chalky drench* the next 3 hours."

Most of the cows which have recovered from this distemper recover their milk again, as their appetites mend; but they are observed to have scabby eruptions come out in their groins and *axillæ*, which itch much; for a cow will stand still, hold out her leg, and shew signs of great pleasure, when a man scratches these pustules or scabs for her.

F Some cowleeches have given *colloquintida* and salt of tartar, each one ounce, in a quart of warm ale; but I imagine it must be improper where the guts are inflamed, and I have not heard of any cows recovering which took it.

Mr URBAN,
 G M Adam de Tencin's odd custom of presenting annually to each member of her assembly, a pair of *velvet breeches*, (mentioned over the *close-stool poem*, p. 432,) excited my curiosity so far, that by frequent enquiry I learnt the following little history of this extraordinary lady, which I send for the amusement of your polite readers.

Madam de Tencin (sister to the Rev. Cardinal of that name) was a nun of the

the Abbey of *Mount Fleury* at *Grenoble*, but eloping from the cloyster went to court, made a gay figure there, and was taken notice of by many persons of the highest quality, which was no disadvantage to the preferment of her brother. Among others *M. de la Frenoy*, counsellor of the parliament of *Paris*, used frequently to pay his respects to her. This gentleman was shot in his closet by persons unknown, but among his papers was found a writing, wherein he declared that if he should die a violent death, it must be attributed to *Madam de Tencin*, whom he there charged with the most atrocious crimes. Upon this she was the same day brought to the *Chatelet*, passed under an examination of more than four hours before the dead body, and afterwards was committed to the *Bastile*; a vigorous prosecution was intended by the lieutenant criminal, but all at once the whole affair was hushed, *La Frenoy* privately buried, and the lady set at liberty. This sudden turn was effected by the good offices of the *Jesuits*, among whom she had potent friends, and to whom her brother, then archbishop of *Embrun*, has ever since given up himself soul and body to the advancement of their interest. As the first fruits of his gratitude, he sacrificed, in a synod at *Embrun*, *M. de Senes*, his suffragan, one of the most venerable bishops in *France*, only because he was an anticonstitutionist and became odious to the society, who in their turn recommended him to the pretender for a cardinal's hat, and on *Cardinal Fleury's* death procured him a place in the council of *France*, where he has since labour'd to effectuate their designs on this kingdom.——In what manner he has more openly done it by an armed force need not be told in this place; I shall only add, that it is his deep scheme, since the *Romish* emissaries had not been able to persuade the people of property out of their estates, that the *Jesuits* here should spare no pains or cost to convert the lowest (*See p. 367 H.*) and, as they thought, the strength of the nation.

Against the most inveterate Rheumatism

TAKE six pound of the lean part of the round or buttock of the best beef you can get, which slice thin; three or four heads (not cloves) of garlic, which clean well and shred fine; prepare a glossed earthen pipkin, into which lay a slice of the beef, and then

strew it over with the garlick, so *stratum super stratum* till all be put in, cover this over with a paste or dough, and let it stew or seeth over a gentle fire for 24 hours; then pour off the liquor, set it by for use, and take every morning and night half a naggin thereof, keeping yourself warm. *Dublin Journal.*

For a green WOUND.

PREvent as much as may be the wound from bleeding, since the blood (if not much corrupted) is one of the greatest balsams. Then speedily mix some white-wine vinegar and common table salt bruised fine together, and be not sparing of the salt; with this wash the wound very well, and continue so to do for some time; should the incision be deep, make dosils, which dip in the above liquor, and put plenty of salt on them, with which fill up the wound to the surface of the skin, and lay a compress over well impregnated with the above, then bind it up, and every 5 or 6 hours pour some of the same liquor on the dressing to keep it moist, and open it but once in 24 hours. When the flesh is grown up (which it will very soon do, if you be not too effeminate and afraid of the smart, but keep it clean) apply a plaister, of diacolon, &c. to skin it over.

Mr URBAN,

IN the Magazine for *January, 1745*, you inserted, from a well-meant pamphlet, (*the plan for a national militia*) little more than the analysis, or table of contents. But it so much excited my curiosity, that I read the whole book with great attention, and was very much delighted upon introducing the subject into conversation, to find that it was almost universally approved, and in a great degree thought practicable. Two noble lords, than whom no men exerted themselves with a warmer zeal against the late wicked disturbers of our quiet, were pleased to declare it an excellent scheme; I heartily wish that their lordships, and those other members of both houses, who have seen the necessity, and found the benefit of military discipline among their honest neighbours,—would promote the scheme's being taken into consideration in the present session; a season more favourable cannot offer, since a saving method has already been agreed to by king and parliament, (*See Hist. Chron.*) and other reforms of the troops expected.——If the people of this metropolis were classed into disciplined bodies, to the amount of 200,000

200,000 fighting men, it would be invincible, tho' without fortifications; nor rebel rout, nor threatened invasion, would then shake public credit, or put us in a panic.—But my porch will be too long.—I only intended, when I sat down to write, to recommend another *table of contents* to you.—It is the Index to Mr Prior's Narrative of the

success of Tar-water used medicinally.—If you question how Tar-water relates to the army, I must refer you to the book, where the good Bishop says, —It strengthens the bodies of soldier and sailor, and would be extremely useful in a siege, persons having lived several days without any other subsistence.

INDEX of the several Distempers, mentioned in Mr Prior's Narrative of Cases wherein Tar-water hath been found successful. (*Pr.* 8d.)

Note, *The figures shew the number of persons relieved in each distemper.*

A GUE, Cases 4	Hardness of the belly, 1	— in the chest and	Streightness in the
Asthma,* 19	Heaving, 1	body, 1	breast, 22
Barrenness, 1	Head-ach, 4	— in the bowels, 3	Stone, 22
Bilious fever, 1	Heart-burn, 2	— in the inward	Stupidity, 11
Bloody-flux, 1	Hectic, 2	parts, 2	Sweats, 22
Bloody-urine, 1	Hoarseness, 2	— in the legs, 2	Sweats in the night, † 4
Blood from the lungs, 1	Hysterics, 4	— in the head, 1	Swellings in the bow-
Boils, 1	Jaundice, 1	— in the side, 8	els, &c. 77
Bruise, 1	Ill habit of body, 1	— in the stomach, 2	— in the legs, thighs, &c. 4
Cancer, 4	Imposthume in the	— in the limbs, 2	Swooning, 11
Canker in the mouth, 1	head, 1	Palsy, 2	Tenderness in feet, 11
Colic, 6	— in the leg, 2	Paralytic disorders 2	Teeth loose, 22
Cold, 2	— in the lungs, 2	Palpitation of the	Tetter, 11
Consumption, 2	Inflammat. disorders, 2	heart, 6	Great Thirst, 11
Contraction of the	Itch, 3	Piles, 3	Ulcer in the bladder, 2
bowels, 1	King's-evil, 11	Peripneumony, 1	— in the lungs, 11
Costiveness, 4	Lameness in the limbs, 1	Pleurisy, 2	— in the throat, 1
Cramps, 4	Loathing in the stomach	Pleuritic disorders, 4	Ulcers, 13
Coughs, 27	of all sustenance, 2	Prolapsus uteri, 1	Urinary passage in pain, 11
Deafness, 6	Looseness, 2	Rheumatism, 6	Vapours, 11
Dead ague, 1	Looseness of the teeth, 1	Rheumatic pains, 6	Vomiting, 11
Decay, † 10	Loss of the use of the	Shortness of breath, 5	A large Wen, 11
Diabetes, 2	limbs, 1	Scald heads, 1	Wind in the stomach, 11
Difficulty of breathing, 7	Loss of complexion, 1	Sciatica, 1	Want of perspiration
Disorders of women in	Lowness of spirits, 7	Scurff, 2	in the feet, 11
lying-in, 2	Lumbago, 1	Scurvy, 21	Want of appetite, † 23
Dizziness, 4	Lumps in the head, 1	Small-pox, † 7	Want of sleep, † 10
Dropsey, 3	— under the jaws, 1	St Antony's fire, 1	Want of complexion, 1
Dry cough, 1	Megrim, 3	Spitting of blood, 5	Tar-water particularly
Erysipelas, 2	Menses, 1	Great spitting, 2	recommended to sea-
Excrecence on the	Nervous disorders, 4	Spots black, 1	faring men,
head, 1	Numbness, or tingling	Sickness in stomach, 2	— to hospitals, infir-
Facies hippocratica, 1	in the legs, 1	Spasms, 2	maries, poor houses,
Fever, 17	Oppression in the sto-	Sores, outward run-	&c.
Fits, 3	mach, 5	ning, 1	— to gentlemen in
Fistula, 1	— in the chest and	Sore leg, 2	the country, for the
Fluor-albus, 1	heart, 1	Sore chopped lips and	relief of the poor,
Foul disorder, † 1	Pains in the arm, 1	nostrils, 1	— to sedentary per-
Gangrene in y blood, 1	— in the back, 2	Sore throat, 3	sons,
Giddiness, 1	— in the back si-	Sores and swellings in	— in new and despe-
Gonorrhœa, 1	news, 1	the backs of horses, 1	rate cases,
Gout, 18	— in the lower parts	Sleepiness, 2	— for the murrain
Gravel, 8	of the back, 3	Stiffness in the limbs, 1	among cattle,
Green-sickness, 1	— in the belly and	Stitches, † 5	
	hip, 1	Strangury, 1	

* One of these surprising Asthma cures we gave in Feb. 1745, p. 77. but without naming the gentleman, who is Wm Ward, Esq; of Cockerton, in the county of Durham.

† Mr Brooks, engraver, in the Strand, London. † See Vol. XV. p. 163.

‡ A person in Dublin had the venereal disorder to such a degree, that part of his nose was lost, and in one of the calves of his legs he could thrust his fist, his whole back was as bare as a cased rabbit, and his head and glands very much inflamed; after trying all methods in practice, the surgeon gave him Tar Water, when suddenly all the ulcers appeared more cool and kindly, and by persisting, the patient perfectly recover'd, the nose excepted.

MI URBAN,

NOTwithstanding abundance of innuinations spread abroad of the bad treatment of the rebel prisoners, by such as do not thoroughly consider their former designs, and their present case—It will not be found that they have suffer'd worse treatment than their crime deserves, or the like criminals would receive in other countries; for as the *Scotch* prisoners, particularly, complain among themselves of the treacherous and cowardly part of their secret encouragers in *England*, so the prisoners in general would have met with better usage, and many of them 'tis probable even effectual mercy, were it not for their own imprudence, I mean that of some abandon'd bravados while in custody, and provoking conduct of them that wished them success, and now shew an *ill-timed* regard for them; a regard, however, that, like their *wishes*, brings not their dearselves into danger from the laws. The *Jacobite* toasts, to the *Royal Exchange* (as equivocal, though not so innocent, as that to the *King* FORGETTING * the *Duke*) a *speedy relief* to all our friends in distress; —to the *lady's waiting maid*; and the like: shew now, what has been long disavow'd, that the spirit of that party is not entirely evaporated, but sends out as rancid fumes as ever; tho' it be to the prejudice of their brethren in captivity.

Parcere subjectis et debillare superbos, was a saying approved in former times, and I am well informed that great civility was shewn by his majesty's officers to the prisoners of rank, and all others, while conducting to town, unless prevented by pride and impertinence. Not many have complained of bad treatment, without cause given by themselves. Some *Scotch* gentlemen were permitted to dine in the great cabin with the commander of his majesty's ship which brought them up; that this civility was discontinued must be attributed to their own indecent or silly behaviour, in proposing a health (to a young prince in distress): No way proper for one who bore his majesty's commission to permit, or pass by without manifesting at least his dislike, by a remission of the indulgence before granted; since he would have been obliged to have shewn his resentment in another manner, had any person whatever but a prisoner offer'd him such an affront.

* This is not so well printed as spoken.

A short ABRIDGMENT of the 21 Public ACTS passed in IRELAND, 19 Geo. II. (The Earl of Chesterfield Lord Lieutenant.)

ACT relating to Treason.

HIS majesty's subjects of *Ireland*, who shall hold correspondence of any kind with the pretender's sons, or persons employ'd by them, or shall remit, pay or receive any money for their use, shall suffer as in cases of high treason.

If a son of the pretender shall land, or attempt to land in *Ireland*, he shall be adjudged attainted of high treason, and suffer accordingly. 50,000 *l.* forthwith to be paid, out of any parliamentary fund, to any person who shall seize or secure him, or to his executors or administrators, if killed in such seizure.

3 ACTS relative to Customs and Excise.

The additional duties on beer, ale, strong-waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods, are continued from Dec. 25, 1745, to Dec. 25, 1747, besides the duties payable by 14. Car. II.

If goods, which have paid the said additional duties, shall be exported by a subject merchant within 18 months, or by a merchant stranger within 12 months after importation, such additional duties shall be repaid the exporter, in a month after demand.

All the rules, directions, powers, authorities, penalties, and forfeitures, relative to brewers and distillers, granted by 4. Geo. I;—also the additional duty of 20 s. per Hund. on molasses and treacle, granted by 1. Geo. II;—and an additional duty of 6d. per yard on all foreign stuffs called *romals*, cotton, or cotton and linen, mixed, plain, painted or stain'd (except the manufactures of *Great Britain*); likewise an additional duty of 3d. per yard, besides all former duties and the late duty of 6d. per yard imposed by 17. Geo. II. for all cambricks and lawns imported after Dec. 25, 1745, not of *English* manufacture; and an additional duty of 6d. per hide for raw hides exported (except to *England*) are all continued, or granted, to Dec. 25, 1747.

The duty on raw hides, coffee, tea, chocolate and cocoa-nuts, granted in 1. Geo. II. to be paid to the trustees of the linen manufacture, and the said additional duty of 3d. per yard on cambricks and lawns, to the use of the governor and company for carrying on the cambrick manufacture.

No gold or silver lace to be imported except the manufacture of *Great Britain*, after Dec. 25, 1745, under penalty of forfeiting such lace, and treble the value, together with the ship, one moiety to the king, and the other to the prosecutor.

The additional duties of 2 *l.* per ton for *Portugal* wines, and 4 *l.* per ton for all other wines imported, and 40 s. per *lb.* for all velvets, and all manufactures made and mixed with silk (except those of *G. Britain*, *China*, *Persia*, or the *E. Indies*) one half penny per *lb.* for hops, 5 *l.* per Cent. for china, earthen, japan'd or lacquer'd ware, as rated 14 Car. II. and 20 s. per ton for vinegar,—are granted to Dec. 25, 1747; with

with drawbacks on exportation, as 14. *Car. II.* The tax of 4s. per pound, given by 7. *Geo. II.* on all salaries, profits of employment, fees, and pensions of absentees is continued to Dec. 25, 1747; the raising and application as usual, except part of the said duties for discharging the duty of 4 per Cent, for 70,000 *l.* to be rais'd for providing arms for the militia, and fortifying *Cork*.

The several acts made to prevent running of goods, and clandestine importations; and for encouraging of tillage and draining of bogs; which acts remain unrepealed, and unalter'd by others, are continued for two years from their respective alterations, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament.

ACT relating to Hawkers and Pedlers.

Hawkers, pedlers, &c. travelling on foot, or with horses, with goods for sale, shall from June 24, 1746 to June 24, 1748, pay 20 s. for each person, and 20s. for each horse.—Every such person shall, before June 24, every year, deliver to the collector of the district a note in writing how they will travel or trade, together with one moiety of the yearly duty, and security by bond for the other moiety, or to forfeit 5 *l.*—If convicted of forging the collector's licence to pay 50 *l.* one moiety to the king, the other to the informer, and subject to other pains and penalties inflicted for forgery.

ACT concerning the Linen Manufacture.

It repeals several former acts.—From May 1, 1746, no flax or hemp shall be steep'd or water'd in any river, stream, brook, or running water, or in any boghole or turf-pit, nor in any hole or pit with standing water (unless dug near the side of a running water, whence it may be supply'd with fresh water) for two years successively, under pain of forfeiting the same to the informer.—The female hemp shall not be pulled or dressed with the male hemp, under the forfeiture of 5 s. per 100 *lb.* to the informer.—Old and new hemp not to be mixed in cordage, under forfeiture of 10 s. per parcel to the informer.—Thread, white or colour'd, and bobs of double flaxen yarn, to be reeled on a reed of 44 inches or more in circumference, and divided into skains of 12 threads; all diaper and twisted tapes to be made up in pieces of 12 yards or more in length, and all fine plain tapes, white or red, in 24 yards or more; and all tapes, called chats, inkles, or filleting, in pieces of 36 yards, chats to contain 13 threads in breadth, inkles 21, narrow filleting 33, and broad filleting 49, or more; braids, ferreting, and shoe-lace, of flaxen yarn, or such yarn mixed with silk or worsted, each piece to be 18 yards, or more, in length; thread laces, called points, to be 16 threads, or more, in breadth; white bobbins of single flaxen yarn to be 24 yards in a piece, and bobbin of double flaxen yarn to be 12; the person offending to forfeit the goods to the informer.—Flax or hemp-dressers, or professed makers of linen-wheels or hatchells, being protestants, may exercise their trade in any city or corporation, and be deemed freemen, but not vote in elections.

—Linen yarn, for sale in the kingdom, to be made up in hanks or dozens, of only 12 cuts, and to be only 120 threads; the yarn to be only flaxen, or only tow-yarn of the same colour and fineness, and the hank to be only a yard and a quarter long, each cut separated in reeling, in which only one thread shall be reeled at a time, the standard reel of the kingdom to be two yards and half in circumference; the penalty, forfeiture of the goods to the informer.

—Cleaned or bleached linen yarn, called head or pound yarn, not exceeding 2 dozen to the pound, or the value of 16 *d.* per pound, not subject to forfeiture; scales and weights, but not ounces allow'd for distinguishing yarn of what dozen to the pound.

Breadths of plain linen.	{	half ell,	}	<i>Diapers;</i> Length of 26 yards.
		three quarters of a yard,		
		yard,		
		yard and half Qr,		
C	{	yard and quarter,	}	12 yards.
		yard and half.		
		All the breadths a-		
		bove, also		
Diapers and Damasks.	{	yard and 3 quarters,	}	12 yards.
		two yards,		
		two yards 1 quarter,		
		two yards and half,		
D	{	two yards 3 quarters	}	
		three yards,		
		three yards 1 quarter,		
		three yards and half,		
E	{	three yards 3 quarters,	}	
		four yards.		
		half yard,		
		half ell,		
Tickens.	{	3 quarters of a yard,	}	<i>Tickens.</i> To be in length 15 yards.
		7 8ths of a yard,		
		yard,		
		yard and quarter,		
Length of	{	yard and half,	}	6 yards.
		yard and 3 quarters,		
		two yards.		
		canvas,		
	{	sail-cloth,	}	36 yards.

All linen-cloth exposed to sale and rolled up, to be ty'd at both ends, and not stitch'd, that the same may be open'd, and the better examined by the buyer; the penalty such sum, not exceeding 40 s. as shall be determined by proper persons, herein after specify'd.—Plain linen cloth, of, or exceeding the set of 1400, commonly called 1400 cloth, shall, when green, and before it be bleached or whiten'd, be 38 inches broad at least; and no reeds shall be used in weaving such cloths, that shall not be 41 inches wide at least; and the weaver shall stamp with oil and lamp-black, on such piece, while green, the number of hundreds in the breadth, with the first letter of his christian name, and his surname at full length, the penalty in these cases 40 s. to the informer for each piece; the weaver to weave all linen and hempen yarn within such time and in such reeds, and into cloth of such breadth, not contrary to the aforesaid directions, as shall be agreed with the owner, on pain of forfeiting to him the price of his

his labour; makers of reeds for linen or hempen cloth shall divide the splits in every reed, and set upon it the first letter of his christian name, and his surname at full length, penalty 20s. to the informer for every offence; the weaver using reeds not so divided or marked, to forfeit the same to be broke by the person determining the offence, and pay a sum not exceeding 10s. nor under 5s.—The trustees for the time being, or any 5 or more of them, by writing under their hands and seals, may authorize two or more of their officers to enter into the several apartments of the linen hall, and all other places for selling linen cloth, in *Dublin*, its suburbs, and liberties, and to seize all pieces of the set of 1400 and upwards, not 36 inches or more in breadth, and to carry the same before the trustees, who are to cut the same into short lengths, not exceeding 7 yards, to be delivered to the owner, on his paying 10s. for every piece thus cut, for the use of the seizer.—Linen weavers being protestants, and having served apprenticeships for 5 years, and keeping one loom constantly employ'd, to be exempted for 7 years, after their setting up, from the offices of petty constable, churchwarden, or sides-man, and from serving on juries at assizes or sessions, and to be freemen of the city or corporation where they reside, but not vote, in elections of magistrates, or members of parliament, and the like privileges, under the same restrictions, are extended to foreign master workmen being protestants.—Every master linen weaver to keep 4 reeds, one for 1000 cloth, one for 1100, one for 1200, and another for 1500, or forfeit 5s. to the informer for every reed wanting, with the loss of his privilege. None to entertain a journeyman without a certificate from his last master (who is obliged to give it) under the penalty of 5*l.* to the informer.—If a master employ his apprentice long in any business not relating to the trade of a weaver, except 24 days in harvest, such apprentice may be discharged from serving his remaining time.—None to mix stones or sand with kelp or foreign ashes, or expose such to sale, under forfeiture of 40s. to the informer, nor use lime, soapen dregs, or any dung but cow-dung, in the whitening or bleaching linen cloth or yarn, without forfeiting 5*l.* to the informer; if lime be found in the bleach-yard the possessor shall incur the like penalty.—Bleachers, for hire, or reward, neglecting or damaging or committing frauds in bleaching the cloth or yarn, to forfeit to the party aggrieved from 40 to 5s.—For linen laid down to bleach from *Aug.* 15 and *Feb.* 1, or found lying between *Nov.* 2 and *Feb.* 1, the bleacher to forfeit 6*d.* per yard to the informer, except the piece, being damaged by accident, requires immediate bleaching.—None shall keep a public bleaching-yard within *Dublin*, or 5 miles thereof, under penalty of 200*l.*—No bleacher shall use his rubbing-board in washing or rubbing his cloths, under forfeiture of 10*l.* to the informer.—Robbing a bleach-yard above the value of 5s: adjudged felony without benefit of clergy; if any person intrusted, sell or embezzle yarn, &c. he forfeits treble the value to the party aggrieved.
(*Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1746.)

ved.—The trustees for encouraging the linen manufacture are by this act continued:—five may meet to adjust matters, but there must be a majority of seven to appoint officers and salaries (the highest not exceeding 150 *l.*) and enter into contracts.—No looms, spinning-wheels, reels, hatchels or other utensils, lent by the trustees, and stamped with their seal, shall be distrained for rent, &c.—The trustees may appoint lappers to measure, and examine pieces of linen or hempen cloth, who are to mark on what is merchantable, the length and breadth in intire inches without fractions, sealing both ends with the name of the lapper, and his county, or such other impression as the trustees appoint, taking 2*d.* for each piece, and if he beetle the same 1*d.* more, and for each piece of green unbleach'd cloth, 20 yards or under, 1*d.* and so in proportion for a greater quantity; cloth made for sale with chalk-dust or flour, to be forfeited to the seizer; the penalty of selling unstamp'd cloth 5s. to the informer for each piece.—Narrow linen cloth under the set of 1000, or not 22 inches broad, and not lapped or stamped, made within the kingdom, is allowed to be exported; green cloth is to be sold in the folds.—The trustees may appoint packers to examine and weigh hemp, and if merchantable to pack the same, sealing or stamping it with the name of the packer.—Hemp, 100 weight, or more, exposed to sale unmark'd, to be forfeited to the seizer; persons counterfeiting the packer's seal to stand in the pillory, and forfeit 50*l.* to the informer; lappers and packers using their seals after notice of their discharge, to forfeit 50 *l.*—selling or lending their seals to forfeit 20 *l.* in both cases to the informer.—The trustees may make rules for regulating the linen hall and markets, and appoint officers and factors, with salaries not exceeding 150 *l.* who shall observe the rules and directions under a fine not exceeding 20 *l.* and shall give security for observance.—Grand juries of counties within the provinces of *Leinster*, *Munster*, and *Connaught*, are empower'd to raise money not exceeding 300 *l.* for erecting a public market-house on a piece of ground purchased for that purpose, for the sale of flax or hemp, or their yarn and seed, and to appoint an officer with a salary not exceeding 15*l.* to attend the said house.—Linen yarn shall be sold publickly in open market, except in *Dublin*, under forfeiture of 40s. to the informer.—No linen yarn shall be sold within *Dublin*, or 3 miles thereof, but at the yarn-market, under penalty of 40s; and goods seized for not being managed or made up according to order, shall not be rescued under the like penalty, to go to the informer.—No toll, custom or duty shall be paid for bringing linen or hempen cloth, &c. to any market, except at the turnpikes.—Flaxen and hempen cloth, made within this kingdom, are exempt from duties upon exportation, and no duty shall be demanded for importing foreign pot-ashes, or wood-ashes, or any *Holland*, *Russia*, or *Muscovy* flax-seed, or hemp-seed, or any loom or looms.—Merchants and others of *Gr. Britain* may import white and brown linen cloth manu-

manufactured in *Great Britain* free from duty, so long as it shall be lawful to export from this kingdom directly to the *British* plantations white and brown linen cloth manufactur'd in this kingdom, in the terms of the act 3. 4. An. C. 8; and no longer.—White, painted and stained callicoos, painted and stained muslins (except those stained in *Gr. Britain*) and all sorts of linen imported, except of the manufacture of *Great Britain*, or stained there, shall, until Dec. 25, 1752, and thence to the end of the next session, pay as duty 1s. 6d. per yard for white, painted and stained callicoos, and painted and stained muslins imported, and 6d. per yard for any sort of linen imported, over and above other duties payable for the same; the said duty on white, painted and stained callicoos to be apply'd solely to the use of the hempen and flaxen manufacture.—No drawback or debenture for exportation of any callicoe, muslin, *Holland*, foreign sail-cloth or linen, except of the manufacture, or painted or stained in *Gr. Britain*.—For two years from March 1746, and thence to the end of the next session of parliament, persons importing good flax-seed, so warranted by a certificate from the officer of the port, of the growth of this kingdom from *Dundalk*, or any port south thereof, into any place 5 leagues or more northwards of *Dundalk*, shall, upon oath given of the port where he lands, that the seed is the same as mention'd in the certificate, and upon bond given in 20s. per barrel, that the seed is good, &c. and shall not be re-landed more south than 5 leagues north of *Dundalk*, receive from the collector a præmium of 5s. per bushel, clear and free of all duties payable on export of flax-seed, to be paid as drawbacks are.—The same præmium is allow'd for flax-seed exported, from *Dundalk*, or any port southwards beyond the sea, when such seed is 5s. a bushel, or under.—Grand juries are to make enquiry and presentment upon oath, of the common market price of flax-seed in their counties.—Such presentment to be made, and certifi'd by the justices to the chief officer in every port, and hung up in the custom-house.—Sails made of foreign sail-cloth, found on board a ship or boat, except for its use, liable to the same duty as if in pieces; and if landed, or put on board another ship without paying duty, to be forfeited, one moiety to the king, the other to the informer.—Importers of good flax or hemp-seed of the growth of *Russia*, *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, the *East country*, or the *English* plantations in *America*, within two years after March 25, 1746, and thence to the end of the next session, to receive as præmium 5s. per hogshead, provided they make oath before the collector, expressing the name of the county, and that he believes it sound and good, and of the last summer's growth.—Whoever shall produce to the proper officer canvas or sail-cloth in one entire bolt, or piece, 36 yards long at least, well made of *Irish* hemp, having 20 double threads, being part of the warp left in loops, and without knotting, at the middle of that end of the web which is last in weaving, (such loops or double threads are to be made by

warping them from one single bobbin, and by putting each double thread through the same split of the reed, and are to be cut away by the officer) any time within 7 years from Mar. 25, 1746, and thence to the end of the next session, shall receive as præmiums for every piece of 10d. and under 14d. value, the sum of 4d. to be paid as drawbacks are, the party making oath that the same is made of hemp of this kingdom, was never before produced, nor any debenture issued out, or præmium paid for it.—Exporters of sail-cloth demanding præmiums, shall produce certificates under the hand and seal of the growers or raisers of flax, testifying in what place and county the flax and hemp of the sail cloth did grow, and the quantity the said grower did sell to the exporter, and then the proper officer shall stamp the same.

N.B. The remaining acts concerning the militia, juries, marriage, game, &c, must be refer'd to our Supplement.

Marriage between Cousins lawful, but with a Brother's Widow unlawful.
[See p. 545.]

Mr URBAN,

AS I have yet seen no answer to the question ask'd by J. L. in your *Mag.* for July, p. 362, concerning the legality of his marrying a relation there described, and he seems in earnest, I here subjoin one to it, viz.

That, I believe, no text can be produced which may so much as seem to impeach a match between any kind of cousins, but the general prohibition; *Lev.* xviii. 6. and which the subsequent ones explain not to extend so far: which is confirmed to us by *Moses* in the known case of *Zelophebad's* daughters, *Numb.* xxxvi. who; he tells us, *ver.* 10. did even as the Lord commanded him, in marrying their father's brother's sons; when we know the command, *ver.* 6. left them the choice of an whole tribe.—'Tis farther confirmed by *Caleb's* bestowing his own daughter in this manner. See *Joshua*, xv. 17. *Judg.* i. 13. Hence it appears that matches between first cousins are allowed in scripture. And, I believe, no protestant will gainsay the act 32 Hen. VIII. Ch. 38, 'that all marriages are lawful which are not prohibited by God's law.' (See the first two sections of that act, concerning the impositions of the court of *Rome* in this respect)—It being lawful then for cousin-germans to marry with each other, it must surely, *a fortiori*, be so for a man to marry a daughter to one of these, which is the case proposed.—For, the vulgar notion, of its being forbidden for second cousins to contract with each other, tho' cousin-germans are allow'd

allow'd to, is grounded from a mistake in confounding the civil with the canon law; (See *Grey's abridgment of the codex*, p. 139.) ; and the other, that relations who marry never thrive, being plainly no more than an old wife's fable, is easily confuted from experience.

—If Mr *Budge* is not yet quite satisfied, please to inform him, that he may find the opinion of many *Jewish Rabbins* on his question, set down by Bp *Barrow*, in his *History of the reformation*.

Vol. I. p. 53.—Please likewise to acquaint him, and your other readers, that they may see the dispute between Mr *Barrow* and *Widower* very fully handled in the same Vol. from p. 97 to 105 ; and in the Supplement, Vol. III.—in Dr *Hammond's resolution of 6 queries*, query 2d published by itself, and in the first Vol. of his works in folio ; and in the Bp of *London's Codex*, Vol. I. Sect. 22. Cap. 1. and the margin of our Bibles proved the true reading in Dr *Hammond ubi supra*, Q. 2, 3, and the arguments for and against, fairly stated, in *Pole's Synopsis* on the text, and that the *Hebrew* word for a sister, referring to somewhat that is precedent, signifies every other thing of the same kind ; so that the meaning must every where be determined wholly by the context, (see particularly in *Exod.* xxvi. 3.) where the whole phrase here used, *אִשָּׁתָא אֵת אִתָּתָא*, the literal sense of which is, a woman to her sister, and which our translators, following the septuagint, here render a wife to her sister, being twice applied to the curtains of the tabernacle, is each time, according to the *Hebrew* idiom, truly rendered, one to another ; which verse, literally translated, would to us sound very oddly, viz. The five curtains shall be coupled together ; a woman, or a wife, to her sister ; and so again in the same words. Compare *Lev.* xviii. 18. with *Exod.* xxvi. 3. in the original ; and see *Buxtorf's Lexicon* on the word *אִשָּׁתָא*.

In the mean time, whilst your male readers are employ'd in looking out these references, I beg to be indulged a word to all your female ones.

To all my fair Country-women, the Ladies of Great Britain.

AS the fallacious reasons for the matches above-mentioned are generally brought by such as lie in wait for some of you, to whom it may be of most pernicious consequence to be deceived herein, as by the sequel will appear, I desire your attention.—First, then, as

to the prohibition of marrying two sisters by the law of God, I shall produce but the single argument, in support of it, so much insisted on by Dr *Hammond* in the place above, and by the bishops *Jewel* and *Gibson* (see his *Codex*, Vol. I. p. 498.)—‘When God, say they, commands me, *Lev.* xviii. 16. that I shall not marry my brother's wife, (I may add, and that on account of nearness of kin, (see *ver.* 6, &c.) which is the only reason the scripture gives for any of these prohibitions) it follows directly, that by the same he forbids me to marry my wife's sister ; for, between one man, and two sisters, and one woman and two brothers, is like analogy, or proportion.’—To this agree the *Carraits*, the most learned sect amongst the *Jews* (see *Calmet's* or *Collier's* dictionary) in which they are followed by the primitive Christians, who forbade this match in the canons apostolical, and the church of *England* (see the Table of marriages, and the rules under it). And indeed the reasoning is so sound, that, I believe, there is no argument whatever sufficient to get over it, so as to prove the contrary lawful beyond doubt : and we know, that they who do the most indifferent matter, whilst they doubt its lawfulness, are self-condemned.—Mr *Blount*, however, (in his famous *Oracles of reason*) denies the justness of this argument, and endeavours to turn it into ridicule : but in this, as in other cases, appears to have triumph'd before a victory ; for, his book being answered by Mr *King*, and others, and he not able fairly to cope with them, or to satisfy his own wife's sister, whom, it seems, he loved passionately, of the legality of this match, it's thought to have hasten'd his untimely end.—The *Widower* allows, (see *Mag. for Oct.* p. 544.) that, unless he has proved such a marriage not forbidden by the law of God, which he certainly has not (see the authors on *Lev.* xviii. 18. before referr'd to) he lays no claim to the act 32 *Hen.* VIII. and afterwards, that he knows not the law he refers to hath ever been claim'd by any in this case ; but thinks it may. —But he may see in the *Codex*, p. 499. that in the other match, allow'd to be forbidden by parity of reason only, viz. of uncles marrying their nieces, whether by affinity, or consanguinity, it has been often pleaded, but has never been allow'd. And if it should not in this case be admitted, as we have no reason to think it would, how dreadful would be the consequences to the deluded wo-

man, who should trust her all upon it! as not only the 96th canon, 1603, but the very form of matrimony itself asserts (see the Adjuration in the beginning of it) that they may be well assured, so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word allows, are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful.—In consequence of which, the canon orders their marriage to be dissolved, as void from the beginning; the direful effects of which original voidance and nullity, (see *Grey's Abridgment of the Codex*, p. 146) are, that the wife is barr'd of dower, the issue is illegitimate, the parties shall be separated by course of law; and being so divorced, may marry any others.—Query, therefore, as many give it as a reason for not marrying, that they can't be unmarried again when they think proper, whether it would not be dangerous trusting many men with a power of breaking off, as soon as a family begins to be burthensome, or the wife, thro' age or infirmity, (*Q. Katherine's* case, see *Burnet's Hist of the Reform*. Vol. I. p. 36) or other less occasion, shall cease to be lovely in his eyes?—And how soon the most violent, incestuous love may, without any provocation, turn to hate, let the case of the most injured *Thamar* warn them, 2 *Sam.* xiii.—I know it's easy to reply, that no man of honour would act thus, that *Brutus* is an honourable man, &c.—So are we all.—But, really, when a man of honour is opposed to one of conscience, to one that would be restrained by the laws of God or man, we are by no means certain how he would act in any trying circumstance.—With us, you know, it is a maxim, That the king is the fountain of all honour: and I need not tell you what bitter waters this highest fountain has sent forth on a princess, who seems to have excelled in virtues which usually most endear a wife.—See *Burnet's* character of *Q. Katherine*, Vol. I. p. 36, 73, 192; and *Rapin's*, Vol. I. p. 808, who tell us that the king was very fond of her, when they were first married; her mildness and modesty having more influence over him than her beauty, which was not extraordinary.—For that *Hen. VIII.* acted purely from conscience, in putting away his brother's wife, after having been twice married to her, (See *Burnet*, p. 36.) and living with her so many years, the *Widower* himself will tell them, (*Mag.* for *Oct.* p. 545 A.) scarce any body now believes; and when a person who has power (as every one has by having the

law on his side) is concern'd in the decision of a question, he will be very likely to suit his arguments to his will.—It would be good, then, for our ladies to regard *this case* as written for their admonition; and, without farther deliberation, whenever they are tempted to any thing of this kind, only to remember good *Q. Katherine*; and, in this case, learn from her, to trust not in man; not in this honourable man, who is by nature false; and, tho' he swears, will probably deceive them.

I am, Sir, the Ladies and your
very Humble Servant,

A BATCHELOR.

To A. B.

S I R,

ON reading the humorous description of your little favourite animal (in *Oct. Mag.* p. 534.) I readily guess'd what run in your head, and upon a very slight examination found that it was a Louse.

But this, Sir, is not the only discovery I have made, I have found out likewise the origin of this little reptile, and the time and place of its first appearance. It originally arose from the dust of the earth, which was struck into life by the prolific rod of *Moses*; the world was honoured with its miraculous birth in the reign of *Pharaoh* king of *Ægypt*, and the palace of that haughty prince was first distinguish'd with its friendly residence.

Unhappy little creature! first occasionally created for the punishment of haughtiness and pride, and then forever sentenced to be the scourge of sloth and nastiness.

Seighford, Staffordshire, Oct. 17.

RECIPE for an Ulcer in the Lungs.

LET the person afflicted lie with his head downward, so that his head and neck are much lower than his chest. Let him heave or cough easily, and he will expectorate and discharge the virulent matter from his lungs—[See the case of such a great cure in the *Miscellaneous Correspondence*, N^o III. p. 181, and the reasons given by the learned *Mr Facio*.

A Receipt to cure the Gravel

TAKE a spoonful of honey, and a spoonful of oatmeal; put them into a quart mug, pour thereto boiling water, and stir them well together. Let it stand till it cools. Drink one half at night going to bed, the remainder in the morning fasting, stirring it together before you drink it. Repeat this every day constantly.

PARADISUS AMISSA. J.C.

DE primo *Adami* lapsu, fructūque negato
 Arboris, irriguo quæ quondam fertilis horto,
 Prægustata (nefas !) invito numine, morbos,
 Et lethum & mala cuncta tulit grassata per orbem,
 Et nos extorres *Edenis* limite amæno
 Expulit infelix, nisi longè clarior ortu
 Ipsa deū soboles (magnum *Jovis* incrementum)
 Reddiderit sedes tandem miserata beatas,
 Musa adsis sancta, & divinum pangito carmen.
 Tu, quæ secreto veteris de vertice montis
Orebi, aut *Sinæ* pastori afflare solebas,
 Qui proli electæ primus documenta dedisse
 Fertur, quo pacto Cæli, tellusque profundo
 Orta fuere Caho ; vel te *Zionis* amata
 Si magè delectet collis, *Silœve* fluentum,
 Tam propè sacra olim labens orâcla *Jehovæ*,
 Inde tuum auxilium magnis conatibus audax
 Invoco, sublimi tendens super æthera pennâ,
 Et longè *Aonium* statuens transcendere montem,
 Dum prosâ aut rhythmo noudum tentata canendo,
 Persequor : immò & tu, præsertim, Spiritus alme !
 Qui cunctis unâ templis corda integra præfers,
 Me, supplex oro, doceas ; nam tu bene nôsti
 Principio præsens, ubi tu, pro more columbi,
 Expansis alis vastam suspensus Abyssum
 Prægaantem esse dabas ; quodcunque in me te-
 nebroso est

Illustra, quicquid dejecti est erige, fulci,
 Hujus ut attingens operis fastigia summa
 Æterni ductus molimina vindice linguâ
 Exequar, atque probem justum esse per omnia
 numen.

Dic primum (nil te celant Cœlestia regna,
 Nil Erebi tractus atrii) dic, quâ ratione
 Primus uterque parens, felici sede beati,
 Tàm cælo chari, quibus & lex unica lata est,
 Cætera permissis toti dominarier orbi,
 In vetitum cecidere nefas, faciliq; creantis
 Posthabito jussu sic descivere rebelles ?
 Quôve autore illis facta est defectio turpis ?
 Infernus serpens is erat, multâ arte dolosus,
 Qui simul invidiâ & vindictâ percitus illam
 Humani generis matrem seduxit, ubi ipsum
 Prætumidus cæli fastus dejecerat axe,
 Angelici cætus magnâ comitante catervâ,
 Quorum ope se sperans sociis præponere, numen,
 Si contrâ staret, sibi summum æquare parabat,
 Et folio, sceproque Deibella, impia bella
 Consilio in cælis frustra intulit ambitioso.
 Istum flammantem dextrâ deus omnipotenti,
 Ignibus ambustum propriis, celerique ruinâ,
 Tartarei in regni fines, sine fine profundos,
 (Æstum ubi perpetuumque & vincla adamantina
 ferret,

Ipsam exercituum dominum vel ad arma vocare
 Ausus) præcipitem subito dedit æthere ab alto.
 Quo novies spatium volvuntur noxque diesque
 Humano generi, simul is, sociique nefandi
 (Confusi, licet immortalis stirpe creati)
 Impliciti ignito jacuerunt gurgite victi.
 Ast hunc majorem sua fors servavit in iram ;
 Namque bona amissa, & pœnam sentire perennem
 Nunc piget ; hæc illac mœstos jaculatur ocellos,
 Ingentem curam testatos atque timorem,
 Fastu obdurato commixta, animoque feroci.
 Quantum acie spatium prospectant angeli acutâ
 Uno ille intuitu vastum incultumque pererrat ;

(See three other Translations, p. 548.)

AUTHORE. J. TRAPP, D.D.

Primum hominis lapsum, vetitæque ex arbore
 fructus
 Avulsos, quorum è gustu lethale venenum
 Mortem, atque omne malum, quo plectimur,
 intulit orbi ;
 Amissâ *Edenâ*, donec nos afferat horto
 Unus homo major redimens, sedique beatæ ;
 Cœlestis cane musa : sacri quæ culmine montis
 Secreto *Horebis* residens, vel culmine *Sinæ*,
 Pastori inspirasti animum, qui tradidit olim
 Delectæ soboli, ut cæli tellusque profundo
 Emergere chaos : vel si magis est tibi, collis,
 Grata *Sion*, *Silœque* amnis, qui sancta fluebat
 Juxta oracula dei ; te supplex inde faventem
 Invoco, ut aspirans cœptis audacibus adsis :
 Nam juvat haud medio ferri in sublime volatu
Aonium supra montem ; dum intacta soluto
 Aggredior sermone, intactaque carmine vatum.
 Tuque ô præcipue, templo qui, spiritus, omni
 Posthabito, mentis puræ colis, alme, recessus,
 Instrue ; nosti etenim : nascenti ab origine mundo
 Tu primâ adfueras ; latèque ingentibus alis
 Expansis, velut, ova fovens tepesfacta, columba,
 Sedisti, gravidam faciens sæcundus abyssum :
 Id mentis mihi quod cæcatur nocte, nitescat
 Luce tuâ ; quod serpit humi, tollatur in altum ;
 Ut tandem, argumenti ingens uti postulat ordo,
 Humano generi pateat mens provida cæli
 Æterna, et justum eniteat, me vindice, numen.
 Dic primum (te namque latet nihil æthere
 summo,

Inferno nec tractu erēbi) quæ causa parentes
 Impulerit nostros, felici sede beatos,
 Deliciasque dei, leges violare creantis,
 Deficere à cælo ; interdictum prorsus ob unum,
 Cum dominis fuerit reliqui data copia mundi :
 Quis fallax sædi fuit illis criminis auctor ?
 Infernus serpens : furis qui accensus, et irâ
 Ultrici, invidiaque, malignâ fraude sefellit
 Humanæ stirpis matrem ; quo tempore fastus
 Æthere detrusit victum, comitante rebelli
 Agmine cœlicolûm toto ; quorum impius ille
 Auxilio aspirans, summum affectavit honorem,
 Intumuitque, ipsam sperans æquare tonantem,
 Si adversus steterit : vasto molimine fidens
 In solum sublime dei, imperiumque, superbas
 Instruxit nequicquam acies, & inutile bellum.
 Hunc pater ætherei omnipotens è culmine cæli
 Præcipitem, ardentem torfit, flammisque, ruinâque
 Horribili attonitum, immensâque immerfit abyssos !
 Illic ut gemeret, quassans adamantina vincla,
 Et cruciantem habitans ignem ; stare ausus in
 armis

Omnipotentem contra, ipsumque laceffere bello.
 Jamque dies noctesque novem (labentibus annis,
 Qualia nunc homines numerant revoluta dierum
 Tempora) procubuit victus, stipante catervâ
 Horrendâ sociorum, undantique obrutus igne ;
 Perditus, afflictus, licet immortalis. At illum
 Supplicia infelix fatum ad majore reservat :
 Nam cæli dolor amissi, pœnæque perennis
 Exagitat mentem. Circum liventia torquet
 Lumina, non modicos luctus testata, metumque
 Mistum odio stabili, duroque in pectore fastu.
 Angelicus quantum intuitus valet, acribus haurit
 Hinc atque hinc oculis spatium, lugubre, tre-
 mendum,

On a young LADY's desiring the Author to
return a Snuff-box.

BEfore young *Cupid* 'gan his reign,
And love was nature's care;
No studied charms enslav'd the swain,
No art adorn'd the fair.

The god had neither bow nor dart,
Nor e'er subdued by fire,
He ne'er had yet transfix'd a heart,
Or kindled warm desire.

But man soon felt a new alarm
Run tingling through his marrow,
When *Cupid* taught his flames to warm,
And learnt his bow and arrow.

The fair, now arm'd with darts and flames,
Shoot death in ev'ry glance;
This, Love sometimes his light'ning names,
At other times his lance.

How often have I seen the boy,
Lie lurking in an eye;
From thence his am'rous shafts employ,
And at a heart let fly!

The practis'd languor's gentle beams
Now dart a glimm'ring ray,
And now a sprightly lustre streams,
And kindles into day.

He taught them how the arts of dress
A thousand charms supply;
That he the more conceal'd, I guess,
Might in the foldings lie.

The hoop encircling round their waist
Now tries its pow'r to wound;
Young *Cupid*, in the center plac'd,
Spreads magick charms around.

Now in an oval form, the fair
The force of motion show:
The sweep, the sink, the sideling air
Unusual charms bestow.

The modest fan now grac'd the maid,
And breath'd created air;
The artificial zephyrs play'd
Around the lovely fair.

However the cool breeze may prove
Refreshing to the dame,
By the cool breeze a spark of love
Is blown into a flame.

The snuff-box then with double charm
Improv'd the lovely belle:
At once display'd the lilly arm,
And ravish'd with its smell.

* *Pandora* first, in days of yore,
Came gliding from above;
A snuff-box in her hand she bore,
Sweet instrument of love!

The toy with matchless grace she play'd,
And *Epimetheus* fir'd:
He for a pinch address'd the maid,
And, taking it, expir'd.

But you, *Cosmelia*, scorn to try
Unnecessary arts;
By nature vanquish'd let us die;
Let her subdue our hearts.

Ask not for that, then, lovely fair,
Which death to us must deal;
First bid me in my bosom dare
To plunge the pointed steel.

Shou'd *Cupid* ever chance to rage,
I'll sacrifice the toy;
The grateful off'ring, I'll engage,
Will sooth the cruel boy.

DULWICH.

* The story of *Pandora* is beautifully told by Dr *Parnel* in his *Rise of woman*.——Though tradition does not absolutely say that the golden box which she brought from heav'n was a snuff-box, yet as it is said to have contain'd all manner of mischiefs and deaths, which flew out upon *Epimetheus*'s opening it, and as the ancients usually wrapt up their meanings in figures, I think we may very easily conclude it was a snuff-box, which by many people has been thought a modern invention.

An O D E.

On FIDELIA's Birth-day, Dec. 19, 1746,
when she was 11 Years old.

HAil to that happy morn! which
brings

Fidelia's birth-day on its wings:
Phæbus with mild auspicious rays,
Distinguish' this from common days.

Ye pow'rs, deputed here on earth
As sacred guardians of her birth,
Your precious charge in safety keep,
And watch her waking and asleep.

Let peace, let health and love be joyn'd
To bless her body and her mind:
Nor other cares disturb her rest
Than such as now possess her breast.
Whole first and greatest joy, and care,
Is God to serve thro' love not fear;
And next to his, her parents will
To know, and knowing to fulfil.
If innocence and duty's claim
To life, to happiness, and fame,
Be good; *Fidelia* shall possess
Long life, and fame, and happiness. J.C.

The M O T H. A S O N N E T.
By Mr K. of Farnham.

TOO curious, foolish, moth forbear,
Approach not this alluring light;
Back to thy dark abode repair,
And ever be content with night.

More of this wordly-state of things
Was ne'er design'd for thee to know:
That which to find thou ply'st thy wings
Will prove a Phaëontick woe.

Proud man, like thee, ne'er satisfied
With science his allotted share,
Makes each false glimm'ring ray his guide,
And erring meets destruction there.

Verſes ſent to a young Lady with Pope's Epistles.

THE Vain love flatt'ry, pleaſure fools perſue,
Coquets new conqueſts, but bright wiſdom
you.

Truth you can bear, nor ſpleen nor vapours feign,
Yet bluſh at ſcandal with a juſt diſdain.

You ſee, unmov'd, bohea and whiſt ſubmit,
With nine-yard hoops, to ridicule and wit ;
And think it poſſible a man may ſpeak
Good ſenſe, who wears an apron all the week.

Pope you can read, yet native eaſe maintain ;
Affect no airs, the formal or the vain ;
Swell with no pride, indulge no pert reply,
In ſenſe a man, a maid in modeſty.

When this great bard, in honeſt ſatire bold,
Dares ev'ry female foible to unfold,
Guiltleſs yourſelf, you'll ſee, with wond'ring eyes,
The motley picture of the ſex ariſe ;
Zealous, with *Pope*, their manners to correct,
And with your virtues contraſt each defect.

*To Mr HUDSON, on his drawing Miſs
T—BURGH's Picture, in the Cha-
racter of a Shepherdess.*

When gloomy night in ſilence reigns,
O'er glitt'ring ſpires, and verdant
plains,

Each beauty fades o'er half the ball,
And one deep ſhadow covers all :
When *Phœbus*, God of life and day,
Moves o'er the blank his pencil'd ray,
The vivid touch, by juſt degrees,
Calls forth to fight, rocks, hills, and trees,
The glitt'ring ſpire, the daizied ground,
And all creation blooms around.

Thus one deep ſhade the canvas lies,
Till *Hudſon's* quick'ning genius riſe ;
O'er the dark void his pencil ſtrays,
And one by one your charms diſplays.
Your faultleſs ſhape at firſt we ſee,
Where eaſe is mixt with dignity ;
Your ſwelling boſom next we trace,
And learn proportion from your face ;
The dimple ſinks, the features riſe,
Now glows the bluſh, now beam the eyes ;
The locks in ſable ringlets flow,
With graceful negligence below ;
Thus dawns upon the raviſh'd fight,
A world of wonder, and delight.
At length too bright the beauties blaze,
And mortals ſicken as they gaze.

Yet half the charms are undiſplay'd,
Which arm the lovely, living maid ;
Charms which elude the painter's art,
Tho' love has ſtampt them on my heart.
The graceful ſtep, the ſweet addreſs,
Which charms with eaſy careleſſneſs,
The muſic of your ſong, your wit,
Which wounds the boſom deeper yet,
Charms which not poets can reveal,
Yet ſuch as clowns themſelves can feel.

Fair nymph ! did this thy ſylvan dreſs
Thy humble lot in life expreſs,

Was I by blind miſtaking fate,
As *Cræſus* rich, as *Cæſar* great, (ſlie
From pomp, from pow'r, from wealth I'd
To learn my fortune from your eye,
And ſhou'd you kind conſenting join
Your hand, your heart, your fate, with
mine,

Then, great in love, and rich in bliſs,
I'd ſcorn a thouſand worlds like this,
Earth's tinſel lords with pity view,
And proudly graſp an HEAV'N in you.

St—ck in Eſſex. OMELE.

Mr URBAN, Bromyard, Oct. 15.

THE trifling products of my leiſure hours,
ought to be devoted to the compilers of the
Gentleman's Magazine ; for from thence I
derive all my notions of poetry and politicks,
and almoſt all my learning.

JO. STEVENS.

A RIDDLE.

YE youth, whoſe piercing wit pervades,
And diſſipates the riddle's ſhades ;
Diſpel the miſt that ſcreens my name,
In ſacred writ you'll find the ſame.
I am the poor's moſt faithful friend ;
My virtues too the rich commend :
The rough mechanic will maintain,
Without my aid, his art is vain.
Let either *India's* ſhining ſhore
Boaſt ſpices, gems or golden oar :
All wiſe men will admit my worth
Is ſcarcely equall'd upon earth.
My form's uncouth, yet (on my word)
I've been at table with a lord ;
And have receiv'd the gentle tap,
When laid upon a lady's lap.
No prude ſo coy, but will delight
With me to ſpend ſome hours each night ;
And after that will ſeldom dread,
To uſe me gently in her bed :
In ſhort I am, for half the year,
A fav'rite which the fair revere.
'T would be but tedious to recount
The toil, the dangers, thoſe ſurmount
Who drag me from my native ſeat,
To prove the bliſs of light and heat :
For all the elements conſpire
(Earth, water, noxious air, and fire)
The bold invaders to repel,
And *Erebus* ſurrounds my cell.
Yet *Britons*, prodigal of life,
Will dauntleſs dare th' unequal ſtriſe,
And tho' ſome fall, they undiſmay'd
Drive on 'till I'm their priſ'ner made,
Then (at their will) I calmly wait,
Without a ſigh, approaching fate. J.S.

An EPI TAPH on a certain Lord by his Dowager.

Here lies a Baron bold ;—forbear,
There may be treaſon in a tear.
And yet my ARTHUR may find room,
Where GREATER FOLK don't always come.

STANRA's occasion'd by the Verses on two agreeable Sisters, p. 608.

HAPPY poet, pleas'd inditing
Sweet ELIZA's heav'nly charms;
Happier far the youth delighting,
In the nymph's more heav'nly arms!

Freely sing, thrice blest enjoying,
All the transports she can give,
Clasp'd in pleasures, never cloying,
Live, O favour'd mortal, live.

But presumptuous never venture
PATSY's grace divine to sing;
Far below thy verse must centre
Far too weak thy trembling wing.

Oh what racking tumults seize me!
Oh what pangs of jealous love!
Must another poet please thee?
Can my fair his strains approve?

Can my fair forget the pleasures,
Harmless hours of joy we've seen,
Sweeter far than miser's treasures,
More than halcyon seas serene?

Yet, alas! hard fate requiring!
Sad oblivion absence draws;
Lost, forgot, I lie expiring,
PATSY false, the much lov'd cause.

Pity, charming maid, relenting,
Call to mind thy abject slave,
Smile propitious, smile consenting,
Give those pleasures once you gave!

Know that *Venus* now attending,
Soon will leave thy form divine;
All thy outward beauties, ending,
Cease to charm, and cease to shine.

Kind, the lesson true, receiving,
Kind, my heart, my soul return;
Big with love thy bosom heaving,
Big with love my breast shall burn.

All our youth, one endless blessing,
Gay transporting joys shall crown,
Solid comforts sure possessing,
When declining life moves down:

Then new bliss—But, where transporting,
Idle Fancy! wilt thou lead?
See the nymph, her neck retorting,
Flies, nor deigns to hear thee plead.

TOGATUS.

The HAPPY VIRGIN.

Tune, Miller of Mansfield.

HOW happy a state does the virgin possess,
Whose innocent bosom no trouble distress;
She's ever brisk, airy, good humour'd, and gay,
No cares to molest her by night or by day.
Uncontroul'd by an husband her actions are free,
Of herself and her fortune sole mistress is she;
In freedom and pleasure she passes her life?
If so happy a virgin, who wou'd be a wife.

No bantlings to tease her or break her nights
rest, [blest,
With peace and contentment her moments are;
She sleeps till 'tis time in the morning to rise,
And ev'ry new day some new pleasure supplies.
Surrounded abroad by a crowd of smart beaux,
Who are proud to attend her wherever she goes,
About her they swarm like the bees to their hives
If so happy when virgins, then who wou'd be
wives?

Let the wife boast of conjugal bliss if she please,
Which is bought at th' expence of her freedom
and ease;

Confin'd by her cares still at home she must stay,
While abroad we can range, to the park, ball
and play.

Thro' a maze of soft pleasures our actions we steer
And when we come home, we've no husband to
fear,

To tease us us and vex us, and tire out our lives,
If so happy when virgins, then who wou'd be
wives.
A.B.

Popius ecce cadit, &c. p. 607. Imitated.

SEE *Pope* expires; *Crusaz* thy triumph spare;
Minerva darts the bolts, which *Neptune's*
sons prepare.

Votum Senile, Ibid. Imitated.

Calm prudence now my hoary head must
move;
Farewell to war, to anger, and to love.

O R,

Passions adieu: love, anger, war subside:
Now my bald head calls prudence for its
guide.
AURELIUS.

On *M. CRUSAZ's Examination of the Essay on*
Man, Translated by a Lady.

BRontes * and *Pallas* cut poor *Pope* asunder;
He form'd the thunder-bolts, she dealt the
thunder.
W.DAVIES.

* *One of the Cyclops.*

On the same. B. D.

POpe falls; insult not, *Croufax*, o'er thy foes;
Bolts by a *Cyclops* forg'd a *Pallas* throws.

The OLDMAN's Wish. By the same.

THE baldness of my pate may prudence cover
Henceforth adieu the warrior and the lover.
W.DAVIES.

On the same. By B. D.

MY hairs are fall'n; henceforth let *Pru-*
dence guard [cashier'd!
My bald head; *Venus*, *Mars*, *Love*, *Wrath*

EPIGRAM, By PHILOBRUGES.

Phillis ait, placidæ certum est succumbere
morti,

Ni mihi sit semper virginitatis honor.
Ast, (inquit Corydon) nuper frondente sub ulmo,
Ut fama est, ipso in limine mortis eras.

*Inscription on Mr H—s, Clock at H—LL—NS
in YORKSHIRE.*

I Serve thee here, with all my might,
To tell the hours by day, by night :
Therefore example take by me
To serve thy *God*, as I serve thee.

To the Author of the BON MOT Epig. p. 609.

WE can construe your *French*, and discover
your riddle, [fiddle :
Your *Lewis* and *Comines* may kiss my bum—
We've a *Philip* at home that the story will hit,
Nor in *France* need we seek for a statesman of
wit.

Another Translation of VOTUM SENILE.

Henceforth let prudence my bald pate de-
fend,
Let Anger, Arms, and Love's soft empire end.
CORNUBIENSIS.

*Father FRANCIS's prayer to ST AGNES.
In Imitation of CHAUCER.*

NE gay attire, ne marble hall,
Ne arched roof, ne painted wall,
Ne cook of *France*, ne dainty'd board,
Bestrew'd with pyes of *Perygord*,
Ne power, ne such like idle fauncies,
Sweet *Agnes*, grant to father *Frauncis*.

Let me ne more myself deceive,
Ne more regret the toys I leave ;
The world I quit, the proud, the vain,
Corruption and ambition's strain :
But not the good (pardie) nor fair,
Gainst them I make ne vow, ne pray'r,
Be such aye welcome to my cell,
And oft, not alway, with me dwell.

Then cast, sweet saint, a circle round,
And guard from fools this holy ground :
From all the foes to worth and truth,
From wanton eld, and homely youth ;

The gravely dull, and pertly gay ;
O banish these ! and by my fay,
Right well I ween, that, in this age,
Mine house shall prove an hermitage.

The THIEF.

I Tell, with equal truth and grief,
That little C——'s an errant thief ;
Before the urchin well could go,
She stole the whiteness of the snow,
And more—that whiteness to adorn,
She stole the blushes of the morn ;
Stole all the softness æther pours
On primrose buds in vernal show'rs.
There's no repeating all her wiles,
She stole the graces winning smiles ;
'Twas quickly seen, she robb'd the sky
To plant a star in either eye ;
She pilfer'd orient pearl for teeth,
And stole the cow's ambrosial breath ;
The cherry steep'd in morning dew
Gave moisture to her lips, and hue.

These were her infant spoils, a store
To which, in time, she added more ;
At twelve she stole from Cyprus' queen
Her air and love-commanding mien ;
Stole *Juno's* dignity, and stole
From *Pallas* sense, to charm the soul ;
She sung—amaz'd the syrens heard,
And to assert their voice appear'd ;
She play'd—the muses from their hill
Wonder'd who thus had stole their skill ;
Apollo's wit was next her prey,
And then, the beam that lights the day ;
While *Jove*, her pilferings to crown,
Pronounc'd these beauties all her own ;
Pardon'd her crimes, and prais'd her art,
And t'other day, she stole—my heart.

Cupid ! if lovers are thy care,
Revenge thy vot'ry on this fair ;
Do justice on her stolen charms,
And let her prison be——my arms.

*The Size of the Great DIAMOND sent to the King of
PORTUGAL from BRASIL.*

Its Weight is 1680 Carats, or 12 Ounces and 1 half,
valued at 224 Millions Sterling.

N.B. Governor *Pitt's* Diamond weigh'd but 127
Carats, and was sold to the *French* King for 120,000
Pounds Sterling.

Historical Chronicle, December 1746.

MONDAY I.



FOURTY thousand men were voted for the service of the ensuing year, at 4*l.* per man, per month, ordnance for sea service included.

THURSDAY 4.

The Rev. Mr Orator Henley, was, by order of the E. of Chesterfield, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, delivered into custody of a messenger, in order to be examined on a charge of endeavouring to alienate the minds of his majesty's subjects from their allegiance by his Sunday's harangues, at his Oratory Chapel, made by — Garmon, Esq; Dr Clarke, and others.—He was some days after admitted to bail.

MONDAY 8.

Charles Ratcliff, Esq; condemned for high treason, was beheaded on Tower-hill. Gaz.—About eight o'clock two troops of life-guards, and one troop of horse-guards, march'd thro' the city for little Tower-hill, where they were join'd by a battalion of foot-guards, to attend the execution of Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; About ten o'clock the block with a cushion both cover'd with black, were brought up, and fixed upon the stage, and soon after Mr Ratcliff's coffin, cover'd with black velvet, with eight handles, which with the nails were gilt with gold, but there was no plate, or any inscription upon it. At near eleven the sheriffs Mr Ald. Winterbottom, and Mr Ald. Alsop, with their officers, came to see if the scaffold was finish'd, (the carpenters, &c. who had very short notice, having worked all day on Sunday and the ensuing night) and if every thing was prepared for Mr Ratcliff's reception; which being to their satisfaction, they went to the Tower and demanded the body of Mr Ratcliff of Gen. Williamson, deputy governor; upon being surrender'd, he was first put into a landau, and carried over the wharf, at the end of which he was put into a mourning coach, and convey'd into a small booth joining to the stairs of the scaffold, lin'd with black, where he spent about half an hour in devotion, and then preceded by the sheriffs, the divine, and some gentlemen his friends, When he came upon the scaffold, he took leave of his friends with great serenity and calmness of mind, and having spoken a few words to the executioner, gave him a purse of ten guineas, and

put on a damask cap, knelt down to prayers, which lasted about seven minutes, all the spectators on the scaffold kneeling with him. Prayers being over, he pull'd off his cloaths, and put his head to the block, from whence he soon got up, and having spoke a few words, he knelt down to it, and fixing his head, in about two minutes gave the signal to the executioner, who at three blows struck it off, which was received in a scarlet cloth held for that purpose. He was dressed in scarlet, fac'd with black velvet, trimm'd with gold, a gold lac'd waistcoat, and a white feather in his hat. He behav'd with the greatest fortitude and coolness of temper, and was no way shocked at the approach of death.—A further account of this unhappy Gentleman in the Supplement.

The H. of Commons presented an humble address to his majesty (resolved nem. con.) 'to return his majesty the grateful thanks of this house for the generous and fresh instance he has given of his attention to the ease and welfare of his people, by lessening the expence of the army, in a manner so essential to the publick; and to assure his majesty, that as this great publick benefit must be attended with some unavoidable hardships to particular persons, we will enable his majesty to make such provision for them, and in such manner as his majesty shall think proper, until they can be otherwise provided for in his majesty's service,' and received his most gracious answer, "That his majesty is very glad that the regulation he has made in his troops is so agreeable to his faithful commons; and assures them that it will be always his desire to lessen the burthen of the public expence, as far as is consistent with the safety of his people."

TUESDAY 9.

Received sentence of death at the Old Baily, John Wilkins, a soldier, for a robbery on the highway; Richard Clay, and John Mathews for burglary, and Peter de la Fountain for publishing a forged note. John Porter, turnkey of the gate-house, convicted of feloniously receiving a box with two diamond rings, and a pearl necklace, stolen by Matthew Henderson, (see p. 175) was sentenced to be transported.

THURSDAY 11.

Ld Lovat was impeach'd, (see the form, p. 624.

The

TUESDAY 16.

The articles of impeachment for high treason against Lord *Lovat*, were delivered to the house of peers.——One of them, it is said, is founded on a letter sent by his lordship to Mr *Murray*, the young pretender's secretary (and seized with his papers) containing profuse boasts of his great services, of large sums spent for his interests, and the entire disposition of his clan, consisting of 1500 stout men to follow their chief. This letter, it seems, was not writ by his lordship, but *dictated* to his secretary, and signed only with his own hand.

The committee, appointed to manage the impeachment are Sir *Wm Yonge*, Lord *Coke*, Mr *Lyttleton*, Mr *Rich. Grenville*, Mr Attorney General, Mr Solicitor General, Mr *Philip Yorke*, Mr *Noel*, Sir *Rich. Lloyd*, Sir *John Strange*, Lord *Barrington*, Mr *Legge*.

THURSDAY 18.

Simon lord *Lovat* was carried from the Tower to the house of lords, where the articles of his impeachment by the commons were read to him, after which he made a long speech at the bar, signifying the great esteem he had for his majesty and the royal family; and enumerated divers instances of the great service he did the government in extinguishing the rebellion in 1715, and for which he received favours from the late king and his ministry. He likewise took notice of his infirmities, particularly his deafness, and said he had not heard one word of the charge against him. His lordship is allow'd till Jan. 13. to prepare for his tryal, and has assign'd him for counsel Mess. *Ford*, *Starkey*, *Wilmot* and *Forrester*, and for solicitors Mess. *Ross*, *Grosvie* and *Frazer*.

FRIDAY 19.

James Heywood, Esq; being elected Alderman of *Aldgate* ward paid 500*l.* to be discharged that office.

Estimate of the Supplies necessary for next Year.

Already voted	5080952
To be voted,	
Toward discharging the navy debt	1000000
Pay of foreign troops, subsidies, &c.	1360000
Services incurred and not provided	
for ordinary of the navy, victualling, transports, &c. about	276552
Deficiency of the land-tax for 1746, estimated at	160000
Deficiency of the malt for 1746	163200
Deficiency of the last year's grants	563696
Deficiency of the duties on wines, stamps, &c.	49600
Deficiency of the last year's funds	96000
	8750000

Ways and Means to furnish the same.

Land-tax	2000000
Malt, &c.	750000
Out of the sinking fund	1000000
By annuities at 4 per Cent. transferable, with an additional capital of 10 per Cent. the 4 per Cent. to commence at Michaelmas, 1747, and 5 per Cent. to be allow'd for all the money paid in before that time †	4000000
By a lottery, with 4 per Cent.	1000000
	8750000

† The subscription was open'd for four millions, and in less than four hours, six millions were subscribed, and many more persons came after the subscription was closed.

TUESDAY 23.

Whitehall. His majesty gave the royal assent to An act for granting an aid to his majesty, by a land-tax * to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1747. Gaz. * 4*s.* in the pound, and no more.

WEDNESDAY 24.

The third and fourth troops of horseguards were disbanded at their respective stables; forty private gentlemen were added to the first and second troop, 20 to each. (See the 9th.)

WEDNESDAY 31.

Came advice that the *Fame* privateer had taken 16 French ships in the *Levant*, worth 400,000 *l.* sterling; also, that 18 of our *West India* and other ships were carried into French ports;—the list of which will be in the Supplement.

B A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1746.

DEC. 6. MR Tyndall, proctor in Doctors Commons, was marry'd to a daughter of Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt and Ald.

10. Mr *Moses da Costa* of *Totteridge*, Hertfordshire,——to the eldest daughter of Mr *Alvaro Mendez*, a Jew merchant of London, with 10,000 *l.*

17. Mr *Moses Mendez*,——to his cousin german, daughter of Mr *Jam. Mendez*, merch.

24. *James Huntley* of Kent, Esq; ——to Miss *Charlotte Edwards* of *Eltham*, Kent.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1746.

ON Monday, Oct. 13 in the morning died the Right Hon. THEOPHILUS, Earl of HUNTINGDON, Lord *Hastings*, *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, *Moels*, *Newmarck*, and *Molins*,——greatly and justly lamented, if the tender tribute was due to him, who in every relation acted up to the strictest principles of honour and virtue. Never was there a better father, a kinder brother, a more tender husband, or a more indulgent master. Some part of his younger years he gave to Italy and France, and at last finish'd his travels with a tour, which few of our nobility of late years, have had the courage to make thro.

thro' Spain. He carried with him abroad a good stock of learning, and brought it back again improv'd with a thorough knowledge of men and manners. There too he acquir'd a great degree of perfection in the best modern languages; the Classick Authors he read in their own original dress, and upon this true model form'd a taste as elegant, and a judgment, as sound, as perhaps any man in Europe.——He was thoroughly acquainted with the history and constitution of his own country; and wou'd his modesty and love of retirement have permitted him to engage in the bustling, busy, world, none would have appear'd, either in the senate or cabinet, with more wisdom or with more fortitude. His birth eminent, as it was, reflected much less honour upon his abilities, than his abilities did upon his birth; for his natural and acquir'd talents were such, as might have rais'd him to the highest rank of men, had fortune at first plac'd him in the lowest.——Wou'd he but have appear'd, he must have appear'd well; for his superior sense had secur'd him from a silly action, and his steady virtue from a vile one.

Adm. *Davers* at *Jamaica*, of the fever.

Nov. 25. Brig. Gen. *Ld Hugh Sempil*, at *Sir Orlando Bridgman*, some years ago appointed governor of *Barbadoes*, but never went there.

At *Rome*, since his return from *Scotland*, Mr *Sheridan*, governor to the young pretender.

DEC. 5. Relict of judge *Trevor*, aged 100.

6. Relict of *Geo. Baillie* of *Ferwiswood*, Esq; sister to the Earl of *Marchmont*.

8. Rt Rev. *Nich. Clagget*, Bp of *Exeter*.

Lady Lempster, mother to the E. of *Pomfret*.

9. Rev. Dr *Sam. Knight*, archdeacon of *Berks*, prebendary of *Ely*, and rector of *Bluntsham*, and *Burrough Green* in *Cambridgeshire*.

11. *Wm Vaughan* of *New England*, Esq; of the small-pox at *Bagshot*. He form'd a scheme for taking *Cape Breton* (See p. 213) and came over for recompense.

12. Lieut. Gen. *Phineas Bowles*, Col. of the king's carabineers, and governor of *Derry*.

13. *Rich. Lestock*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the white (commander of the fleet, in the expedition to *Britany*) of the gout in his stomach.

15. At *Greenwich* academy, in the 15th year of his age, *John Chitty St Quintin*, Esq; son of *Sir Wm St Quintin*, Bart. He had a promising genius, an uncommon vivacity, and a most engaging temper.

19. *Sir Rob. Willmot*, Knt, Alderman of *Time-street* ward, president of *Bethlem* and *Bridewell* hospitals, Ld Mayor of *London*, in 1743, and one of its members in last parl.

Sir John Fortescue Aland, many years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and lately made a Lord of *Ireland*.

19. *John Neale* of *Cherrington*, *Gloucestershire*, Esq; formerly member for *Coventry*.——He left two daughters, the eldest married to *Dr Stonehouse*, M. D. of *Northampton*, and the youngest to *Sir John Turner*, Bart, member for *Lynn*.

23. The young princess of *Orange*, born Nov. 4, 1748.

25. *Clement Kent* of *Thatcham*, *Berks*, Esq; justice of the peace, and several times member for *Wallingford* and *Reading*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1746.

SIR Charles Hanbury Williams, member for *Monmouthshire*, appointed minister at the court of *Berlin*.

Commodore Smith, commander of the ships on the coast of *Scotland*,——commander in chief of his majesty's ships at *Jamaica*.

Capt. *John Reynolds*,——commander of the *Arundel* of 24 guns.

The E. of *Lincoln*,——cofferer of his majesty's household, in room of *Edmund Waller*, Esq; who resign'd.

Wm Perry, Esq;——Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum for *Radnorshire*.

West, Esq; son to *Ld Delawar*,——a page to the princess of *Wales*.

Wm Mathews, Esq; of the navy office,——clerk of the survey at *Woolwich*, in room of

John Rull, Esq;——clerk of the survey at *Deptford*, in room of

John Sargeant, Esq;——storekeeper of the king's yard at *Deptford*.

Mr *James Philips*, advocate,——judge of the High Court of Admiralty in *Scotland*, in room of Mr *James Graham* of *Airth*, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR Lavington, canon residentiary of *St Paul's*, elected Bp of *Exeter*.

From the other Papers.

MR Eyton Butts, eldest son of the Bp of *Ely*, instituted a prebendary of *Ely*, in room of *Dr Knight*, dec.

Mr *Peter Chalie*,——rector of *Wensley*, *Yorkshire*, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr *Heath*,——vicar of *St Stephens*, *Bristol*.

Mr *Joseph Hogan*, instituted to the rectories of *Sparkham* and *Foxley*, *Norfolk*.

Rev. Mr *Pordage*,——sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, in room of Mr *Carlton*.

Dr *Martin* of *Twickenham*,——dean of *Worcester*.

Mr *Drummond*,——canon residentiary of *St Paul's*, in room of *Dr Lavington*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place	Elected	in room of
<i>Warwicksh.</i>	<i>Wm Craven</i> ,	<i>Edw. Digby</i> , d.
<i>Carlisle</i> ,	<i>John Staircix</i> ,	<i>John Hylton</i> , d.
<i>Rossshire</i> ,	<i>Sir Harry Monro</i> ,	Capt. <i>Ross</i> , dec.
<i>Heydon</i> ,	Col. <i>Gumley</i> ,	<i>Geo. Berkley</i> , d.
<i>Bridport</i> ,	<i>Tho. Greenville</i> ;	<i>Geo. Richards</i> , d.

In the London Gazette.

Amey Edwards of *St Giles Cripplegate*, *London*, widow and pawnbroker.

Tho. Hammond of *Whitechapel*, *Midd.* dealer.

Wm Love of *Cheapside*, *London*, linendraper.

Timothy Haycock of *Covenry*, clothier.

Wm Smith of *White-chapel*, butcher.

Wm Bedell of *St Martin Vintry*, *London*, scrivener.

Sam. Welchman of *Stratford*, *Warwicksh.* innholder.

Tho. Rogers of *Han*, *Kingston upon Thames*, bricklayer.

Jos. Darling of *Ainwick*, *Northumberland*, merchant.

T U R K Y.

UPON a peace being made with the *Shah Nâdir*, orders are given for bringing to *Europe* 50,000 of the troops sent against the *Persians*, and a grand divan has been held to examine the answers received from the several powers of *Europe*, to the letters addressed to them by the Grand Seignior (*See Vol. XV. p. 203.*) wherein his highness exhorted them to agree among themselves, and offered them his good offices in order to bring about a general peace.

D E N M A R K.

It being apparent, that this court is at leisure to spare its troops, one great power is endeavouring to engage 12,000 of them to act defensively in *Germany*, while another, to countermine this proposal, offers a subsidy not to let its troops to any potentate whatsoever. 'Tis probable the latter will be thought the better bargain, being money most easily got.

S P A I N.

'Tis hoped a pacifick disposition will prevail at this court.—Couriers have frequently been dispatched to *Lisbon*, where Mr *Keene* is waiting the turn of affairs—and, what has been long wished by every good *Spaniard*, the king has declared Don *Joséph de Caravajal y Lancastre* president of his council of state, with power to confer with foreign ministers, and to report their propositions to his majesty, without advising with any of the privy council; so that 'tis not doubted but the marquis *de Villarias*, with other counsellors, will resign.

I T A L Y.

It was on the 30th of *Nov. N. S.* that Gen. *Brown* with an army of 45,000 men (*Austrians* and auxiliary *Piedmontese*) passed the *Var*; his loss was only 40 drowned, and about as many killed and wounded: Having disposed his forces to attack the *French* in two places at once, and admiral *Medley* having sent some sailors in small vessels to the coast, who made a brisk fire on their flank, the enemy quitted their entrenchments and a strong redoubt. The general, having entered *Provence*, issued a proclamation forbidding his men to cut down any olive-trees on pain of death, and promising to protect all who should remain in their habitations, and furnish such necessaries as were in their power. Some villages from whence the inhabitants fled with their provisions were burnt. The cities of *Vence* and *Grace* paying 13,000 crowns were unhurt. The marshal *Belleisle*, having orders not to risk a battle, retreated as

the *Austrians* advanced, who proceeded as far as *Draguignan* raising contributions as they passed, and there turned off to *Frejus*, to cover the siege of *Antibes*, which and the isle of *St Margaret*, are taken by the assistance of Adm. *Medley*.

A Marshal *Belleisle*, who lies within 5 miles of *Aix*, not able to face Gen. *Brown*, has no more than 26000 men including the *Spaniards*; having sent 3000 to *Beaume*, and 4000 to *Toulon*.

It is remarked of him, that, having declared before he left the court, that he would keep his twelfth day at *Genoa*, he appears to be a true *Frenchman*, and cannot keep his word.

B The king of *Sardinia* having happily recover'd from the small-pox, which was a very favourable sort, was told the agreeable news of the surrender of the castles of *Tortona*, and *Savona* to his obedience; on which he was sending more auxiliary troops to Gen. *Brown*, but having advice of the expulsion of the *Austrians* with great slaughter from *Genoa*, they were ordered to that State, there to live at discretion.

Account of an Insurrection in the State of GENOA.

D ON Dec. 5, in the evening, some tumultuous movements began in one of the quarters of *Genoa*, among the common people, occasioned by a complaint that the *Austrian* officers had cudgell'd several of them, to make them drag to the port one of the mortars which the marquis *de Botta* had order'd to be transported to *Provence*. As soon as it was dark, the populace ran in crowds into the square before the ducal palace, the avenues and gates of which they occupied, demanding arms to defend themselves. A few senators, who happened to be then at the doge's, tried in vain to appease them; their passions were worked up, and they ran to the arsenal, forced open the gates, took out arms and ammunition, and even some cannon, and spread themselves again over the city, crying out, that all the *Austrians* must be exterminated: accordingly, all found in the streets, or in public houses, fell a sacrifice to the fury of the mob. The marquis *de Botta* immediately order'd some troops to march into the city, and quell the mutineers: but besides the arms which they had seized, they were already masters of several gates, and the principal batteries. F They continued in motion the 6th, with more fury and violence than the day before. On the 7th they attack'd, with some

Some cannon, the *Austrians* that were posted at *St Thomas's Gate*, drove them from thence, and massacred all that made any resistance. The government took so much pains, and seemingly with so much success, the † 8th and 9th, that they began already to depend on a truce between the people and the *Austrian* troops; but on too slight grounds; for on the 10th, at break of day, all was in arms in the vallies of *Polsevera* and *Bisagno*: twenty thousand men, or rather more, joined their countrymen in the city: the *Austrians* were attacked on every side, and forced to abandon, not only the posts they yet occupied in the city, but likewise the suburb of *St Pietro d'Arena*, after a great slaughter, and a great number taken prisoners. After which the people seized upon all the magazines and the artillery. The *Austrians* are running back to the defiles and the passes of the mountains, pursued by the subjects of the republick.

Some *English* ships of war, began to fire on the city, but the cannon being soon pointed against them, they were obliged to slip their cables and draw off.

This success has given the people such courage, that they have erected gibbets in all the public places of *Genoa*, whereon they immediately hang those who refuse to join them in defence of their former rights and liberties. They have likewise seized on five *English* ships from *Leghorn*, laden with provisions for the *Austrian* army, the captains, ignorant of the revolution, thinking that port still possessed by the *Austrians*.

Another account says, That this insurrection was occasioned by a fresh demand of 300,000 genouins: but it is generally agreed, that neither the doge, nor the senators, took part in it. The whole management is attributed to the *French* officers, prisoners there. The marquis *de Botta* was obliged to retire, with what troops he could carry off, to the camp before *Savona*. Some letters say, that the insurgents have got possession of the important pass of the *Bochetta*, which covers the state of *Genoa*.

† This day the *Austrians* hung out a flag, to know what the populace required.—They answer'd—*Evacuate the city, restore our cannon, deliver hostages.*—The *Austrians* ask'd a suspension of arms for 3 days.—They reply'd, *Only for three hours*; but it lasted the night of the 9th.—The 10th was a day of bloodshed, two battalions being massacred, who sold their lives dear.—The senate did all they could to restrain the populace, and even executed some of them; but this only irritated them.

towards *Lombardy*, in order to prevent both the retreat of the *Austrians* who are now in that state, and the entrance of 12 or 14,000 troops of the same nation, who are marching from the *Milanese*, the *Modenese*, the *Mantuan*, and the *Parmesan*, to aid their countrymen.

This unexpected storm in *Genoa*, if it does not prevent the great harvest expected by the *Austrians* in *Provence*, has quite blasted the embryo project for invading *Naples* from the side of *Tuscany*: On the other hand, his *Neapolitan* majesty is preparing to return the favour; which puts the administration at *Florence* in the utmost pain, most of their troops being order'd to reinforce the marquis *de Botta*.

F R A N C E.

Much rejoicing was made at *Paris*, on account of the difficulties which the *British* ministry would find in raising the supplies for the next campaign; their secret emissaries here having wrote, that his majesty had been obliged to disband his household troops for want of money to pay them; but a great damp succeeded, on hearing that, instead of four, which the administration required, six millions had been subscribed, in the space of two hours. The passage of the *Var* too by the *Austrians*, and their overrunning *Provence*, which, from marshal *Belleisle's* flattering letters, and its being long delay'd, the *French* king could not think possible, has added to the consternation of court and city.—And but little comfort is administered by the return of the *Brest* squadron in a sickly and shatter'd condition, being but 6 ships of force, and 36 transports (See p. 330.) The *E. of Morton* is discharged out of the bastille on his parole, at the intercession of *M. Van Hoey*.

H O L L A N D.

His royal highness the D. of *Cumberland* is very much caressed here, and the States General, animated by his presence, and the resolutions of the *British* court and parliament, have, as we are told, determined to augment their forces by land, and to fit out a fleet of men of war, in order to act with vigour against the common enemy.

The last letters from General Count *Brown*, bring that there had been a brisk action between a party of his army, and the rear of *Belleisle's*, who were defeated, and suffer'd much; and that the *Spanish* troops in *Savoy* had received absolute orders not to join the *French*, in *Provence*.

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Christned	Males	575	1170
	Femal.	595	
Buried	Males	917	1915
	Femal.	998	
Died under 2 Years old---		553	1915
Between	2 and 5	137	
Between	5 and 10	73	470
Between	10 and 20	59	
Between	20 and 30	192	519
Between	30 and 40	233	
Between	40 and 50	243	479
Between	50 and 60	165	
Between	60 and 70	124	447
Between	70 and 80	81	
Between	80 and 90	50	1915
Between	90 and 100	4	
Between	100 and 101	1	470
(Hay 36s. Load.)		1915	

Buried { Within the walls 173
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 9 --- 519
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 Coals, Pool 30 s
 Hops 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.

Proceedings on the Tryals of the Rebels, at the Court-house in SOUTHWARK. (See p. 572.)

ON the 15th the court sat, present, L. C. Justice Lee, L. C. Baron Parker, the Hon. Justices Wright, Abney, Denison, and Foster, and the Hon. Barons Reynolds, Clarke and Clive, when Alexander and Charles Kinloch, were brought to the bar, and the motion before made by the prisoners counsel in arrest of judgment was argued for some time, but adjourn'd to the 20th, when it was decided. The case was thus. —The prisoners had been arraigned (see p. 552) and pleaded not guilty, and a jury was charged with them; but at the request of Mess. Gordon and Jodrell, their counsel, with the consent of the attorney general, &c. a juror was withdrawn, and the jury discharged, no evidence having been given for the crown against the prisoners; and it was agreed, that the prisoners should withdraw their plea of Not guilty, and put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the court; the attorney-general demurred, and the prisoners counsel joined in the demurrer; and that plea was argued, and it was adjudged that the plea was not sufficient to set aside the jurisdiction of the court, and another jury was afterwards charged with the prisoners, who brought in their verdict guilty; upon which it was moved in arrest of judgment, that after a juror is withdrawn, and the jury discharged without giving a verdict, tho' by consent, no jury can be charged with the prisoners again, and that judgment cannot be passed upon them, and they must be discharged. The judges were till four o'clock in the afternoon in giving their opinions, and all, except Mr Justice Wright, agreed that judgment ought to be given against them, and the court passed judgment of death upon them. —On the 16th Alex. Grant being indicted, the attorney-general intimating that the prisoner was one of those who came in and laid down their arms, upon the D. of Cumberland's proclamation, and desiring that he might be ac-

quitted, he was set at liberty.—George Law, minister of a nonjuring meeting at Aberdeen, and chaplain to Stonywood's regiment in the rebel army was acquitted after a long trial.—The grand jury found bills of indictment for high treason against Henry Moir, Robert Moir, Alex. Mackenzie, James Stermouth, and Charles Oliphant, whose tryals were put off to Jan. 19, to give them time to get their witnesses.

A free pardon came for capt. Geo. Abernethy, (see p. 571.) and the messenger took him away from the New Goal in a Hackney Coach.

—On the 17th Alex. Hay, a volunteer in Ld Pittsigo's horse, and afterwards a private man in Stonywood's regiment, was try'd and found guilty, but recommended by the jury to his majesty's mercy. Alex. Spreuil, late a writer in Edinburgh, and a private man in a troop of the pretender's lifeguards, was acquitted by consent of the attorney-general without entering into the evidence for the crown.—On the 20th passed sentence (as above) on the Kinlocks, also on Alex. Hay.—Then Lord MacLeod, the earl of Cromartie's eldest son, (see his speech p. 625) and Mr Wm Murray, brother to Ld Dunmore, were arraigned, and pleaded guilty; they were remanded back to the Tower, and the court adjourn'd to Jan. 19.

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SUPPLEMENT

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As we have been assured, that the speech published in our Magazine for December last for engaging vigorously in the war upon the continent, does not contain one word of what the hon. gentleman to whom it is ascribed, really said in that debate, it is but common justice and civility to acknowledge our Mistake, and beg pardon of the gentleman for misrepresenting him.

Mr URBAN,



S I am in a situation to know that the publication of a *certain* speech, under a *disguise* (affected perhaps too much with a view chiefly to avoid A offence) has not produced the desirable effect, I send you a speech, of such import, that I dare be answerable, that it will be in no respect disagreeable. On the contrary, could my memory have more faithfully preserved the very words of the original, it must afford as high an entertainment B to the reader, as it occasioned attention and pleasure in every hearer.—However, it would be a great pity the public should remain uninformed, with regard to circumstances which do so much justice and honour to an amiable and gracious sovereign, at the same time that they are strong presages C of the future prosperity of the nation; since œconomy in the disposal of the revenue is a glorious and useful virtue, and the beginning of disinterested harmony in the legislature is always the beginning of the happiness of the people.

(SUPPLEMENT 1746.)

In the committee of supply, Dec. 5.

(to which several papers and estimates relating to the army were refer'd) 33,030 effective men were voted for guards and garrisons, for the ensuing year, and 856,066*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* for maintaining them; after which a motion was made that 372,788*l.* be granted for 15,196 effective men for the service of the war in *Flanders*. — All these motions were made by Mr F—, S—y of W— and introduced with an explication of the estimates, and an account of the œconomy in them; his majesty having, from a tender regard to his subjects, resolv'd to lessen the expences, by disbanding two troops of his guards, and reducing several regiments of horse to dragoons, as more useful troops; which, by diminishing about 12,000*l.* in the charge of a regiment, would create a saving of about 70,000*l.* per *Ann.* and furnish a more numerous body of troops. He added, that this was his majesty's own act, and must appear to be such, as it could not be imagin'd that any minister would propose the disbanding so large a part of the guards

Q q q q

guards established so long for the grandeur and security of the royal family, and were become an apenage to the splendour of the court.

When the last motion was made, Mr P—o—e made some very candid objections to it, and took an opportunity of being the first to applaud this his majesty's scheme for œconomy as follows:

Mr Chairman,

I Do not rise up directly to oppose the present motion, I am too sensible of my own inability, absolutely to decide a question of so great importance as the present appears to be; I rise up only to suggest to the committee my sentiments upon the occasion, hoping that, if they should appear rational, they will be adopted and supported by some gentleman of greater abilities, than I ever pretended to. With this view I shall briefly mention the objections which, in my apprehension, may be justly made to the present motion. The first, and principal, objection is, that such proposition is premature; it appears to me to be calculated to anticipate the judgment of the house upon a future question of the utmost importance. For if we agree to this motion, we come to an absolute declaration, that we will take a share this year in the war on the continent, without previously entering into the examination of our circumstances, whether we are capable of such an undertaking alone, or whether we shall have any and what assistance from our allies. But this, Sir, I look upon to be a procedure too precipitate to consist with the wisdom and dignity which ought always to attend the proceedings of this house. Besides, if further steps are not taken, the motion when agreed to will be to no purpose. No doubt, Sir, it is designed to be introductory of some future measures which will be attended with great expence. And I suppose, that when such measures shall be proposed, reasons will be given to evince the expediency and practicability of 'em. For indeed it must be obvious to every gentleman, that, without a much greater force than 15,000 men, either of our own troops, or such as we may hire of foreign princes, it will be impossible for us to act upon the continent with any prospect of success. I am sure, Sir, that no man can have a greater desire to see the exorbitant power of France reduced within such bounds as may be consistent with the liberties of

the rest of Europe, nor be more ready to support any probable scheme for attaining that end; and therefore I should be far from opposing the employment of our forces upon the continent, could I but be persuaded that we should have even a probability of their being so employed with success; but not the least attempt has yet been made to shew such probability. I must own, Sir, that I expected that, previous to any proposition for our engaging in an affair of this moment, we should receive particular information what assistance we may depend upon from our allies, especially the Dutch, whose whole conduct, from the beginning of the war to this hour, has sufficiently demonstrated that they are in no very great haste to take any vigorous resolutions; and I am afraid, Sir, that without their vigorous concurrence we can never hope to carry on the war with any good effect. And, therefore, it will appear highly imprudent to engage in it at all, till we shall have testimonies of a more authentick kind than any we have yet had, that they are willing and ready to exert their whole strength to attain the end proposed; and indeed I confess, were there no other reason for it, this their conduct has been sufficient to warrant the strongest doubts, whether or not the republic will ever be prevailed upon to act with vigour in this affair. 'Tis my opinion, that they will not, and I shall expect stronger reasons than I have yet heard, before I shall alter it. We have been told, Sir, year after year, that our vigorous resolutions would not fail to induce the Dutch to act *totis viribus* in the common cause: in the last session particularly we were informed that they had implored our assistance and protection, and that they waited only for our being in a capacity, by the suppression of the rebellion, of joining them, to throw off the mask, and declare war against France, from which they were then deterred by the superiority of the French armies on their frontiers. But how has their conduct answered the expectations which were raised? I don't find that they ever thought of such a declaration of war, or even of acting with all their force in conjunction with the allies; and therefore, Sir, gentlemen must excuse me, if I should, as to myself, require more authentick testimonies of their sincerity than a repetition of the bare conjectures and surmizes which have already proved ill-grounded, and in no wise to be depended upon.

This,

This, Sir, is my reason for thinking the present motion premature; since 'tis not only preparing for, but in reality entering upon, a measure before we have examined either into the propriety of it, or whether we can raise a force sufficient to carry it into execution. I apprehend, Sir, that no damage can possibly result from suspending this determination, till the house might receive further light in the affair; since I find that every other step, without which this can be of no manner of service, is agreed to be deferred; and it will certainly be early enough to agree to the resolution proposed, when we come to deliberate upon the whole question and shall know what other troops or subsidies are to be furnished for the same purpose. I would not (I sincerely declare it) propose any delays in an affair of this moment, could I apprehend they would be attended with the least ill consequence; but, as I cannot foresee any such ill consequence; as I think the house ought to receive all the satisfaction, which can be given them with regard to the co-operation of our allies; and as I judge it highly inconsistent with the honour of the house to come to a precipitate resolution on a question of this great importance, I wish that the motion may be withdrawn, and deferred to a more proper season.—

Now I am up, I cannot omit the occasion, which the hon. gentleman, who made you this motion, has given me of expressing in particular my most sincere and most humble thanks to his majesty, for the regard which he has been pleased to shew to his faithful subjects, in beginning to reduce the great expence in which, the hon. gentleman says, they are necessarily involved. It must, without doubt, raise the warmest sense of gratitude in the hearts of all his majesty's faithful subjects, as I am sure it does in mine, to see oeconomy restored and pursued in any one branch of the public expence. So good and great an example will, I doubt not, be pursued in every other branch, as soon as time shall permit an enquiry into them, and methods can be pointed out for their regulation.

The hon. gentleman has, with great modesty, been pleased to disclaim any merit, that he might assume to himself upon this regulation, by ascribing it all to the royal favour, and tho' doubtless it is all to be attributed to his majesty's tender affection for his subjects, yet he must give me leave to return my thanks to him likewise, since, I am certain,

that his best offices were not wanting to promote so necessary and beneficial a measure.

He must likewise give me leave to congratulate him upon a very remarkable instance of his candour, and the probity of his * intentions, he being almost the only person I have had the happiness to know, whose actions, when in place, have been correspondent with his declarations when out of place.—I could not say less than this—it would be offensive to the modesty of the hon. gentleman to say more.—

And yet, Sir, this measure, good as it is, may, (I believe, I may venture to say, will,) be construed in a very different sense by our enemies. I remember that we have been frequently told, since the commencement of the present war, to what a miserable state the *French* were reduced; and that, if we could hold it out another campaign, they would find it impossible to raise men and money sufficient to carry on the war with vigour, and maintain their superiority; but, unfortunately for us, we have but too good reasons to be persuaded, that those conjectures were grounded upon false calculations; and can we imagine that the *French* will not, upon this occasion, turn the tables upon us? Will not they say, that we are reduced to the greatest degree of necessity, and infer from our conduct, that it will be impossible for us to carry on the war a year longer? The *English*, they will say, are absolutely undone, they are become bankrupts, and apparently so to the whole world; for the king has been obliged to reduce one half of his household troops; troops which have always been reckoned necessary for the dignity and support of his crown; and certainly he could have no motive for this, but mere necessity, even an inability to maintain them: and this, Sir, will certainly be the colour our enemies will give to this step.

* The hon. gentleman, in a speech, Nov. 1. 1745, (being then one of the Lords of the Treasury) on the motion for a sum to maintain the 15 new regiments raised by noblemen, opposed two of those regiments being horse because more expensive than dragoons; and insisted upon oeconomy in the strongest manner, and observed that the two greatest grievances in a nation were a contempt of oeconomy, and a neglect to enquire whether those, who received the public money, duly served the public; that this nation rewarded its servants more liberally than any other, and in several instances paid its military officers for what it was impossible they should perform.

I hope, Sir, I am rightly understood; I only say, that this construction will be put upon it by our enemies, who will thence be induced to flatter themselves in their sanguine expectations. But I am satisfied in my own mind, that the measure is right, and the only method, that can be taken (let our enemies represent it in what light they please) to defeat their destructive and ambitious projects. This is the light wherein I see it, and this is the light in which I am sure it will appear to the rest of his majesty's subjects; and, as such, I take this opportunity to express my thanks in particular to his majesty, which is all I can do at present; but I hope an opportunity will soon be offered to do it in a more general and publick manner.

The question was then put and agreed to, and afterwards an address to return humble thanks to his majesty (See p. 666.) was resolved nem. con.

A Reg. of horse 535 men—Pay	36,019	8	4
Reg. of dragoons 538 —Pay	23,618	10	10
Difference	12,400	17	6
Sav'd by two troops of horse guards disbanded	33,093	0	0
By three reg. of horse reduc'd dragoons	37,201	12	6
	70,294	12	6

Further particulars concerning Mr RADCLIFFE. See p. 666.

HIS body was immediately put into his coffin, and carried back in a hearse to the Tower, and the scaffold, booth, and all the boards belonging to them, were cleared away in the afternoon. —He behaved himself very alert until the 4th, when he received a letter from his niece, the lady Petre, which engaged him to appear in a more serious manner, agreeable to his unhappy fate. —His corpse was on the 11th, carried in a hearse, attended by two mourning coaches to St Giles's in the fields, and there interr'd with the remains of the late E. of Derwentwater, according to his desire, with this inscription on his coffin.

Carolus Radcliffe, Comes de Derwentwater, Decollatus Die 8 Decembris, 1746.

Ætatis 53.

Requiescat in Pace.

—It seems the Derwentwater estate was only confiscated to the crown for the life of Charles Radcliffe, Esq; but by a clause in an act of parliament, passed some years since, which says, that the issue of any person attainted of high-treason, born and bred in any foreign dominion, and a roman catholick, shall forfeit his

reversion of such estate, and the remainder shall for ever be fix'd in the crown, his son is absolutely deprived of any title or interest in the affluent fortune of that ancient family, to the amount of better than 200,000*l*.

A This unhappy gentleman was the youngest brother of James E. of Derwentwater, who was executed in 1716; they were sons of Sir Francis Radcliffe, by the lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter to K. Charles II. by Mrs Mary Davis.

B He was, with his brother, taken at Preston, try'd, convicted and condemn'd, but several times respited, and probably would have been pardon'd, had he not, with 13 others, made his escape out of a room called the Castle in Newgate, thro' a small door which had been accidentally left open, leading to the master-side debtors, where the turnkey (not knowing them) let them out of the prison, supposing they were persons who had come in to see their friends.

C He immediately got a passage to France, and from thence followed the pretender to Rome, subsisting on such a petty pension as his master could allow him.—But returning some time afterwards to Paris, he married the relict of Levingston Lord Newburgh, by whom he had a son.

In 1733 he came to England, and resided some time at Mr John's in Pall-mall, without any molestation, tho' it was known to the ministry.—He returned to France, and came back again to England in 1735, and solicited his pardon, but without success, tho' he appeared publicly, and visited several families in Essex.—Returning again to France, he accepted of the French king's commission, to act as an officer in the late rebellion; and, embarking with his son, and several other Scotch and Irish officers on board the *Esperance* privateer, for Scotland, was taken by his majesty's ship the *Sheerness* (See Vol. XV. p. 613.) and when he landed at Deal, was very arrogant to the king's officers, till they told him they intended to use him like a gentleman, but he was going to put it out of their power.

G He died in the principles in which he had lived, and was so zealous a papist, that, on the absurdities of some things which are held sacred by the church of Rome, being objected to him, he reply'd, 'That for every tenent of that church, repugnant to reason, in which she requires an implicit belief, he wished there were twenty, that he might thereby have a nobler opportunity of exercising and displaying his faith.'

ABSTRACT of the IRISH ACTS.
(Continued from p. 658.)

ACT relating to Foreign Service.

EVERY natural-born subject of Ireland, who hath been since Oct. 8, 1745, or shall, during the present war with France or Spain, or afterwards, be an officer, soldier or mariner in their service, without licence under the privy seal, shall from March 25, 1746, be disabled from holding any manors, lands, tene-ments, or hereditaments, or any money, goods, chattels, debts, or securities for money, or any real or personal estate, or trust, charge, prop-erty, benefit, estate or interest, into, upon, or out of the same, by descent or purchase, or as tenant by courtesy, by will, gift, or next of kin, or otherwise, either for themselves, their heirs, executors or administrators; and all such real or personal estate, trust, property, charge or benefit, may and shall be sued for at law, or by bill in equity for discovery and re-lief, and recovered by any protestant, as any real or personal estate, convey'd to, or in trust for papists, may be recovered by virtue of 8. An. C. 3. to which no plea or demur shall be allow'd; and when recovered, such estate shall be held and enjoy'd by such protestant, his heirs, executors or administrators, for all such estate, right, title, trust, property, benefit or interest, as shall on March 25, 1746, or after-wards belong, or have belonged to such per-sons, as if this act had not been made.—There is a saving to such as surrender to any judge before Mar. 25, 1746.—His majesty's right is hereby saved to the real and personal estate of persons attainted before that day; nor shall this act extend to persons pardoned by the king.—If any person shall, after March 25, 1746, knowingly accept of, by himself, or any other, receive, pay, apply, or dispose of any real or personal estate in trust, for the benefit of any such person in foreign service, he shall forfeit treble the value of such real estate, and of the money, goods or chattles which he shall so accept of, or receive, pay, apply or dispose of, upon such trust, one third to go to the crown, and two thirds to the informer, who sues for, and recovers the same; and no esoin, privi-lege, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allow'd in any action hereupon.—This act, as well as 2. Gul. III. for preventing foreign education, shall be read at all assizes and quarter sessions.

ACT of QUALIFICATION.

By this act, which was made in pursuance of another, entitled, *An act to prevent the further growth of popery*, all persons who have ne-glected to qualify themselves pursuant to 2. An. C. 6. shall have further time for qualifying to March 25, 1748, and are hereby discharged from all disabilities, forfeitures and penalties in-curred by such omission; and all acts done by them, or by authority derived from them, and not yet avoided, shall be good, provided this act shall not restore any person to any office or employment already avoided by judgment of a court of record, or filled up.

(Supplement to Gent. Mag. 1746.)

ACT concerning the MILITIA.

This is intituled an act for continuing and amending an act passed An. 2. Geo. I. intituled *An act to make the militia of this kingdom more useful*. By it his majesty's lieutenants, go-vernors, and commissioners of array, for the counties, cities and places in Ireland, are em-powered to call together the militia in their se-veral counties, cities and places respectively, and to head, conduct, and employ them any where in this kingdom, as they shall be di-rected by his majesty, his heirs or successors, or the chief governor or governors of this king-dom.—The grand jury of every county, or coun-ty of a city or town, may hire a house or room where there is a barrack, and conveniencies for keeping ammunition and accoutrements, for which they may raise, by way of presentment, at the assizes, a sum annually not exceeding 10 l. and the like sum for fitting up the said house, and an annual sum not exceeding 20 l. or the sum of 3d. for every firelock, bayonet and broad-sword, for defraying the necessary expence of keeping such arms, ammunition and accoutrements in order, and the salary of the storekeeper or armourer, who is to be appoint-ed by the lord lieutenant of this kingdom.—The governors of counties, their deputies, or commissioners of array, where is no governor, are at all times empower'd, and the grand ju-ries twice a year (in Dublin at their quarter ses-sions) to visit the stores, and by presentment remove the armourer, if he has misbehaved in his office, and the lord lieutenant shall appoint another.—If any standing forces are quar-ter'd where such arms are kept, the command-ing officer shall appoint a guard for their secu-rity; otherwise the governor, his deputy, or the commissioners of array shall appoint a guard out of the militia of the town and neighbour-hood, to be paid as standing forces; the money to be raised by presentment by the grand juries in their several counties, as other public mo-ney.—This act, and every part of 2. Geo. I. therein recited, and not hereby alter'd, to con-tinue for two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament.

ACT for better regulating JURIES.

At Michaelmas sessions of the peace in each county, after the great pannel of the freehold-ers and others, qualified to serve on juries, shall be settled by 9. Geo. II. C. 3: the justices of the peace shall cause the letter X to be annexed to the name of every person seized of a freehold, or possessed of a leasehold interest, as by 9. Geo. II. C. 3. of the annual value of 50 l. which list, when settled, the clerk of the peace shall deliver to the sheriff, or under sheriff, on or be-fore December 1, every year; and he shall cause the names of the said persons so returned to him, with their additions and places of abode, to be written on distinct pieces of paper or parchment, of equal size, and rolled up in the same manner, and put into two boxes, in one of which shall be put only the names of all persons seized of a freehold, or possessed of a leasehold interest, as aforesaid, of the clear year-ly value of 50 l. And in the other box shall be

R r r r

put

put the names of all other persons under the qualifications in the act mentioned; one of them indorsed, freeholders, and leaseholders of the county of _____, of the yearly value of 50*l*.; and the other, freeholders of the county of _____, under the yearly value of 50*l*. under which shall be written the name of the sheriff of the county, who shall lodge the said boxes with the prothonotaries and clerk of the pleas of the king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, on or before the effoin day of every Hilary term, during the continuance of this act; the penalty of neglect on the sheriff, any sum not exceeding 100*l*.—From the effoin day of Hilary term, 1746, a justice of the king's bench, one of the common pleas, and a baron of the exchequer, with their prothonotaries, and clerk of the plea, or their deputies, shall meet in the exchequer chamber every Jan. 24, during the continuance of this act, and cause an indifferent person to shake the box returned for every county, containing the names as aforesaid, and draw thereout from 18 to 30, and afterwards the other box, for the same county, containing the other papers or parchments as aforesaid, and draw thereout from 18 to 30 names, proceeding till the like number of persons shall be drawn for each county; which names being wrote in a roll or pannel of parchment, shall be lodged with the prothonotaries, and clerk of the pleas, to be produced on demand of the sheriff, or his attorney in court, under sheriff, or other officer, who shall have the return of juries for tryals of causes by *nisi prius*, fairly wrote in paper, and signed by them; and such sheriffs or other officers are to return on every *venire facias*, or other process for other tryals of causes by juries, before the justices of assizes, or *nisi prius*, at the next assizes, such jurors only as are contained in those lists; and the jurors so returned shall be drawn by ballot before the justices in open court, and be subject to challenges, as in former acts is directed; and after the names of the jurors so drawn shall be enrolled by the said prothonotaries, &c. the several pieces of paper or parchment shall be again rolled up and returned into the respective boxes, to be kept in the office of the prothonotaries of the king's bench, till the effoin day of next Trinity term, during the continuance of this act.—The sheriff of the county of *Dublin* is to lodge with the prothonotaries, &c. on or before the effoin day of every Hilary term the grand list or pannel only delivered to him yearly by the clerk of the peace of the said county, or a copy thereof; and all jurors for tryals of causes in the said county shall be returned by the sheriff of the county, as directed by former acts.—The judges of assizes and *nisi prius* may fine for neglect from 20 to 40*l*. to be estricated into the exchequer.—The said act of 9. *Geo. II. C. 3.* for the better regulating of juries; and 13 *Geo. II. C. 5.* for continuing and amending the same, so far as not altered by this act, and this act also, are continued to March 25, 1753, and thence to the end of the next session of parliament.

ACT for regulating Election of Members of PARLIAMENT.

ACT 1. *Geo. II. C. 9.* therein mentioned and recited, is, as far as recited, repealed; and freeholders of 40*s.* and under 10*l. per An.* shall at a quarter sessions after this act, and 6 months before the election, be register'd in open court, and make the following affidavit; or, if a quaker, the following affirmation.—
 “I *A. B.* do swear (or do solemnly and truly affirm) that I am a freeholder, and have a freehold estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments lying, or being at _____, in the county of _____, of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* or 40*s.* (as the case shall be) above all charges payable out of the same, and that I believe the same may be so let to a reasonable tenant, and that I did not accept of such freehold estate fraudulently, or on purpose to qualify me to give my vote at this election, and that the place of my abode is at _____, and that I have not been polled before at this election, and that I am not a papist, or marry'd to a papist, nor do I educate, or suffer to be educated, any of my children under 14 years in the popish religion. So help me God.”—This oath or affirmation, being read aloud in open court, shall be delivered to the clerk of the pleas, to be by him register'd in a book kept for that purpose, he taking of each freeholder 6*d.*—
 The said clerk shall, on or before the last day of every session, deliver to the treasurer a copy of such registry, to be kept amongst the accounts of the county from May 1, 1746, instead of the oath appointed by 2. *Geo. I. C. 19.*—None shall vote at elections, by virtue of a freehold which he possesses not, or receives its rents or profits, or is intitled to receive the same before the vacancy happened, unless such lands or tenements come within the time aforesaid by descent, marriage or marriage settlement, devise or presentation, or by promotion to some office, to which such freehold is annexed; nor shall any vote as a freeman, who shall not be free before the vacancy happened, to supply which the election was then held, unless such freeman came free by service in some trade, &c. or by birthright, or unless such vacancy happened six Kalendar months before such election; the penalty 10*l.* to each candidate at such election, to be recovered as the penalty for administering an oath contrary to this act.—For persons educated in the Popish religion, and conformed to the established church of *Ireland*, tendering their vote at elections, the words in the oath, “I am not marry'd to a papist,” shall be omitted, and instead thereof shall be inserted, “That I was educated in the popish religion, and have conformed to the church of *Ireland* as by law established, and have not, since my conformity, marry'd a popish wife.”—Persons convicted of swearing falsely, to suffer as in cases of wilful and corrupt perjury.

ACT for regulating Corporations.

From the first day of Trinity term 1746, is writ

a writ, or mandamus issue from the king's bench, a return shall be made to the first writ of mandamus; and the person suing such writ may plead to, or traverse the facts contained therein, to which the person making such return, shall reply, take issue, or demur, and such further proceeding shall be had therein as might, if the person suing such writ had brought his action on the case for a false return; and if any issue shall be joined, the person suing such writ, may try the same in such place as an issue joined in such action on the case might; and if a verdict for the person suing such writ, or that judgment be given for him upon a demur, *nil dicit*, or for want of replication, or other pleading, he shall recover cost and damages, as he might have done in such action on the case, to be levy'd by *capias ad satisfaciendum, fieri facias*, or *elegit*, and a peremptory writ of mandamus shall be granted, for whom judgment shall be given, as might if such return had been judged insufficient; and if judgment shall be given for the person making such return to such writ, he shall recover his costs, to be levy'd in manner aforesaid.—If damages be recover'd against a person making such return to such writ as aforesaid, he shall not be liable to be sued in any other action or suit.—If any shall usurp, or unlawfully hold any offices or franchises, the proper officers of the king's bench, with leave of the court, may exhibit an information, in nature of a *Quo warranto*, at the relation of any person desiring to prosecute; and if it appears that the rights of several persons to the said offices may be determined in one information, the court may give leave to exhibit one such information, to which the defendant may appear and plead.—If a person, against whom the information is exhibited, be found guilty, the court may give judgment of *ouster*, fine and costs; or if judgment be given for the defendant, he shall recover his costs.—If in any city or borough no election be made of the mayor, bailiff, &c. at the time appointed by charter, &c. the corporation shall not be disabled from electing officers for the future, but the members, having a right, may proceed on such choice the day following; and, in absence of the proper officer, the next in office shall have authority to proceed.—If no election be made, or one becomes void, the king's bench may award a Mandamus, requiring the proper officers to assemble, and notice in writing shall be affixed in some public place 6 days before the election.—The mayor, &c. thus elected shall take the usual oath, and have all the power of those elected on the days fixed by charter.—No mayor, &c. to act till approved by the lord lieutenant and privy council.—Officers wilfully absenting themselves, to prevent the election, to be imprisoned 6 months, and disabled from holding any offices in the same place.

ACT relating to MARRIAGES.

By this, act 9. Geo. II. C. 2. is repealed, so far as it requires the same to be read 4 times a year, and hereby every marriage celebrated after

May 1, 1746, between a papist, and any person who hath been, or hath professed to be a protestant within 12 months before, or between two protestants, if celebrated by a popish priest, is declared absolutely null and void.

A —If any maid or woman be carry'd away by force against her consent, with an intent to marry or defile her, contrary to 6. An. C. 10. every person so taking, &c. with the aiders and procurers, as well principals, as accessaries before the fact, shall be adjudged felons, and suffer death, without benefit of clergy, or of the statute of 9. Geo. II. C. 11; and this act shall be read once a year in all places of public worship, by the minister, and in open court at every general quarter sessions of the peace.

GAME ACT.

Notwithstanding the act 10. Gul. III. C. 8. intituled, *An act for the preservation of Game, and the more easy conviction of such as shall destroy the same*, Protestants may keep and use arms, necessary for the defence of his majesty, the established government of this kingdom, their persons and properties only; and nothing in this act shall extend to empower any justice of the peace, or any other person, to take from any protestant such arms as he shall keep, or use in manner aforesaid, provided nothing herein contained shall extend to enable any person whatsoever, not qualified by the said recited act, to kill or destroy any game mentioned in the said act.

ACT for Continuance of STATUTES.

By the act for reviving and continuing several temporary statutes, the 10. Geo. I. C. 3. so far as relates to the city of Dublin, and liberties, and is continued by 11. Geo. II. C. 13. to Sept. 29, 1744, is continued to Sept. 20, 1746, and thence to the end of the next session of parliament, and also 10. Geo. I. for regulating abuses in buying and selling cattle, C. 10.—By this act 9. Geo. II. C. 3. is continued for 14 years, and thence to the end of the next session of parliament; and 9. Geo. II. C. 10. for 7 years, also 11. Geo. II. C. 14. so far as not alter'd by 19. Geo. II. C. 14. is continued for 7 years, and to the end of the next session. 3. Geo. 2. C. 9. relating to sheriffs, is hereby revived and continued for 2 years from March 25, 1746, and to the end of the next session. The act of 17. Geo. II. to prevent the burning of land, C. 10. is hereby continued for two years, and to the end of the next session. [See *Juries, Quakers, Workhouse, Drugs, Customs and Excise.*]

ACT concerning ARCHBISHOPS, &c.

By this act, intituled (An act for amending the laws in relation to demesne lands belonging to archbishops, and in relation to building new parish churches) the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, may, on application of an archbishop, grant a commission, as by 15. Geo. II. C. 5. is provided in the case of bishops, to 5 credible persons, to view all the demesne and mensal lands belonging to such archbishoprick, and to cause a survey and map to be made thereof, and to distinguish and set apart not less than

250 acres, plantation measure, for a demesne for an archbishop of that fee, and to certify the same to the lord lieutenant, &c. who, by writing under hand and seal, may set out and settle a proper demesne for such archbishop, not less than 250 acres; which writing, map and certificate shall be lodg'd in the council-office, and a duplicate in the archbishop's registry, and the lands so set out shall be as demesne or men-sal lands belonging to the said archbishop, and his successors, with power to demise the remaining part of the said demesne, lying within any town corporate or market town, or within half a mile thereof, for any term not exceeding 40 years; provided the full yearly value, at the time of leasing, without any fine, shall be reserved; not exceeding 10 acres to one person.——From such time as the lord lieutenant, &c. shall order any new church to be built, pursuant to the acts 2. *Geo. I. C. 14.* and 10 *Geo. I. C. 6.* persons seized in fee simple, fee tail, or for life, with immediate remainder over in tail to their issue, of such land whereon such new church shall be order'd to be erected, may grant such lands, not exceeding one acre, to the church-wardens of the parish, where it is to be built, and their successors forever (who are hereby impower'd to receive it) as a site for such new church and church-yard, for the use of the parishioners, and such grant shall be good against all claims whatsoever.——The archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, dignitaries, prebendaries, rectors, vicars and ecclesiastical persons, with the consent of their archbishop or bishop, under hand and seal, and persons seized for life in possession, with immediate remainder over to their issue in tail, may grant for ever in possession, absolutely or in fee-farm, any land to them belonging, not exceeding two acres, to the incorporated society in *Dublin* for promoting protestant schools.

ACT concerning CORN.

This is for continuing and amending an act intituled “An act for the buying and selling of all sorts of corn and meal, and other things, therein mentioned, by weight; and for the more effectual preventing the frauds committed in buying and selling thereof; and for regulating the price and assize of bread; and the better regulating the markets.”

By this act so much of *II. Geo. II. C. 11.* as is not hereby repealed, is continued for two years from *March 25, 1746*, and to the end of the next session; and every merchant, from the said *March 25*, and every factor, master, or owner of any ship, &c. who sells to any baker, &c. any corn, meal or flour imported from abroad, or brought coastways into any city, port, or town by sea, shall in 48 hours, after delivery of such corn, &c. return in writing (upon oath if required) to the chief magistrate of the place, the number of quarters of corn, and weight of meal and flour, the time when, and the real price of such corn, are sold and deliver'd, and all and every allowance, if any, for the same; which return shall be enter'd in a book for that purpose, wherein the true price of all meal, wheat and flour shall

every week be enter'd, to which all persons may have recourse without fee or reward; the penalty of neglect 5s. to the informer.—The lord mayor of *Dublin*, and the seneschals of *St Sepulchres* and *Donore*, within their respective liberties, are hereby directed to give the bakers an allowance of 9s. on each quarter of corn for household bread,* and 8s. on the quarter for white and wheaten bread: and other magistrates have like power in their jurisdictions.——The assize of bread shall not be alter'd, but when the middle price of a quarter of wheat shall fall 6d. and the odd price, if any, shall be allow'd alternately one week to the public, and the other to the baker; 300 and half weight of flour shall be deemed equal to one quarter of wheat, according to the sum for which the said quantity of flour shall from time to time be sold.——From the said *March 25*, no baker shall at the same time use the trade of a meal-man, on the penalty of 5l. for every offence, one half to the informer, and the other to the poor.——Any person wilfully neglecting to bake, on account of any combination, to be fined 10l. for the use of the poor of the parish; but he shall have liberty of appeal.——The lord mayor within *Dublin*, and its liberties, and the magistrates, justices of the peace, and seneschals, within their respective jurisdictions, may ascertain the rates of oatmeal, regard being had to the price of oats, and making reasonable allowance for manufacturing; and the rates being ascertained, they may oblige the meal-men and manufacturers of oats for sale, to bring the meal to the public market, and sell the same in such small quantities as they shall think fit; the refuser to be punished as an engrosser of corn.

* By the act 8. Anne, when corn is 3s. the bushel, in England, bakers were to be allow'd 1s; and 1s. 6d. per bushel, when the price of it was 5s.

ACT concerning QUAKERS.

This is intituled “An act for accepting the affirmation or declaration of the people called Quakers, instead of an oath in the usual form.”

The clauses of this statute are the same with those of 9. *Geo. II. C. 16.* herein revived, which agrees with 1. *Geo. II. C. 5.* with this difference, that, by 1. *Geo. II. C. 5.* a certificate, under the hands of 6 of their congregation, of a person's being 5 years of that profession, was required, but hereby the persons affirming and declaring that they are of the profession of the people called Quakers, and have been so for one whole year, last past, is sufficient.

ACT concerning DISTILLERS.

Recites 17. *Geo. II. C. 7.* partly, as far as it relates to distillers, and enacts that from *March 25, 1746*, every distiller or person employ'd to attend the still-house, shall as often as required by the officer appointed to gauge and take an account of such wash and low wines, shew him all such stock then in hand, under forfeiture of 10l. (in case of refusal) by such distiller, and of 5l. by the person so refusing; and in case such officer shall afterwards find any wash

wash or low wines, of the stock then in hand, above the quantity shewn, such distiller shall forfeit, 20s. *sterl.* for every 9 gallons of wash, and the like sum for every 9 gallons of low wine.

The forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act, except such as are otherwise thereby appointed, shall be sued for, and applied in such manner as prescribed by 14. *Car. II. C. 8.* with like remedy of appeal. This act to continue two years from *March 25, 1746*, and thence to the end of the next ensuing session of Parl.

ACT relating to Drugs and Medicines.

The visitors appointed by 9. *Geo. II. C. 10.* are hereby to visit the shops and ware-houses of the apothecaries, and examine their journeymen and apprentices, to the quantity and quality of the drugs and medicines, there, or in their power, custody, or in the hands of any person for them, and to report annually to the president of the college of physicians, the condition of such shops, &c. and drugs, as they shall find contrary to the said act; which report the said president and college, not being less than five, shall in one month after cause to be printed and published.

The WORKHOUSE ACT.

It enacts that in all actions or suits, on account of taxes by the governors of the *Workhouse*, according to 1. *Geo. II. C. 27.* 3. *Geo. II. C. 17.* 5. *Geo. II. C. 14.* or commenced against them, if the original return of the commission for the valuation of the minister's money has been lost, the proving of that money paid for 7 years before, shall be sufficient evidence.—The governors (15 at least being present) may summon the tenant to appear, where the taxes are payable, and to produce the lease, &c. and in case of neglect for 20 days, they may nominate four persons to value the rent, who are to return their valuation upon oath, which shall be sufficient evidence of the rent; and in case of ground rents only, or that houses are extraparochial, if the minister and churchwardens shall not, in a month after notice, appoint four persons for such valuations, or if the persons appointed refuse, they may nominate 4 persons to make such valuations upon oath.—The governors at any general court may apply, for the maintenance of foundlings, all exceedings on the other funds of the workhouse, and raise by demise or mortgage of the lands belonging thereto, any sum not exceeding 1500 *l.* for discharge of the debts contracted to support the foundlings. The former taxes are continued for 21 years, from *May 1, 1746*, and thence to the end of the next session; and the said governors may license all coaches, chaises, carts, &c. for 21 years upon such fines and annual rents, to such uses and regulations as by said acts are appointed for those now granted.—Hereby 1 *Geo. II. C. 27.* as alter'd and amended by this and the other acts; 3 *Geo. II. C. XVII.* as alter'd and amended by 5 *Geo. II. C. XIV.* and the said 5 *Geo. II. C. XIV.* as alter'd and amended by this act, are continu'd for 21 years, from *May 1, 1746*.—The court of assistants, or any 5 or more of them, may hear and determine offences, and impose

penalties not exceeding the forfeitures specify'd in the said acts for such offences, and may award corporal punishments according to the same acts.—Persons refusing to pay the duties of coachmen, chairmen, &c. or damaging them may by the said court be compelled to make satisfaction, by distress, &c. of goods.—Beadles or bell-hours within *Dublin*, or its liberties, and the constables within their districts, and every parishioner calling the constable or beadle to his assistance, may seize any sturdy beggar or vagabond, begging within the city, &c. and bring him before the governors, or any justice of the city, who may commit them to workhouse to hard labour, till the next general court of assembly, where they are to be examin'd, when the said court, being 15 in number, may confine such beggar, &c. for 4 years to hard labour.—Beadles, bellhours, or constables refusing to act shall forfeit to the workhouse 20 s.

Mr URBAN,

Since you have obliged the Manchester Dr, (p. 559, 560,) by inserting his remarks, in which he boasts with great pleasure of the respect shewn him, I desire that you'll insert the following address, which, tho' written, as you may think, with too much vehemence, and a view to self interest, it plainly shews the folly of taking those into our bosoms, who not only entirely consult on all occasions their own interest, but have had the wickedness secretly to abet the late attack on our vitals, and the insolence to rejoice at our danger.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

PHILANGLUS.

N.B. This paper was sent to you in July.

From the YORK JOURNAL,

Or, PROTESTANT COURANT, July 1.
To the worthy Inhabitants of the City of
Y O R K.

My FELLOW CITIZENS,

AS I cannot forbear congratulating you upon the enjoyment of those blessings which the victorious arms of his royal highness the Duke of *Cumberland* have preserved to us; so is it with the greatest pleasure I have observed the hearty rejoicings & have been made thro' this loyal city for our happy deliverance, and the * golden mark of gratitude shewn by the corporation to our glorious deliverer. But one thing there is in our conduct, the explanation of which puzzles me much; that whilst we rejoice at the victory which has been determined in our favour, whilst we triumph in the utter destruction of our enemies in *Scotland*, we should, at the same time, within our own city, argue in the favour, should care, should take within our

* See p. 410 B.

our bosoms some of those very people, whose principles, whose religion and riches, have been the means of forming this unnatural rebellion (for the suppression of which we are now rejoicing) have been the cause of all the anxieties with which we have been tortured, all the calamities which we have suffered in it. 'Tis a truth which we need not now be told, that the papists have been the (*see p. 310.*) contrivers of the late rebellion, (for so we are now happy enough to call it) who have hearts to contrive any villainy; that it was the hand of popery which laboured to destroy us, whose hand is always ready for destruction: Of this truth there is certain and undoubted proof, and this *WE* have had daily opportunities of observing from their behaviour amongst us. How did every misfortune we met with convey life and cheerfulness into their hearts and looks! This they were so far from endeavouring to conceal, that they triumph'd in it. How did every success obtained by our arms cast a damp and dullness upon them! This, perhaps, they might *endeavour*, but they could *not* conceal. At *Cope's* unfortunate defeat they *exulted*; at the affair of *Falkirk* they almost ventur'd to *triumph*.

But *Culloden* was a stroke they could never recover; the news of it made them shrink and tremble; the run-away Highlanders could hardly be seized with a greater panick; and now, like *Yorick's* skull, they are quite chop-fallen. Where be their gibes? their gambols? their songs? their flashes of merriment? Not one now to mock their own grinning.

—These are the people that triumphed in our misfortunes, that repine and languish at our happiness; these are they whom many of my fellow citizens are imprudent enough to defend and caress, whose residence amongst us they wish, and endeavour to promote.

O! *they are civil, good-natured folks, they are quiet and harmless subjects— they are people of quality and condition, they come on purpose to live at ease, and spend their money amongst us, to make us a rich and flourishing city.* 'Tis well if

they who argue thus speak from experience; if I was a papist or Jacobite, perhaps I might talk in the same style; but as I have the *misfortune* to be a protestant, and a loyal subject to the king, I can say, with much truth, that for the 20 years in which I have been in business, I have not, during all that space of time, taken the value of five

shillings of their money. And I have the concurring testimony of several of my neighbours, in the same *unfortunate* circumstances, who are ready to aver the same as to themselves, who are all at a loss to guess (since we all keep as good goods as other people, and have as great choice of them) why the papists should thus industriously avoid our shops, and never care to purchase of us, even tho' they cannot meet with what they want elsewhere.——We are at a loss, I say, to guess the meaning of it, except it be that we are protestants, and good subjects. This, methinks, is extremely odd in those, whom some people affect to call *good-natured and quiet subjects*, and *who come to spend their money amongst us*. 'Tis well if those who view things in this mistaken light, and court the stay of these people amongst us, do not soon find cause to repent them of their fatal mistake; for have they not already got people of their own religion in every profession and science? Have they not got mechanicks in every art, and tradesmen in every business, and duplicates in most? And do they not multiply upon our hands? Do we not every day see new shops belonging to papists—new popish artificers start up amongst us? Can any honest protestant in reason flatter himself that the papists will buy any thing of him, while there are papists of the same business with himself? And does not every day's experience convince him of it? I will venture to affirm it, for what I speak is from serious examination, that of all the money that is spent in this city by papists, not five shillings in a hundred pound is expended by them amongst his majesty's *good subjects*. And even this sum, small as it is, will dwindle into nothing, in a very little time, if popish tradesmen are suffered to multiply amongst us, as they have of late done. Where then is the reasonableness of caressing such people, of inviting them to stay amongst us? We cannot wish them to be here without expecting to starve ourselves, whilst our rivals in trade prosper: For so long as they do remain amongst us, so long as we are crowded with *rapparees* and *priests*, we can never expect to see our own trades flourish, or our own neighbouring gentry (from whom is our natural support) live amongst us as they formerly did, and would again, if we were free from such *destructive inmates*. For who, that could avoid it, would chuse to come in to bad and dangerous company? Who, that

that has any where else to live, would suffer himself to be coop'd up in the same town with papists and—— Their late behaviour will explain my meaning. †

Therefore, my fellow citizens, instead of wishing them to live amongst us, let us earnestly wish them to retire from us; like their friend cardinal *Wolsey*, let them wish along farewell to all their greatness, if they please, for ever. For this I will venture to say, that as our city has never flourished since they abounded in it, so will it never flourish while they do abound. Yours, &c.

A COMMONER.

† I have been assur'd, that one of 3 unhappy brothers taken in *Carlisle*, who dy'd as he was bringing prisoner to town declared, in his last moments, that his father was the cause of his ruin——

The Method by which the Inhabitants of Savoy, and many parts of France, stopped the great mortality amongst their cattle, in the Month of July 1744; and which they had used with the same success about thirty years before.

GREAT care must be taken to visit and examine the beasts twice or thrice a day, and also to cleanse the stables, cow-houses, and all places where they are kept, twice a day, and fumigate it either by burning a little frankincense, or juniper berries; the racks, mangers, or posts of the places they are in, must also be rubbed every day, and washed with water, in which sweet herbs, as sage, thyme, &c. have been steeped.

Those beasts that are taken with a gathering about the roots of the tongue, and which in 24 hours will divide the tongue, must have the fore part scraped with a silver spoon, or some other thing of the same metal, and then washed with the following mixture.

Take the herb called masterwort, steep it in vinegar, with salt and pepper, and use it as aforesaid.

For those beasts that are seized with oppression upon the breast, difficulty of breathing, and disorder of the lungs,

Take half an ounce of succotrine aloes, a quarter of an ounce of the flower of sulphur, bruise them well together, and let the beast swallow the mixture with a horn, in the following proportions:

To an ox give an ounce, A cow seven drachms, A calf a year old six drachms, and to other calves in propor-

tion to their age. A sheep four drachms, and to lambs in proportion to their age.

N. B. The above method was used by the inhabitants of *Savoy*, and, by the blessing of God, in 15 days the mortality ceased.

An Account of WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

See the Plate in this Supplement.

THE river *Thames*, where this bridge stands was 1223 feet wide, from wharf to wharf, and tho' it is there 300 feet wider than from *Lambeth* to the *Horse-ferry* (which is the same breadth as at *London-bridge*) this place was chosen on account of its convenient communication with the roads, and the principal parts of *Westminster*. The length of this bridge is consequently 1223 feet, with an abutment of very strong stone work, 77 feet and a half at each end, extending as a breast-work on each side above and below the bridge 25 feet, with a handsome flight of stone steps, for landing goods, &c. The breadth is at least 44 feet, which affords room for 3 carriages and 2 horsemen to pass abreast without interruption or danger, besides 7 feet on each side (not reckoning the recesses over the piers) for a foot way; which is raised up about 12 inches, and to be paved with broad moor-stone; and the ascent, when quite paved and finished, will be but one foot in 30. The arches are 13 large and 2 small, the piers are 14, the length of each about 70 feet, each end terminated with a saliant right-angle against either tide. These piers, which are at bottom 4 feet wider than at the springing of the arch, are laid on a strong foundation of timber two feet thick, shaped in the same manner, about 80 feet long, and 28 wide; and is of such sound plank, that, being kept always wet, it will not rot, but grow harder by time. Some of these foundations are laid 14 feet under the bed of the river, and some only 5 feet, according as a stratum of gravel could be found, which was much lower on the *Surrey* side. Thus the depth of the piers is different, but they are built alike, inside and out, of solid *Portland* block of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 tons weight, and none less, except key-stones; all set in and the joints filled with *Dutch* terrass, besides cramp'd together by iron, which is not to be seen now finished. Between these piers (which take up 353 solid feet) the water has a free course of 870 feet, more than

than 4 times the space for the water-course between the sterlings at *London-bridge*; * so that here is no fall of water to endanger the smallest boat, and the stream is so gentle that it seldom exceeds the velocity of 2 and a half feet per second in tide of flood, and is a quarter less in the ebb.

All the arches, which are semicircular for greater strength, spring from about 2 feet above low water mark: This is much stronger, and occasions a less ascent, than if they sprung from higher piers, beside the saving of materials and workmanship.—The middle arch is 76 feet wide, and the rest decrease each 4 feet, till the abutment arch which is about 25 feet and the abutment 77 and a half. The piers between decrease one foot, the greatest being 17 feet wide at the springing of the arches, as represented, by the following lines, the uppermost figures being the breadth of the arches, and the lower the dimensions of the piers.

76 72 68 64 60 56 52 48 44 40 36 32 28 24 20 16 12 8 4 77 1/2

and so for the other half.

The soffit (or cieling) of every arch is turned and built quite thro' with large *Portland* blocks, over which is turned another arch of *Purbeck* stone (bonded in with the *Portland*) and 4 or 5 times thicker on the *reins* than on the *key*, by which and the incumbent weight of materials all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio, that is, the *thrust* and *lateral pressure* are counterbalanced, so that each of these arches might stand single without affecting or being affected by any other. Several feet below the pavement between the arches drains are

* Dimensions, &c. of London Bridge.

Breadth of the arches, or water passage above the sterlings	521 2
Breadth of the stone piers	393 11

Breadth of the whole	915 1
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The breadth of the sterlings	611 0
The breadth of the gullet or water passage between the sterlings	228 10
	839 10

Breadth of the river at Putney-bridge.

Between the present banks	847
Passage left for the water	700

Widest part of the Thames above London-bridge.

From Hungerford-stairs to the opposite shore where the river bends	1520
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made to carry off the water and filth, which might rot the work, and is a new contrivance.

The tide rises in this part of the river seldom less than 8, or more than 15 feet perpendicular; and therefore at the highest tide 25 feet will be left for passage, under the largest arch. There being a large shoal in the middle of the river, it is there at low-water but 5 feet deep, whereas in the channels on each side the shoal, it is from 7 to 9 feet deep, so that on the top of a spring or high tide, the water is 20 feet deep in the middle, and 24 in the said channels.

In the building of this bridge, (than which there is scarce in *Europe*, a longer and stronger of stone that is always in water,) were used several curious machines, as for driving and sawing off the piles, &c. of which we may perhaps some time give draughts, with remarks. The long bridges at *Ratisbon* and *Dresden* in *Germany*, at *Lyons* and *St Esprit* in *France*, and near *Madrid* in *Spain*, are not equal to this, either for strength or magnitude, regularity, or quantity of water which they cover.

The stone used is of four sorts, each the best in its kind, viz. *Portland*, *Purbeck*, *Cornish* moorstone, and *Kentish* ragstone; all used according to their proper quality, and so disposed that there is not a false bearing or joint in the whole, and whatever ought to be of one stone is not, as in other buildings, made up of several small stones. By this care every part is properly supported, so that none of the piers have settled in the least, notwithstanding the pressure of many thousand tons weight. The two largest piers contain 3000 cubic feet, near 200 tons of solid *Portland* stone: and the quantity of solid stone to the largest arch, exclusive of the freeze, cornish, foot and carriage way, is above 500 tons; and it is computed that the value of above 40,000*l.* in stone and other works are always under water or under ground.

For laying the foundation and erecting of the first large pier a new sort of *caisson* was built, containing above 150 loads of timber, and of more tonnage and capacity than a man of war of 40 guns, which was sunk for the masons, &c. to work in it; and the first stone of the western middle pier was laid Jan. 29, 1738-9, by the R. of *Pembroke*.

—There are many more particulars relating to this grand structure, which we shall endeavour to get for the entertainment of our readers.

A DECLARATION made upon Oath at Bolton, in New England, before Governor SHIRLEY, and signed by his Excellency. (See p. 577.)

Philemon Sanders of Salem, mariner, and late master and owner of the schooner *Charming Molly*; declares and says, that he was taken on the 9th of August last, near a place on the coast of *Nova Scotia*, call'd *Witchehead*, 5 leagues westward of *Canso*, by a French man of war of 30 guns, named the *Magere*, and by her carried into *Chebucto*, where he arrived about four days after he was taken, and found the duke *D'Anville*, admiral of the French squadron, with 5 sail of ships of war, and as many transports in the said harbour. That 3 days after the declarant's arrival, the duke *D'Anville* died at *Chebucto*, on board the *Northumberland*, and was buried on a small island about four miles within the mouth of the harbour. That two days after the death of the duke *D'Anville*, the French rear-admiral, with about 40 sail of ships, consisting of men of war and transports, arrived at *Chebucto*, and joined the rest of the fleet; that the declarant was informed by many of the French officers, that the whole fleet when they sail'd from *Rochford*, consisted of 97 sail, among which there were about 30 sail of men of war, 4 whereof were 70 gun ships, and were parted from the fleet by bad weather, and supposed to be gone to *Martinico*; that upon the fleet's first coming into harbour they were much shatter'd by bad weather, and the men very sickly; that they landed their sick at *Chebucto* for their refreshment; and the whole of the land forces from *France*, which were encamp'd on shore, he is well satisfied by his own observation of the tents, officers and men (having been permitted to go on shore without restraint) amounted to 7 or 8000.

That the declarant was informed by the French officers that there were 40,000 small arms, with proportionable ammunition and blankets, brought for the French Indians; and that he saw upwards of 100 chests of small arms, with a great quantity of lead, landed out of the ship which took this declarant; that besides the land forces brought from *France*, this declarant was informed that there were about 7000 *Canadean French* and *Indians*, but is not sure whether they might not reckon the *Nova Scotians* among them, there being 30 pilots at *Chebucto* from *Menis* and *Schiegnecto*, one

(Supplement to Gent. Mag. 1746.)

of which, who spoke good *English*, he asked how he dared to come there to pilot the enemies ships; upon which he made answer in *English*, that *Annapolis* would soon be taken, and then they should be French subjects again; and added, that the oath they had taken to the king of *Great Britain* obliged them only to be neutrals; that this deponent continued at *Chebucto* a prisoner to the 12th instant, when a flag of truce arrived from *Louisbourg* with 40 French prisoners; that the next day the whole fleet sail'd from *Chebucto*, being about 40 sail, with the wind at N. N. W. and steer'd S. W. along shore for *Cape Sables*, off which Cape, on the 16th Inst. they dismiss'd the flag of truce with two schooners, which the captain of the flag of truce had purchased of the French at *Chebucto*, in one of which he put this declarant as master, with six other Englishmen, who forc'd this deponent to come to *New England*, where he arrived this day at *Cape Anne*, and he supposes the flag of truce, with the other schooner, is gone to *Louisbourg*, where the captain had ordered him to go: this declarant further says, that six of the French ships that sail'd out of *Chebucto* were men of war of 64 guns each, two of 54, one of 44, and about twelve of 30 guns, 1 bomb vessel, and 18 transports; and he further says, that it was the general discourse in the French fleet, when they sail'd from *Chebucto*, that the whole fleet was bound for *Annapolis Royal*, and that the aforesaid 30 pilots of *Nova Scotia* were taken on board the fleet for that purpose: that Capt. *Dolabaratz*, commander of the *Bristol* frigate, of 30 guns, formerly an *English* privateer, informed this deponent, that the French admiral wrote to the court of *France*, by a packet he sent home, that he would keep the seas, in order to get into the harbour of *Annapolis*, till the 15th of November, N.S. if he did not get in sooner; that this deponent was further informed, by several of the officers on board the French ships, that soon after the fleet arrived, a snow was detach'd from them with packets to the court of *France*, to inform them of the arrival of the said fleet at *Chebucto*, and their joining the *Indians* and *Canadeans* there; that they were preparing to sail for *Annapolis Royal*, and that the captain of the said snow had orders, in case she should be taken by the *English*, to ransom his vessel at any rate; and this declarant says, that the ship *Magere* (by which he was taken) being a prime sailer, was fitted and put

Stiff.

in

in order to be ready to sail for *France* (as the captain of the said ship, and the afore-said captain *Dolabaratz* often told him) upon their becoming masters of *Annapolis Royal*, to inform the *French* court thereof, upon which intelligence they expected 18 *French* ships of the line and 22 *Spanish* men of war of the line, would be sent early in the spring to join their fleet upon the coast, which this deponent observed was a matter generally believed and depended upon amongst them. This deponent further says, he saw a great number of large brass cannon taken out of a *Dutch* fly-boat, and sent on board the admiral, which he was told were to the number of fifty, and were to be put ashore at *Annapolis Royal*: this declarant further saith, that, while he was at *Chebucto*, he saw about 20 officers, who, he was informed, were all engineers, being dress'd in grey, with black velvet cuffs, and metal buttons, and long pockets, which, he was told, was the proper habit of *French* engineers. This deponent further declares, that it was a general discourse among the officers, that the merchants of *St Maloes* (whose interest in the navigation depended on the fish trade) had suffered so much by the taking of *Cape Breton*, that they petitioned the *French* king to permit them to fit out an armament in order to the taking of *Annapolis Royal*; but the *French* ministry advised his majesty to undertake it himself, because the revenue arising from the fish trade would be an ample recompence to him for the expence, this declarant further saith, that several of the officers answer'd him that they would ruin and destroy the frontier settlements of the *English* colonies; and he perceived in general that they had a great dependance upon getting a strong footing upon the continent of *North America*.

Boston, Oct. 22. PHIL. SANDERS.
WM SHIRLEY.

Further Declaration made before the Council.

Philemon Sanders of *Salem*, mariner, and late of the schooner *Charming Molly*, in supplement of his declaration made upon oath before his excellency the governor the 22d instant, relating to the *French* fleet at *Chebucto*, further declareth and saith, That three of the said fleet, being men of war of 30 guns, with two smaller ones, left the fleet; and four of them went to *Canada*, the other (a cruiser) return'd and joined the fleet

the day they sailed from *Chebucto*. Another ship was dispatch'd to *France*, and another to *Martinico*; and further, this declarant saith, that Capt. *Dolabaratz*, commander of the *Bristol* frigate (one of the *French* men of war, formerly an *English* privateer) assured him, that the *French* inhabitants of *Menis* and *Schiegnecto* sent a petition to the *French* king, wherein they undertook, with the help of two 30 gun ships, to reduce his majesty's fort at *Annapolis Royal*, and that the said *French* inhabitants voluntarily supplied the *French* fleet with 500 black cattle, and about 1500 or 2000 sheep; and further this declarant says, that he was informed by the *French* officers, that the said fleet had brought 25 mortars with them; and he further saith, that he had seen divers of the *French* engineers at *Chebucto* with the plan of *Annapolis Royal* before them, which they seem'd very intent upon, and pointed out the proper places for building forts there; and further he saith, he was told by several *French* officers, that it was designed, that the large men of war should winter at *Casco Bay*, within this province. And this declarant further saith, that divers of the *English* prisoners on board the *French* ships inform'd him, that when the fleet struck the ground near the isle of *Sables*, they consisted of 97 sail.

Boston, Oct. 23. PHIL. SANDERS.

* * Nathaniel Knight, mariner, and others, made declaration, on oath, to the same effect.

Success of Dr BARKER's Method of treating the Distemper among Cows.

SIR, *Northampton, Dec. 31, 1746.*

NO motive but a sincere regard to the PUBLIC GOOD engaged me to send you those Remarks founded on Dr Barker's reasoning, in his pamphlet relating to the distemper amongst the cattle, which were inserted in your Magazine of the last month.

I have not the pleasure of any personal acquaintance with that ingenious gentleman, nor have I any inclination to debate or decide upon what he has said in his pamphlet with regard to the disease, as NOT INFECTIOUS:—But having (since you published my Observations) receiv'd a very obliging letter from him, in which he favours me with some account of the SUCCESS of his method, which I think may be conducive to the GENERAL GOOD, I thought it incumbent upon

upon me to communicate the following extract from it to the public.

As to the success which has attended this method, I can say very little to it, since few have made a proper trial of it; but wherever it has been pursu'd, as far as I can learn, it has been of use.

I am personally acquainted with one gentleman, who, last winter, sav'd all his cattle by it; and I have been credibly inform'd of another in Essex, who out of sixty cows sav'd fifty-eight.——A much greater number of cattle have recovered in the neighbourhood of London this winter than the last, which I attribute to taking them up in time, bleeding largely and keeping them warm, giving them plenty of water-gruel, and the like; to the doing of which I flatter myself my pamphlet has contributed in some degree.

I have been lately assured by a considerable cow-keeper, very near this town (London) that he has saved many of his cows this autumn, by these means, whilst at the same time not a single beast escap'd of those which he suffer'd to lie out at grass.——A plain proof of the utility of keeping them dry and warm.

But the most considerable instance of the success of this method, which I have heard of, is that of a person at Kentish Town, who having but a small number of cows, and consequently being the better able to take care of them, was so fortunate as to save them all by following the directions I gave, but neglecting to take the same precautions this autumn, has lost her whole stock by the distemper. If this be not a convincing proof of the usefulness of the method proposed, I think nothing can be so.

But notwithstanding all the pains I have taken, there has been so little regard paid to what I have already communicated, that I am discouraged from making any farther enquiries. I find that not only the dealers in cattle in general, but even people, who, by their education and station in life, one would have expected to have been better judges of the nature of distempers, are so thoroughly prepossess'd with a notion of its being infectious, that it was only preaching to the winds to say any thing against it.

The mentioning of INFECTION in the manner I had done it, unluckily created a prejudice against every thing which I had said——but if people

would have considered the matter coolly and impartially, they would have seen that with respect to the method of cure, which I laid down, it was a question of no consequence whether the distemper was infectious or not? Since the curative indications were deduced, not from imaginary causes, but from the manifest symptoms of the disease, such, for example, as the fullness of blood, the husky cough,——difficulty of breathing,——running at the eyes, &c.

I wish physicians would think more closely on this subject,——and not debase themselves and their art by falling in with the prejudices of farmers and cow-keepers.

You yourself, Sir, have set them a good example, and I heartily wish the directions, which you have so methodically and clearly drawn up for the management of the sick cattle, may be attended to, as they ought to be, and may prove a means (as probably they would do, if strictly executed) of putting a stop to this public calamity.

Thus far Dr Barker in his letter, which I was the more willing to impart, as (since I published my sentiments) I had a printed paper sent me from Worcester, dated Dec. 8th, in which I have the satisfaction to see, that the four physicians of that city have unanimously agreed on the same principles to recommend the same method.

I shall only add, that when the cattle are come to the last stage of the distemper (namely, when the milk, eating and chewing of the cud have left the beast for two or three days) then the rules given by order of privy council ought to take place.——For as the whole mass of blood is by this time become remarkably putrid, the disease may probably be infectious, tho' it should be allow'd not to be so at the beginning.

Smoaking the cow-houses with boiling vinegar, or burning a quantity of brimstone in them after they are well clean'd from the litter on which the sick cattle lay, is here a very important caution.——And it may prove beneficial to those that are labouring under the distemper, to have the steam of boiling vinegar diffused over the cow-houses, during their whole confinement, more especially when the symptoms of the disease begin to increase.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

J. S.

Mr

Mr URBAN.

IN my journey to *Cheshire*, some years since, I pick'd up the two following remarkable particulars :

I.

Inscription copied from a brass plate in a church wall in *Cheshire*.

The Pardon for say-
ing of a Watermoor
and a Hves and a Cred
is xxvi. thousand years and xxv.
days of Pardon.

II.

' Sir CHARLES WOLLESLY, of *Wollesly*, in *Staffordshire*, married a daughter of *Ld Say and Seal*, who married a daughter of lady *Temple*, who lived to see 700 descended from herself, and died at *Stowe* in *Bucks*, 1656.'

Sir Charles Wollesly's children, and their ages, are as follows.

Sir Wm Wollesly lived to be	—	73
Sir Henry was drowned about 1730 at	—	73
Capt. Richard lived to be	—	68
Mrs Somerville is living at	—	98
Mrs Edwards is living at	—	91
Mrs Berry had 20 children	—	72
Mrs Marsh lived to be	—	70
Mrs Bridget Wollesly	—	63
Mrs Widgewood	—	76
Mrs Frances Wollesly	—	66
Mrs Bently	—	55
Mrs Pen. Wollesly	—	75
Besides these, Robert, Fines, Charles and James died young.		

Mr URBAN,

AS you have been so impartial as to insert an extract of a letter from *Manchester* with remarks, in your last Magazine, 'tis expected that the same impartiality will engage you, in your next, to give place to the following animadversions upon those remarks, address'd to the remarker.

S I R,

YOUR remarks in the Magazine for November, p. 579, 580, on an extract of a letter from *Manchester* in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, are not only strange as the times they refer to, but immediately calculated to bring those strange times afresh on the stage, by cherishing the seeds of disaffection to the present government, till they ripen into treason and rebellion. Perhaps it will be thought as false heraldry to draw one's pen on such an occasion as this, as to draw one's sword for the correction of a bully, that deserves no higher honour than to be decently kick'd out of the company he insults. However, lest effrontery should pass for a good

cause, and insolence for victory, the following animadversions on your remarks, refer'd to above, are devoted to your, and the publick service.

You set out with giving your sentiment of the present times.——These *strange times*!——Strange times, indeed, when protestantism, and the liberties of *Britain* are preferr'd to wooden gods and wooden shoes! When honesty and truth are preferr'd to *French* faith and *Romish* infallibility! When even the cassock cannot consecrate perjury, and when honest men must be hang'd, for conscientious rebellion, and horse-stealing; strange times, when it will not be allow'd, that treason is meritorious not of the gibbet, but——of heaven.——These, 'tis taken for granted, are the strange times you so passionately bewail, Sir. In these *strange times*, no such cries have been heard at *Manchester*, as down with the rump, &c. Your vouchers!——You never heard them!——Why, perhaps, you are deaf, Sir. Prejudice blinds, and why may it not affect the organs of hearing, as well as the organs of vision?——But if it be literally true that you never heard them, no more have you, it is humbly presum'd, ever heard any of those, you associate with, pray for the prosperity of King George.——Must we infer from thence, that King George is never pray'd for at *Manchester* at all? I am inform'd, by persons of credit too, that if one whippers a king's messenger is come to town, some of your friends have upon such an occasion been extremely quick of hearing.——A king's messenger works wonders, gives eyes to the blind to see their danger, and feet to the maim'd and lame to fly away from it; or let it be only cry'd, down with rebellion and up with the rebels, your friends hear, and, like——you know whom, tremble.——But down with the Hanoverians, down with the rump, and King George; for ever, which is one of your modish cries——it seems you made a covenant with your ears, not to hear these cries, when they are roar'd in the streets, because your eyes have lost all hopes of seeing them accomplish'd.

However, what you have already advanc'd is only trifling, or worse; the truth is——that you have flagrantly falsify'd the truth; but why may you not dispense with truth, as well as with oaths, in order to promote the good old cause of popery and slavery?——However, the truth is, that one of the cries which you never heard has been so fami-

familiar, that several have been taken up for it. Surely, Sir, you have been pupil'd by your friend in the comic poet who had the tongues, for "he swore
" a thing on *Monday* night, which he
" forswore on *Tuesday* morning; there's
" a double tongue, two tongues."——

The truth likewise is, as you have since confess'd in the *Chester Courant* (for you'll not deny that both papers boast of the same author) that you have heard them cry down with the *Jacobites* at MANCHESTER as loudly as down with the rump, which, by the bye, is one of the cries you never heard at all. Why really, Sir, if you are no more an adept in the management of the jesuit's powder, than you are in the management of his equivocation, I am at a loss to guess at your profession: However, consult consistency a little, or expect to be as little regarded as, what shall I say?——I want a simile——as the dream * that passes, or the shadow that flies.

'Tis allow'd, the cries referr'd. to are bellow'd out by drunken fellows; but drunk with what? With beer or bigotry? *French* wine, or *French* politics?—Perhaps in some instances with both; but as to yourself, Sir, though you are acquitted from having that sparkling wit and humour, which flows from the generous bottle, yet 'tis believ'd that not only in writing your remarks; but since the defeat of *Culloden*, you have never been quite sober.

The account of *Jacobite nonjuring popish principles* making a rapid progress at *Manchester*, you tell us, is enough to frighten a poor protestant out of his wits.

——Ridicule ill plac'd recoils upon him who plays it off——" A man must be soundly ridiculous, says the noble Lord *Shaftsbury*, who with all the wit imaginable would go about to ridicule wisdom, or laugh at honesty and good manners."——Much more ridiculous is the rebel in masquerade, who sports with those evils that threaten like a deluge to wreck the happiness, and swallow up the liberties of his country. The progress of popery is enough to alarm a true protestant, however a poor one like yourself may affect to burlesque or ridicule such fears; for, whilst you write on at such a rate, I must beg leave to observe, in allusion to your own style, that it will puzzle one to conclude, whether true protestantism, or

true wit are most foreign to your complexion. You have fewer papists in proportion than any large populous town in the kingdom. But in proportion to what? Do you mean that you have fewer avow'd honest papists, that declare it to be their intention to cut protestants throats when ever opportunity offers, in proportion to the number of those who have the wild politics, the *Jure Divino* rant, and the persecuting spirit of the church of *Rome*, and yet want the integrity to confess it, than any other large populous town in the kingdom?—— This may be truth, but 'tis a truth that doth no honour either to your cause, or to your friends.

To say that the enemies of protestantism and the present government are popishly affected, you insinuate to be no more than a canting evasion: Yes, Sir, —but it is such a canting evasion as is frequently made use of, on the like occasions, in the statute-law of these realms.——I am very sensible, and I dare say you are so too, that his majesty King *George* has many as hearty friends, and many as steadfast enemies in MANCHESTER, as in any one town in Britain. But who are the certain set of people you mention, that make use of the canting evasion above? Are they not a certain set that are enemies to popery and arbitrary power, to *France*, *Rome*, and your idol pretender? Deny this if you can, or name your certain set if you dare, and then let the world determine.

Those which the certain set you mention, call papists in disguise, popishly affected, you assure us, are those only who are strenuous assertors of the doctrine and discipline of the church of *England*. Is this your affection to the church of *England*, to enlist those under her standard, who are known friends to popery and the pretender, and their good allies? A church which is the glory of the reformation! Can she embrace those as her sons, who would enter into a confederacy to re-establish popery in the land?——It can never be——But you must pardon me, Sir, if I undeceive your readers, and dissipate the mist you have artfully cast before their eyes.——As in the language of nonjurors a protestant government is reckon'd usurpation and a *German yoke*; so the doctrine and discipline of the church of *England*, as by law now establish'd, is heresy. In their esteem the revolution bishops are no true bishops, and, consequently, the church they are at the head of, no true church: Agreeable to this the

* 'Tis suppos'd this alludes to two papers upon dreams in the *Spectator*, sign'd *John Shadow*, said to be wrote by Dr B—m of *Manchester*.

nonjurors (witness their whole consecrated posse) call their own party, and that alone, the true church of England,—the catholick church of England. I need not tell you that these are their own expressions; these are the principles you undoubtedly mean, however you may endeavour to impose upon your unwary readers, and these (popish principles you very pertinently call them) are, say you, propagated with industry, and I hope with success too.

You know of very few nonjurors in the town, i. e. 'tis presum'd, you know B but few of those who are so denominated, but what wou'd in common life, notwithstanding all their scruples about oaths, swear to a lie, or would more solemnly swear to pay that allegiance to the pope and the pretender, which they refuse to King George. You know few Jacobites; perhaps you mean, you C know few of those at Manchester, who in every instance agree in sentiment with those who are denominated Jacobites, or preaching friars, in the church of Rome. Or do you mean, Sir, that you know few Jacobites that will fight for the pretender, though they'll all drink and swear, rant and bully for him to a man? If you mean neither of these things—I call upon you, I challenge you to speak out. Do you know but few at Manchester that are hearty friends to the pretender, that drink to his success, and when they pray, which perhaps, indeed, may be but seldom, pray for it too?—You'll D not be ashamed to own your friends.—Indeed, you acknowledge in effect that these are many, very many, indeed; truth will out.—But whatever names you distinguish your friends by, whether they are nonjurors or perjurers, of the religion of Rome, or of none at all,

Jurat? crede minus: Nonjurat? credere noli.

Jurat, nonjurat hostis, ab hoste cave.

Your next attempt is to gloss over the worship of the rebel skull divinities fix'd up at the Exchange: What, ashamed of your Tyburn gods?—What, gentlemen, bow down and worship them, and yet ashamed to confess it? To offer up a prayer to rebel martyrs, to invoke their intercession and assistance, is too absurd. But are you ignorant, Sir, that this is an absurdity daily practis'd in the church of Rome? If you are, I must inform you, that they offer up immediate addresses to thousands of their legend saints, and puppet-show

gods: To mention only a few, as I find them in the breviary secundum usum Sarum. St Sebastian, St Cosma, and St Damian are pray'd to, for removing the plague, pox, itch, &c. for blessing a purge, and giving efficacy to physick; St Blasius for removing bones that stick in the throat; St Anthony of Padua, for the recovery of stolen goods, as his brother St Jonathan Wild was at London, a few years ago; St Apollonia for the tooth-ach; St Venisa for the green sickness, and, the ladies will forgive me if I wave translating it, pro ordinandis menstruis. In the church of Rome likewise are prayers offered up to their martyrs, that is, to rebels and traytors, executed for their villainies and treasons; that they would not suffer their worshippers to perish in their sins, but advocate for and defend them, and by the merit of their intercessions make them partakers of eternal felicity.—'Tis allow'd such addresses are absurd, but nothing so absurd, but there may be fools found to practise it; and what certainty have you that such devotions have not been paid to your Manchester rebel martyrs and confessors? 'Tis indisputably more in character, that those should pray to them, who look upon their death and sufferings as highly meritorious—than that they should pray for them, when they esteem them already in possession of the most exalted glory. But supposing your friends mean no more than to pray for the dead, if such prayers can be of any service, I am afraid the Manchester herd, that have been lately executed for their treasons, greatly need them. Yet allow me to say Sir Thomas Brown's authority will weigh, with all sensible men, as little as the pope's, in vindicating the rationality of the practice. You observe F that he says “he cou'd scarce contain his prayers for a friend at the ringing of a bell, or behold his corps without an orison.”——He doth so, and when he embraces any extravagant and absurd notions for divine truths, he says too, “I can answer all the objections of Satan, and my rebellious reason, with that odd resolution, I learn'd of Tertullian, certum est quia impossibile est,” that is, it is infallibly true, because it is impossible it should be true. Thus, Sir, you have happily fix'd on an authority every way worthy of the cause you are supporting; an authority that will prove the inspiration of a broomstick, or the truth of transubstantiation; that will prove rebellion to be loyalty,

alty, nonjurors to be honest men, and impossibilities to be true.

But “ you cannot see how a nonjuring bishop should be a term of reproach in a country, which glories in a general toleration of all religious opinions, except it be affirm'd that there is no religion in an oath, and that a scruple about that is more unpardonable than one about a ceremony or a surplice.” Good Sir, apply to your friend the doctor for a little of his *Aqua mirabilis*, alias, *holy water* of the church of Rome, to wash your eyes, and try whether it can't work a miracle, and open them to common sense. The scruples of our nonjuring priests are not about the legality of oaths in general, but about the legality of swearing allegiance to that particular government, which secures them a free and full possession of all their rights; unless you would plead that they have a right to suffer martyrdom at Tyburn, which right is obstinately and ungenerously deny'd them. Their scruples, therefore, about oaths are not matter of religious, but of civil consideration, and, consequently, far from being parallel to a scruple about a ceremony or a surplice. The difference between the nonjuror and the ceremony-boggler is this—The one in civil affairs thinks it a damnable sin to be honest and loyal in the service of his earthly sovereign, the other in religious affairs thinks it an unpardonable crime to be a traitor to the king of heaven. But it seems, according to your estimate of things, the nonjuror who damns all honesty is the honestest man of the two; and “ the character of a clergyman of the church of England is in much less danger, from his acquaintance with a nonjuring bishop, than with a Calvinistical dissenter.” I understand you, Sir. Better be a papist than a presbyterian. Some of your drunken mob, that come reeling home heated with foolish disputes, have oft cry'd the same: One wou'd imagine that you are of the club, by the similarity of your language. Better be an intimate of Dr D——n, a nonjuring priest, who absolv'd Justice Hall and Parson Paul at the gallows, after the rebellion in 15; who declared publicly to them at Tyburn, that the fact for which they dy'd was meritorious; who, in consequence thereof, had warrants issued out against him from the secretary of state's office, and thereupon was sent and supported by the contributions of the party to study physick in Holland; since which he return'd to England, and has

lived unmolested at M——ster: Better be an intimate of Dr D——n's, who had three sons in the late rebellion, and declar'd to a gentleman of distinction, that he should have thought himself obliged to join in it, only that he had a dispensation to excuse him; and who, whilst the rebels were at M——ster, had the very distinguishing honour paid him of being escorted by a file of musqueteers to the pretender's lodgings; better be an intimate of this man's, than of a Calvinistical dissenter, that is a friend to King George, liberty and the constitution. Surely, Sr, Wit and Presbyterians are both your solemn aversion, so chagrin'd and awkward do you appear, whenever either of them intrudes into your presence. O these d——n'd fanaticks! these must be the English hereticks that good father Delrio the Jesuit means, when he says, that they have cloven feet and long tails: Pity but they should be compelled to come into the steeple, if not to the church; how prettily would they vibrate in the bell-ropes!

But in reference to the doctor's adorning the rebel skulls, and looking on them with a complacential smile, you ask, “ May not the Doctor look as he pleases?” Yes surely, so that he doth but look like himself; but, I hope, you'd not have him play the hypocrite, and look like a good protestant, and a lover of his country. Let him look likewise which way he pleases, towards the Tyber or Ty-burn, as most he inclines or deserves. Whatever there may be in his principles or prescriptions, I trust there is no poyson in his eyes. He no more need, therefore, dread any statute being made, to lay an embargo on the disaffection of his look, than you need dread a statute being made to lay an embargo on your exquisite wit and humour, lest it should overturn our free and glorious constitution. I am, and shall continue to be as oft, as occasion may require, Your faithful Monitor,

PHILOPATRIÆ.

Manchester, Dec. 19, 1746.

G A Letter on the Surrender, &c. of Carlisle to the Rebels.

S I R,

I Had the favour of yours, and shall be glad if I have been able to oblige you in any thing by the subjoined account, which, I believe, is as nigh truth as one cou'd expect to meet with in most particulars.

The resolution for marching to Bramp-

Brampton is generally suppos'd to have been taken by the rebels, upon information (though false) that marshal *Wade*, whom they gave out they intended to engage, was on his march for *Carlisle*; and this * proves itself by so immediate a return, upon finding that intelligence untrue.

Every body that knew the situation of *Carlisle* in respect to the military in garrison, could only reasonably hope, (in case the city was attacked) for a defence in expectation of a timely relief; no regular forces except about 80 invalids, most of them wore out and unfit for service, 400 of the townsmen volunteers, militia not perfectly unanimous, and much too few to stand such extreme hard duty in the severest of seasons. However every body seem'd to distinguish themselves by their alertness and resolution of doing their duty till relief, which was daily expected, from the marshal arrived. A letter on the 12th or 13th day, in which he acquainted them he could not possibly come to *Carlisle*, wishing them all imaginable success against the rebels, whom he intended to meet in *Lancashire*, (or in words to this purpose) soon determined the officers of the militia, (as no hopes of relief was to be expected) to make application to the governor for a surrender; to which he refusing his assent, induc'd them the next day to present a positive declaration, sign'd by most of them of their firm resolution, in case the town would not consent to a surrender, of making a separate capitulation for themselves, alledging their several reasons for that demand. The town upon this found itself oblig'd to comply, after calling a council. This, therefore, may be justly look'd upon as the true cause of the delivery of *Carlisle*; though every one must confess, that the hard and almost continual duty for six nights upon the walls, added to a want of experience and regular discipline, and no hopes of relief, might be allow'd a reasonable motive not to risk a general attack, which was daily threatned.

On the 16th in the morning, a person sent express to marshal *Wade*, from Col. *Durand*, after forwarding one directed to Sir *John Ligonier*, went post from *Penrith* to *Newcastle*, to acquaint the marshal with the surrender of the town, and that he the governor was determined to defend the castle to the last extremity; upon this the army began their march, but 300 militia who had joined the governor in the castle, leaving him

the same night, he found himself necessitated not to resist the entrance of the rebels; the small number of his invalids (the only men properly under command) capable of duty, being quite spent with continual fatigue.

The rebels having a garrison in *Carlisle*, can scarce be suppos'd sufficient to have prevented their army from being totally destroy'd, by the duke, as the rains had rais'd the *Esk*, where there are no bridges, could he possibly have follow'd them as close to *Carlisle*, as he had for the most part in their flight from the South; but his foot not being able to keep pace with his horse, oblig'd his royal highness to halt till join'd, by which means the rebels got 3 days start from *Penrith*, where he arrived on the 18th of *Dec.* and *Carlisle* was not invested till the 21st in the evening.

The duke's visiting the works night *Stanwix*, on the 26th (see p. 301 E) was, perhaps, partly owing to information, that the rebels the day before had found means to bring a flock of sheep from the *Swifts* into the town, which they had effected by causing 80 men with a cannon loaded with cartridge to advance into *Rickergate*, to cover their foragers, whom they sent into the adjoining meadows. At the same time they plundered all that street of provisions.

REMARKS.

* The design of the rebels in marching to *Brampton*, could not be to fight Gen. *Wade*; 'tis evident that they never intended it, but chose to march through a country almost desolate for 70 miles, and extremely inconvenient for carriage, on purpose to avoid him. For, from *Newcastle* to their camp at *Dalkeith*, did not exceed 80 miles; the way of their rout to *Carlisle*, besides the great difference of road, was very near, if not equally the same; from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle* is 50 miles, or nearer 60, if measur'd; now no people in their senses, wou'd march so many miles idly, if they had ever dreamt of fighting. It should seem rather that the villages in the neighbourhood of *Carlisle*, having bury'd their provisions, with their furniture, the rebels march'd for *Brampton* through necessity, for they constantly complain'd of the bad usage in the neighbourhood of *Carlisle*, and destroy'd people's effects that could not be secreted, on that very score.

† As very few rebels were in the neighbourhood of *Carlisle* from the 11th till the 13th in the morning, because their grand corps were at *Brampton*, it might have afforded the garrison some rest.

§ The river *Esk* is extremely rapid, soon rising to an unfordable impetuosity, and as quickly running out; but *Eden* is a river of much slower course, long of rising, and proportionably in falling, and is a greater obstacle.

ABSTRACT of a Second ORDER concerning the Horned distemper'd Cattle. (See the First p. 133.)

Whereas, in pursuance of the powers vested by a late act in the crown, his majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of his privy-council, on *March* 12 last, to make several regulations, for the more effectual putting a stop to the spreading of the distemper amongst the horned cattle: and for the better notification thereof, caused the same to be distributed to every parish throughout the kingdom; yet, his majesty hath received information, that, through the neglect of the officers, and others, divers infected cattle have been drove to fairs, and markets, and the hides of such carried thither; by means whereof the distemper hath not only been continued, but spread into many parts of the kingdom; and that, notwithstanding the justices of the peace were empowered by the aforementioned order to appoint proper persons to be inspectors of the cattle, grounds, &c. yet few or none had been appointed; his majesty taking the same into consideration, and being desirous of contributing, as far as in him lies, to the putting a stop to the spreading thereof, which, if not timely prevented, may end in the entire destruction of the horned cattle, doth therefore, by and with the advice of his privy-council, hereby order, that for the space of three Kalendar months, from the 27th day of this instant *December*, no person do send, or drive, any ox, bull, cow, calf, steer, or heifer, to any fair, market, or town in *England*; or do buy, sell, or expose to sale, any ox, cow, &c. except fat cows and oxen ready for immediate slaughter. And for greater certainty, that such fatted cattle are not infected, or come from any infected place or herd, his majesty doth hereby command, that no person or persons whatsoever do, during the said three months, buy, sell, send, or expose to sale, any fatted beast or beasts, unless the owner shall deliver to the constable or clerk of the market, or to some inspector (which inspector, the justices of the peace in their several divisions are hereby authorised and required to appoint) a certificate under the hand and seal of a justice of peace of the division from whence such beast shall be brought, specifying the name and place of abode of the owner, that, upon examination on oath of some credible person, it appeared that the beast,

(Supplement to Gent. Mag. 1746.)

and the herd out of which the same was taken, was, and had been, for the space of six weeks past, intirely free from the said distemper.—A like certificate is order'd also, with regard to raw hides.—And for the more easy carrying this order into execution, the said oath or oaths may be administered by the rector, vicar, or curate, and attested by one of the churchwardens, or overseers of the poor of the parish, from whence such beast or beasts, hide or skin, shall be brought or removed, in case no justice of the peace shall be resident at that time within three miles of such parish.

And his majesty doth hereby require and command the churchwardens, overseers of the poor, constables, and inspectors, to stop any ox, bull, cow, calf, steer, or heifer, herein before prohibited to be removed, and to carry the offender or offenders before some justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law; and also to stop any fatted ox or cow; and any hide or skin; unless such certificate be, upon the sale of such fatted beast, hide and skin, produced; and to carry the offender before some justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

And whereas it has been found by experience, that nothing can contribute so effectually to prevent the spreading of the said distemper, as by killing the cattle when it first appears upon them, before it begins to be infectious, and communicates itself to the rest of the herd, so it is of absolute necessity that inspectors should be appointed for that service: His majesty doth therefore hereby impower and require the justices of the peace of the several counties, ridings, divisions, cities, liberties, and towns corporate, to appoint one or more inspector or inspectors of the houses, buildings, grounds, and cattle in their respective divisions, where any infection now is, or hereafter shall appear to be, for the purposes contained in his majesty's order of council of the 12th day of *March* last, and of this order; who are to take care that such infected cattle be killed as soon as the distemper shall appear upon them, and to do every other thing according to the said orders, and such instructions as they shall receive from the said justices, from time to time, to answer the ends thereof.

And his majesty doth hereby further order, that no person or persons do buy, sell, or expose, or offer to sale, or cause to be bought, sold, or exposed, or offered

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ed to sale the milk, carcase, flesh, fat, or intrails, or any part of any infected beast; or feed, or cause to be fed, any hog, calf, lamb, or any other animal therewith.

And whereas it is of absolute necessity, that the hides and skins, as also the horns, and every other part of any infected beast that shall die of the said distemper, should be buried with the carcase, and that the hides should be flased and cut in the same manner as is required by his majesty's aforementioned order of council of the 12th of *March* last, to be observed with respect to the cattle that are directed to be shot, or otherwise killed. And whereas a due compliance therewith may be attended with some loss to the proprietors of such cattle; his majesty, in consideration thereof, doth hereby promise, that the said proprietors shall be paid for every ox, bull, or cow, that shall die of the said distemper, and be buried in the manner required by the first article in his majesty's aforementioned order of council, any sum not exceeding ten shillings, the numbers, and values, and conformities to the above rules, to be ascertained as is required by the aforementioned order in council, with respect to such cattle as shall be shot, or otherwise kill'd, flased, and buried.

And whereas the lords of his majesty's privy-council did, by their order on the 25 of *Nov.* 1745, appoint certain justices of the peace, to take due care in relation to the infected cattle in the county of *Middlesex*, by pursuing the methods used in 1715, which justices have appointed inspectors, and have reported to the lords of his majesty's privy-council, their proceedings therein: And whereas it will create unnecessary expence, if the justices of the peace should appoint particular inspectors for every division in the said county of *Middlesex*, his majesty doth therefore hereby require and command, that the justices named in the said order, do proceed in the execution of the same, and do likewise put in execution his majesty's order of council of the 12th day of *March* last, and this present order, within the county of *Middlesex*.

And his majesty doth hereby confirm the regulations of the 12th of *March* last, unless where varied by this present order.

And his majesty being informed, that several cow-keepers and farmers have shewn great unwillingness to comply

with his majesty's said order in council of the 12th of *March* last, from an apprehension of the difficulties that might attend their soliciting the payment of the reward, his majesty doth hereby declare, that the rewards or recompence promised thereby, shall, for the future, be paid on demand, without any fee or deduction whatsoever, by *John Sharpe*, Esq; solicitor of his majesty's treasury, at his chambers, N^o 11. in *Lincoln's-Inn*, or his assistant, in whose hands money shall be constantly deposited, to answer the demands of all such persons who shall bring or send certificates to him in the manner and form required.

And for the better notifying of this order, it is his majesty's pleasure, that the same be forthwith printed and published, and be also inserted in the next *London Gazette*, and be likewise read, together with the former order of council, in all parish churches, chapels, and other places set apart for divine worship, in the manner, and at the times prescribed by the act of parliament aforementioned.

Temple Stanyan.

Note, *The forms of Certificates for beasts and hides being sound and free from infection, are at the end of the first Index.*

A RECEIPT for curing the Distemper amongst the HORN'D-CATTLE.

AS soon as they are perceived to be ill, let them have no more dry meat, and take away a large quantity of blood; and the next day but one take away three pints or two quarts more, as they can bear it, or according to their size; when they are blooded the first time put a large hair rowel in each side of the neck, and twelve hours after put one in each side, the lower part of their bosoms, and twelve hours after put one in the inside of each thigh, every twelve hours give a thin mash of malt and bran, with a quarter of an ounce of Turmeric, a quarter of an ounce of Salt Petre and one ounce of flour of brimstone, to keep their bodies open, or more brimstone if there be occasion, or add honey if needful; every hour and half give two quarts of gruel, and every other time give a quarter of an ounce of salt petre with it. When they are in a violent looseness omit the brimstone, and when they have been so twenty-four hours without any sign of altering, then give a quarter of an ounce of powder of rhubarb, and if they don't alter in three or four hours after, then give a quarter of an ounce more; if they shou'd happen to bind too much after the rhubarb, then give brimstone as before directed. To an Ox give a third part more of every thing, to a large one double the receipt. Keep them in a warm-house, and let them not have any thing that is strong or binding. See p. 698, and Index.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards. Remainder of November 1746.

THE Sally and Fanny, Nevine, from Antigua for London, taken by 2 Fr. men of war.

The London Hope, Prideaux, from Newfoundland for Lisbon, carried into Bayonne.

The Adventure, Gibson, from Dublin for Antigua, carry'd into St Maloes.

Two vessels from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, taken in Lat. 17 from that Island out of a fleet under convoy of 6 men of war.

The Eleanor, Geheen, from Dublin for Antigua, carry'd into St Jean de Luz.

The Royal George, from Jamaica for London, taken by the French.

The John and Anne, from Stockholm for London, taken by a Fr. priv.

The Draper, Wyet, from Cork for St Kitts, taken, and ransom'd for 1500 l.

The Martha, Reins, from London for Madeira, carry'd into Brest.

The Argyle brigantine, capt. Conturn, with the Addison brigantine, Perle, from Philadelphia for Antigua, taken on July 7th by a French privateer, a few leagues from that island, and carried to Martinico; the said captains since came to Antigua in a flag of truce with 110 men, 21 of them commanders, and 4 were left behind, the vessels of whom were all taken in 20 days while the men of war lay safe in harbour. (See p. 575.)

A large ship, from Cork for St Kitts, carried into Bilboa.

The Charming Polly, from Plymouth for Oporto, taken off the bar by a Fr. privateer.

The —, White, bound to Hull, taken by a Dunkirk priv.

The Duke of Cornwall brigantine, belonging to the custom-house at Falmouth, taken Nov. 15, by a French priv. in Gerran's road near that port.

The Betty, Shorter, from Barbadoes for Lancaster, and the 3 Brothers, Pharour, from London for Newfoundland, both carried into Bayonne.

The Lark, Crane, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, carried into Havanna.

The Graham, Naylor, from Liverpool for St Kitts, carried into Bilboa.

The Eleanor, Mitchell, from Cork for Jamaica, taken by a Fr. man of war.

The three Friends, Ewell, from Boston for the Leeward islands, car. into Martinico.

The Restoration, Manby, from the Baltic arrived at Hull, tak. by a Fr. priv. ransom'd for 750 l.

The Industry brig. of Philadelphia, carried into Martinico.

The Conveener, Skinner, from London for Maryland, taken by the Alcyon, a Fr. man of war.

The Hannah, —, from Dungarvan for Naples, tak. by a Sp. priv. and car. into Tariffa.

The Pretty Patty, Robins, from London for Oporto, carried into Bayonne.

The Swallow, Pitts, from Gallipoly for Exeter, carried into Old Gibraltar.

The Fanny, Bennet, from Antigua for London, tak. by D'Anville's Squadron.

The George and Thomas, Hornby, from London for Oporto, carried into Bayonne.

The Arundel, Henderson, from Londonderry arriv'd at Philadelphia, was taken off Newfoundland by a Spanish priv. and ransom'd for 4000 pieces of eight.

SHIPS taken by the English. Remainder of November 1746.

A Fr. priv. of 36 guns, tak. by the London and Garland privateers, and car. into Cork.

The Providence, Dedoricks, from Frederickshall, with provisions and naval stores, supposed for France, taken by the Eagle priv. and brought into Dover.

The Lovely Margarita, —, from Bourgneuf for Bourdeaux, taken by the D. of Cumberland priv. of Guernsey, and brought into Dartmouth.

The Leopard priv. of Bayonne, of 22 nine pounders, 24 swivels, and when she came out on a cruize 397 men, taken, and the Chester from St Kitts retaken, by the Windsor man of war, capt. Dennis, and carried into Kinsale. *Gaz.*

The Shoreham priv. of Nantz, formerly the Shoreham of London, of 22 nine pounders, and 260 men, tak. by the Eagle man of war, capt. Rodney, and car. into Kinsale.

The Sandark, Bachilieu, of Calais, a Fr. priv. of 41 men and 18 guns, tak. off Beachy by his majesty's ship the Surprise, capt. Webb, and brought into the Downs. *Gaz.*

The Pierre, Granda, a Spanish advice boat, taken the 7th of November off Cape Finisterre, by the Maidstone man of war, and brought into Plymouth.

Two Fr. prizes, car. by an English priv. name unknown, into Lisbon, Nov. 1. N. S.

The St Pierre, a Fr. priv. of 10 guns, and 105 men, from Bayonne; and the N. S. de Aguirra, from Cadiz for Bayonne, both taken by the Blandford man of war, and car. into Lisbon.

The Furet, of Boloign, a Fr. priv. of 2 carriage, 6 swivel guns, and 40 men, tak. by the Jamaica sloop of war, capt. Arbuthnot, and brought into Portsmouth. *Gaz. see p. 612.*

A Settee, from Martinico for Marseilles; and a Tartane, from the Canaries for Cadiz, both taken by the Dunkirk man of war, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Mercury, a Fr. man of war, late of 58 guns, now an hospital ship, and belonging to D'Anville's Squadron, from which she had parted the day before, tak. by the Squadron under adm. Anson, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz. see p. 612.*

A Spanish ship from Barcelona for Cadiz, with cloathing, &c. for 1400 men, tak. by the Royal Oak and Roebuck men of war, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Subtil, a Fr. man of war of 26 guns, and 194 men, taken by the Portland and Winchelsea men of war, and brought into Torbay. *Gaz.*

A Fr

A Fr. priv. of 26 guns drove ashore, by the Pfs Louisa man of war, and Weazle sloop, and was lost.
 A ship from Rochelle, tak. by the Warren gally priv. and car. into Lisbon.
 The Anna Maria, Blackman, with 1600 hogshheads of sugar, (*see p. 584*) retaken by the Ambuscade man of war, and brought into Plymouth.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, December 1746.

THE Cecilia, Mitchell, from Aberdeen for Campvere in Holland, tak. by a Fr. priv.
 The Sufanna, Brown, from New York for Cape Breton, tak. by D'Anville's squadron.
 The Tryton, Short, of London, tak. by a Sp. priv. near Lucca in Jamaica.
 The Culloden, Forsyth, from Leith for Newcastle, taken by a French priv. and ransom'd for 250 *l.* the mate taken for security.
 The Swallow, Moggridge, from Newfoundland for Dartmouth, carried into St Sebastians.
 Elizabeth, Shepperd, from Cork for Jamaica, carried by the Cæsar priv. into Martinico, the capt. arrived afterwards at Jamaica, and said there were 50 privateers at sea from Martinico, and that in 4 days 7 prizes were brought in.
 The North Cape, Watson, from Bristol and Cork for Jamaica, car. into Guardaloupe.
 The St George, French, from Lisbon for Carolina, car. into Augustine.
 The Cadogan, M'Nees, from Carolina for the Havanna, car. into Leogane.
 The Dursley, Pitman, from Jamaica for Bristol, taken by a Fr. priv.
 The Clementina, Nicholson, from Lond. for Aberdeen, tak. by a Fr. priv. and ransom'd for 700 *l.*
 The Charlton, Wheelwright, from Cork for Antigua; and the Fanny, Thompson, from Liverpool for Africa, both taken by the marquis de Tournay, a Fr. priv.
 The Europa, Cooke, from Newcastle for Portsmouth, tak. by a Fr. priv. of Calais, of 6 six pounders and 60 men, and carried into Havre.
 The St Maws, Bovey, for Falmouth from Guernsey, taken by the Bellona priv. and ransom'd.
 The John and Thomas, Potts, from Stockholm for Lynn, tak. off Foulness by a Fr. priv.
 A ship with 600 hogshheads of tobacco, carried into St Maloes.
 The Q. of Hungary, Fleming, from London for Boston, car. into St Maloes.
 The John's Endeavour, Cokewell, from Burroughstounness for Norway, tak. by a Fr. priv.
 The Neptune, Brooke, from Barbadoes for London, carried into St Sebastians.
 The Molly, Savage, from London for Cork and the W. Indies, car. into Havre.
 The Barbadoes Packet, Paterfon, from Carolina for London; and a Dutch ship from Whitehaven for Rotterdam, carried into Brest.
 The Martha, Paine, from London to Madeira, carried into Havre.
 The Terra Nova, Fiet, from Newfoundland for Guernsey, carried into St Maloes.
 The Bedford, Draper, from Barbadoes for London, car. into the Groyne.
 The Venus, Maxwell, from St Kitts for London, tak. by a Bayonne priv. car. to the Groyne.
 The George galley, Le Messanier, from Virginia, car. into Ferrol.
 A ship from Falmouth tak. close to Mouthole, under a fort of 4 guns, which could not assist her for want of powder.
 The Kirkaldy ship taken and burnt by a Fr. priv.
 Three vessels of the trade from London to Edinburgh, tak. off St Abbs head by a Fr. priv.
 The Tarpum, Brown, from Jamaica for London, tak. by a Fr. priv.
 The Content, Hodson, from Lancaster to Barbadoes, taken off that island by a Fr. priv.
 The Hope, Leviscount, from Barbadoes for Guernsey, car. into Gallicia.
 The Thunder, Ancell, from Jamaica for London, taken off Bermudas by a Fr. priv. of 26 guns and 190 men, who put 5 of the crew aboard a schooner, which was afterwards met with by the Scipio, capt. Pierce, who took out the 5 men, and brought them into Bristol.
 The Mary and Sarah, Atwell, from North Carolina, and the James, Kite, from New England, both for Antigua, carried into Martinico.
 The Brunswick, Sturke, and the Elizabeth, Steward, of Liverpool, both from New York; the —, John Adams, from —, the —, Doubty, the Sufanna, Service, of and from Glasgow for Virginia, and the Increase, Badley, from Carolina, all taken by M. Bornea of Leogane, and Don Pedro Aldeacha of the Havanna, and carried into St Augustine.
 The Black Prince, Wilson, from Antigua for London, car. into Martinico.
 The Neptune, Dear, from Maryland for London, taken the 10th inst. by a Fr. priv. of 8 guns.
 The Lark, Heysham, from Lancaster for Antigua, car. into Martinico.
 The Elizabeth, Smith, from Southampton for Dublin, car. into Dieppe.
 The Antigua packet, Gardiner, from Liverpool and Cork for the Leeward islands, car. into Martinico, where they had above 70 English prizes bro't in.
 Two ships cut out of Torbay by a Fr. priv.
 The Rose, Wills, from Virginia, tak. by a Fr. man of war from Chiboctou, near Virginia.
 The earl of Gainsborough, Carey, from St Kitts for London; the Cælia of Bristol; the Goodwill, Darby, from Virginia for Liverpool, and a Boston ship with fish, all car. to Bayonne.
 The Bridges, Norton, from Montserrat for London; the Hume, Chilton, from Maryland; a brig for Antigua; and the Benson, —, from London for N. England, all car. to St Maloes.
 The Lyon, Lawson, from Virginia for Lond.; and a brig. with figs and raisins, car. to St Andero.
 The Mary galley, Rice, from N. Carolina, carried into Port Passage.

The Good Intent, Mulberry, from Boston to London, carried into Havre.
 The Seahorse, Ross, from Antigua for London, carried into Vivero.
 The Hercules, from Rotterdam for Inverness, taken and ransom'd.
 The Rising Sun, with 123 hogshheads of sugar, taken.
 The Walpole, —, from Newfoundland to London, taken.
 The Lisbon Packet, Magel, from Amsterdam for London, car. into Dunkirk.
 The Charming Molly, Castleton, from N. Carolina; car. into Bayonne.
 The Bon Fortune, Treffier, from London to Cork, car. into Havre.
 The Charles, Bewick, from Carolina, car. into St Augustine.
 The Cadogan, Mac Neer, a flag of truce from Carolina for the Havanna, car. into Leogan.
 The Recovery, Dodsworth, from Leghorn for London, car. into Havre.
 The P. Charles of Frazerburgh, from Holland for Aberdeen, taken, and ransom'd for 500 l.
 The Rose, Fea, taken off Cocket island, car. to France; and a Sloop, David Nicholson master, tak. by a dogger priv. off Bervie, and ransom'd for 700 l. the 3 last ships belonged to Aberdeen.
 The Aurora, Davis, the Hinchinbrook sloop of war, from Cape Breton, and the Anne galley, Latchford, one of the fleet from Jamaica, all car. into St Maloes.
 The Delawar, Forbes, which sailed Sept. 15, from Jamaica for London, tak. by the French.
 The —, Welding, carried into Calais.
 The John, Riven, from N. York for Amsterdam, taken by late D'Anville's squadron.
 The Snapper, Gray, with a valuable cargo from Jamaica for London, the cruizer of 20 guns, and a ship from Rotterdam for Cork, carried into St Maloes.
 The Fox, Hewiston, from London for Antigua, and a brig. from Antigua, car. into St Maloes.
 The Eveleigh, James, from Carolina for Bristol; and the Mary, same port, from Carolina for England, tak. by late D'Anville's squadron.
 The William, Bradford, from S. Carolina for —, taken by a Fr. priv.
 The Neptune, Dove, from Maryland for London, carried into Dieppe.
 The Content, Curwen, from Lancaster for Barbadoes, car. into Martinico.
 The Duke, belonging to Boston, with fish, car. into Bayonne.
 The Happy Return, Thompson, from Maryland for Whitehaven; and the Friendship, Oglevie, from London for Virginia, taken and burnt by D'Anville's squadron, the crew of the former carried into Bayonne, and of the other into Brest.

SHIPS taken by the English. December 1746.

The —, Breol, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, tak. by the Gosport man of war, and car. into Antigua.
 A Fr. schooner, one of D'Anville's squadron, tak. by the Sheerness priv. and sent to Bristol.
 A Spanish ship with cocoa, and a large quantity of dollars, taken by a privateer, captain Woodford, and carried into St Kitts.
 A transport with soldiers, one of D'Anville's squadron, tak. by adm. Anson, car. to Spithead.
 A French privateer, of 8 carriage and 12 swivel guns, taken by a Rhode Island privateer, capt. Dennis, and sent into St Kitts.
 A Spanish vessel taken off Teneriff by the Tryal priv. of Bristol, car. into Lisbon.
 The Bon Adventure, and the Le Procher, two of D'Anville's transports, one laden with sugar, the other rice and provisions, taken by the Montrose man of war, and car. into Plymouth.
 The Loretta, a Fr. priv. of 6 car. 6 swivel guns and 50 men, from Dieppe, tak. by the Surprise man of war, capt. Webb, and brought into the Downs. *Gaz.*
 A Spanish schooner drove on shore near Kildair on the Spanish main, where she was lost; and a large Fr. priv. that had taken several prizes, chased on shore near Monté Christi, where the crew escaped, but the ship was lost, by the Dolphin priv. of New York.
 The Henrietta, (formerly the Willet, Griffith) and the Sevie, from the Bay for Leogane, both taken by a 20 gun ship, and a priv. and car. into Jamaica.
 The Postillion, from Bourdeaux for Martinico; and the Priasse for Martinico, taken by the Blandford priv. of Bristol, capt. Stephenson.
 A Fr. schooner of D'Anville's squadron, laden with empty casks, sent into Bristol by the Sheerness privateer.
 Sixteen Fr. ships, taken by the Fame priv. capt. Fortunatus Wright, in the Mediterranean, two of them, about 200 tons each, brought into Messina on Oct. 13, and the others sent into Leghorn; the largest of the two ships was fitted out by the French factories on the coast of Caramania, with 20 guns and 150 men; but after a smart engagement of 3 hours with the Fame, off the isle of Cyprus, the Frenchmen ran their ship ashore, and escaped, while the English took possession of the ship, and got her afloat again. *Gaz.*
 A Fr. man of war, 24 guns, and 200 men, tak. by a priv. of Newport, Rhode Island.
 A prize worth 10,000 l. bound for the Havanna, taken by the Kinsale man of war and Hind sloop in the W. Indies.
 The Providence, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, car. by the Old Noll into Kinsale.
 Several French and Spanish prizes by two privateers, capt. Wilson and Hull, and carried into Placentia in Newfoundland.
 Several privateers of Martinico, taken by capt. Dennis in a Rhode island priv.

Five privateers taken or sunk by the *Leostoff* privateer, capt. Fielding on a cruize, for which he was hir'd by the assembly of Barbadoes for 500 l.

The *L' Aimable Marie*, from Bayonne to St Domingo, car. by the Lyon man of war to Kinsale.

The —, *P. Block*, from Amsterdam for Curacao, car. by an Eng. man of war into Jamaica.

A French ship, for Cape Francois from Nantz, tak. by the *Dolphin* priv. of N. York.

The *Bacquencourt*, a Fr. priv. of Cherbourg, 6 car. 6 swivel guns, and 63 men, which had cruized two years off Portland and the Start, and taken many ships, no man of war having been able to come up with her, brought into Plymouth by his maj. sloop the *Porcupine*, capt. Hervey.

A Spanish prize with pitch and tar, taken near the Havanna, in sight of Moor Castle, by the *Fame* privateer, captain Thompson, of 24 carriage guns, 18 of them 9 pounders, and 170 men, belonging to Rhode island.

The *Expeditif*, *Hexham*, from Bayonne to St Domingo, taken by a priv. of N. York.

The —, *Cornelius Prins*, taken in the W. Indies.

The —, *John Joseph Dalest*, from Seida, tak. by his maj. ship the *Antelope*, car. to Leghorn.

A Hooker boat priv. from Bologne, with only 12 men, tak. by the *Furnace bomb*, car. to Dover.

A LIST of his Majesty's ships, sloops, and armed vessels, which have been *lost, taken, sunk, burnt, or destroyed*, since the commencement of the present war with Spain and France.

<i>Ships taken or lost.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Time when.</i>
<i>Victory</i> , lost	100	Oct. 5, 1744.
<i>Northumberland</i> , taken	70	May 3, 1744.
<i>Orford</i> , lost	70	Feb. 13, 1744.
<i>Weymouth</i> , lost	60	Feb. 15, 1744.
<i>Tilbury</i> , burnt	60	Sept. 22, 1742.
<i>Colchester</i> , lost	50	Oct. 21, 1744.
<i>Gloucester</i> , burnt or sunk	50	Aug. 15, 1742.
<i>Tyger</i> , lost	50	Jan. 12, 1742.
<i>St Alban's</i> , lost	50	Oct. 20, 1744.
<i>Greenwich</i> , lost	50	Oct. 20, 1744.
<i>Anglesea</i> , taken	44	Mar. 29, 1745.
<i>Loo</i> , lost	44	Feb. 5, 1743.
<i>Bridgewater</i> , lost	24	Sept. 18, 1743.
<i>Rye</i> , lost	24	Nov. 27, 1744.
<i>Wager</i> , lost	24	May, —, 1741.
<i>Fox</i> , lost	24	Nov. 14, 1744.

Taken 4. Lost 12. Besides the following SLOOPS.

<i>Drake</i> , lost	Nov. 22, 1742.
<i>Grampus</i> , lost	Oct. —, 1742.
<i>Otter</i> , lost	Jan. 13, 1741.
<i>Saltaſh</i> , lost	May —, 1742.
<i>Tryal</i> , sunk	Oct. 4, 1741.
<i>Wolf</i> , lost	Oct. 2, 1740.
<i>Swallow</i> , lost	Dec. 24, 1744.
<i>Grampus</i> , lost	Sept. 30, 1744.
<i>Bonettz</i> , lost	Oct. 20, 1744.
<i>Mercury</i> , taken	April 15, 1745.
<i>Mediator</i> , sunk	July 29, 1745.
<i>Wolf</i> , rebuilt; taken	Oct. 29, —.
<i>Fame</i> , foundered	Sept. —, 1745.
<i>Saphire's prize</i> , lost	Sept. —, 1745.
<i>Saltaſh</i> , rebuilt, lost	June 24, 1746.

FIRESHIPS.

<i>Anne gally</i> , burnt	Feb. 12, 1743.
<i>Duke</i> , burnt	June 14, 1742.
<i>Mercury</i> , lost	Dec. 12, 1744.

BOMBS.

<i>Thunder</i> , lost	Oct. 20, 1744.
<i>Blatt</i> , taken	Oct. —, 1745.
<i>Lightning</i> , lost	June 16, 1746.
<i>Attea fireship</i> , burnt	Jan. 16, 1743.
<i>Lark hulk</i> , lost	Oct. 20, 1744.

A LIST of *British* ships TAKEN or LOST during *Queen Anne's* war, from 1701, to the peace of *Utrecht* in 1712.

2 Ships of 80 Guns.	
4	70
2	60
8	50
1	48
2	40
1	36
4	32
1	30
1	28
11	24
1	22
38	

TAKEN in *King William's* war, from 1689 to 1693.

1 Ship of 70 Guns.	
1	54
2	48
1	46
3	42
3	36
6	32
2	30
4	24
2	18
2	16
2	12
11	10
5	8
1	6
4	4

50

Sloops, fireships, and smaller vessels, are not mentioned in the lists of the two first wars, and therefore no comparison can be made on that head, because (tho' it does not appear) there is the highest probability, that the loss of small vessels, in those times, could not be inferior to the loss in ours, the proportion between the great ships being duly considered.

For the FEVER in the HORNED CATTLE.

ONE gallon of new verjuice, three quarts of foot, one ounce of salt petre, one ounce of stone brimstone, one ounce of flour of mustard, one pint of tar, one pint of linseed oil, half a pint of honey, half a pint of goose-grease. Mix them together, and just let them boil and stand till blood-warm; give the infected a pint, and six hours after half a pint more, walk them about for a quarter of an hour, and those that are most infected keep within doors all night, and fast them. In the morning give them half a pint more, and walk them about well. — For a calf half a pint is enough, (See p. 694.)

Eight out of thirteen were cured by the above Receipt in Essex.

Bury St Edm. Dec. 22.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 10, 1745, to December 11, 1746.

Christened 14577	{ Males 7573 } { Females 7004 }	Buried 28,157	{ Males 13771 } { Females 14386 }	Increased in the Burials this Year 6851.
Died under 2 Years of Age	9503	20 and 30 --	2356	60 and 70 -- 1699
Between 2 and 5	2611	30 and 40 --	2728	70 and 80 -- 1444
5 and 10	1089	40 and 50 --	2876	80 and 90 -- 625
10 and 20	895	50 and 60 --	2243	90 and 100 -- 78
				100 -- 4
				101 -- 1
				102 -- 0
				103 -- 3
				104 -- 0
				105 -- 1
				106 -- 1

The Whole therefore of the Burials of this Year is 28157

DISEASES.		Fever, malignant Fever		Palsy		CASUALTIES.	
Abortive and Stillborn		Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples		Piles		Broken Limbs	
Aged		Fistula		Pleurisy		Bruised	
Ague		Flux		Quinsy		Bite of a mad dog	
Apoplexy & sudden		French Pox		Rash		Burnt	
Asthma, & Tifick		Gout		Rheumatism		Choaked	
Bedridden		Gravel, Stone and Strangury		Rickets		Drowned	
Bleeding		Grief		Rising of the Lights		Excessive Drinking	
Bloody Flux		Headmouldshot, Hornhead, & Water in the Head		Sore Throat		Executed	
Bursten & Rupture		Jaundies		St. Anthony's Fire		Found dead	
Cancer		Impossthume		Scald Head		Fractured Skulls	
Canker		Inflammation		Scurvy		Frighted	
Childbed		Itch		Small Pox		Kill'd by Falls, and several other Accidents	
Colick, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts		Leprosie		Sores and Ulcers		Murder'd	
Consumption		Lethargy		Stoppage in the Stomach		Overlaid	
Convulsion		Livergrown		Surfeit		Scalded	
Cough, and Hooping-Cough		Lunatick		Swelling		Self-murder	
Diabetes		Measles		Teeth		Shot accidentally	
Dropfy		Miscarriage		Thrush		Stabb'd	
Evil		Mortification		Tympany		Starved	
				Vapours		Suffocated	
				Vomiting and Loosness		Total	
				Worms			

The Yearly Bill of Mortality for the Town of NORTHAMPTON, from December 21, 1745, to December 21, 1746.

PARISHES.		DISEASES.	
ALL-SAINTS.		Abortive & Stillborn 3	
Christened.		Aged 17	
Males 44 } 88		Asthma 1	
Females 44 }		Cancer 1	
Decreased 20		Chin-Cough 3	
Buried.		Cholick 1	
Males 40 }		Consumption 14	
Females 49 }		Convulsion 19	
Including 3 Persons		Dropfy 8	
buried from the County Infirmary. And		Fevers 9	
also those at the Quakers Burying Ground 2		Flux 1	
The Meeting in College-Lane 1		Jaundice 1	
The Meeting on the Green. 4		Looseness 1	
Increased 4		Mortification 1	
		Phthific 1	
		Small-Pox 3	
		Teeth 3	
		Thrush 1	
		Broken Leg 1	

St Sepulchre's, Christ. Males 20 Fem. 12 Tot. 32.	Buried, Males 13, Females 15. Tot. 28
St Giles's, Males 17 Fem. 19 Tot. 36.	Buried, Males 12, Females 10. Tot. 22
St Peter's, Males 0 Females 2 Tot. 2.	Buried, Males 9, Females 5. Tot. 14
In all 158	In all 153

Some from the stranded vessel force their way;
Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea:
Some, who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave.
In journies, or at home; in war, or peace;
By hardships many, many fall by ease.

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums chill the winter; agues blast the spring;
Wet, dry, cold, hot, at the appointed hour,
All act subservient to th' almighty's pow'r;
And when obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a grape-stone, or a hair can kill. Prior.



INDEX to the Debates, Effays, Differtations, and Historical Passages, 1746.

(See also the Contents to each Month.)

A.

- A** Bernethy, George, particulars of his trial 571
 Acting, art of, by Aaron Hill, Esq; 625
 Acts passed 105, 161, 324, 437
 Act for an additional revenue for the Duke 292
 — For further suspending the Habeas Corpus act 610
 Addresses, From the lords and commons to the king, with the answers 18, 19, 242, 243, 604. From the lord mayor, and answer 243
 — From Cambridge 256.
 Oxford 257. From Archbp. of Canterbury, and clergy 257. From the merchants 306. From the quakers *ib.*
 Dissenting ministers 327. There are answers to these following them. From *New England* clergy 468. From *Coventry* 258
 Address of a footman to his brethren 254
 — of the H. of commons, on disbanding the two troops of life guards; with the king's answer 666
 Admirals, fresh water ones 570
 — Mayne and Byng, &c. ask L. C. J. Willes's pardon 598
 — Mathews, his charge and answer 518-19-20. Sentenced 557
 — Lestock acquitted 279. His exoedijon to *Britany* 555. His death 568
 Affecting case of a lady 119
 Alderman's fine 667
 Altars, ancient, figure of two 538. Explained *ib.*
 Ambassadors, catholic, claim to privileges of 10, 11
 Ambrose, Capt. sentenc'd 283
 America, N. remarks on 71
 Ancram, E. takes the castle of *Corgarf* 146
 Answer, to the Roman catholic ministers 11. To the *Manchester* remarks 637, 688
 Ant-hills, to cut 640
 Antigua, complaints of sea-officers from 575, 589, 590, 593-4
 D'Anville's expedition related 577. List of his squadron 557, *ib.*
 Archbishops demesnes, *Irish*, act for 679
 Arcutio, description of, with a cut 7
 D'Argenson's letter to M. Van Hoey, with remarks 302-3
 — paraphras'd 312
 Army, effective men in 403. State of 480. Enquired into 585. Hard to assemble a sufficient one 565
 Articles of the treaty between the two empresses 629
 Artillery, method to prevent the loss of 28
 Association ag. smuggling 645
 Attainted persons, list of 271
- ## B
- B** Akers, profit allow'd them in *Ireland* 680 A
 Balmerino, lord, point of law pleaded by 382. Behaviour at his execution 391. Character of 535. Compared with *Vanini* 537. Disorder'd at the block 547
 Barrisdale, description of a torturing machine found in his house 429
 Battle. (See *Culloden*, *Falkirk*.)
 Bankrupts, list of 45, 108, 165, 222, 329, 384, 441, 497, 613
 Barm, how to preserve 365
 Belleisle, marshal, flies before Gen. Brown 669. His boast *ib.*
 Belgians, why not to be expected to declare war 453. Have dealt plainly with *Liliput* 512. Will make no separate peace 514. See *Dutch*
 Bell, a dumb one 478
 Bellin's remarks on his map of *N. America* 71
 Berkely, Capt. a letter from, concerning the rebels 440
 Bird Islands describ'd 76
 Births, list of 45, 107, 164, 221, 272, 383, 441, 496, 558, 612
 Bite of a mad dog, cure for 546
 Blake, a remarkable story of 256
 Blanc, L'Abbe, on the *English* women advertising for husbands 626. His account of an *English* patriot lord 629
 Bligh, Brig. Gen. takes possession of *Carlisle* 21
 Bloody and other fluxes, cure for 364
 Boileau, remarks on 344
 Boisrobert, character of 293
 Bonehave explain'd 645
 Boston and *Quebec*, longitude of 74
 Bread, how made without barm 364
 Brest fleet, list of 331
 Brinkley, Mr, case of 467. Answer'd 469
 Britany, chart of its coast 600
 British, forces, in *Great Britain*, *Ireland* and *Flanders* 440. Land in *France* 555
 — minister's memorial to the States General, and answer 318-19
 Brecklesby, Dr, his essay on the mortality amongst cows 121
 Bronse and Bronso, characters of 631
 Brussels described 88
 Budge, Mr, his query on marriage 289

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, &c.

Barrish, Capt. sentenc'd 281
Bullets used in *Edge-hill* fight
 (Plate VIII.) 640

C

Calprenede, history of 293
Cambridge address 256
Canada, a chart of, described
 71 to 75
Candlestick to preserve the eyes
 (Plate 8.) 640
Canine appetite, a surprising
 one 371
Cape Breton, a chart of 73.
 Description and importance
 of 123 to 128. Tenable 307
Captures made by the *English*,
 value of 176
Carlisle, capitulation of 21.
 Surrender of it 41. Mayor
 and town-clerk taken into
 custody *ib.* Taken by the
 rebels 233. Untenable, why
 692. Retaken by the duke
 300. Castle describ'd 302.
 Prospect of 552. Of the
 Roman wall near it 357.
 Plan and map of 552
Castellane, M. his memoir to
 the *Ottoman* ministry 287
Centoculi, *Argus*, a new writer
 540. His new community
 630
Chapelain's character of *Des-*
marets 294
Chaplains of men of war, no
 gamesters formerly 576
Character and contrast 185
Chesterfield, E. his speech to the
 parliament at *Dublin* 178
Christ preach'd to the spirits in
 prison, explain'd 597
Clerks, parish, censur'd 421
Clifton, skirmish there 62
Commodore, cowardice of 589
Commons, addresses 19, 604.
 Their thanks to the duke,
 and his R. H.'s answer 262
Campbell, *Urg*; his speech
 against the officers of new
 regiments having rank 227
Conquests increase grievances 488
Continent war hurtful 430.
 (See *Debates*)
Cope, Sir *John*, acquitted 592
Corbett, Mr. his letter to Sir
Ch. Ogle 462. To *Adm.*
Mayne 463
Corn, to preserve 315. Buy-
 ing and selling in *Ire* and, act
 to regulate 680
Corneille's opinion of dramatic
 rules 295
Court-m—1 at *D—pt—d*
 138. Letters relating there-
 to 462-3-4. Conduct of
 596. Ask pardon 598, 630
Courts-martial, new ones pro-
 posed 594-5

Coventry address 258
Cowardice exposed 487
Cozper, Ld, his speech (1716)
 on sentencing the rebel lords
 358. To Ld *Winton* before
 his trial 418. On passing
 sentence 420
Cows distemper'd, cure for 8,
 79, 87, 121, 496, 630, 649,
 650-1-2, 694, 698. Order
 of council for their preserva-
 tion 132, 693,
Craftsman censur'd by a farmer
 488
Criminals convicted at the *Old*
Bailey 41, 161, 218, 271,
 381, 493, 557, 666
Cromartie, Ld, his speech before
 his sentence 397. How ta-
 ken 413
Culoden battle, plan of 240.
 Account of 421. Remarks
 on 243
Cumberland, D. his letter to the
 D. of *Newcastle* 91. To
 the Ld Justice Clerk *ib.* His
 proclamation in *Scotland* 235.
 Preamble of the act for an
 additional revenue for him
 292
Cures, list of, by tar water 654
Cursing and swearing censured
 313
Customs, amount of 186

D

Dalrymple, Mrs, number of
 her wounds 411
Davids, Lieut. acquitted 281
Deacon's letter answer'd 156
Debates. On the officers of
 new regiments having rank
 227. On engaging in the
 war on the continent 447,
 511, 619
Derby, behaviour of the rebels
 there 16
Desmarets's character 294
Devonshire dialect 297
Dial, an universal one 476
Diamond, prodigious 665
Distillers, *Irish*, regulated 680
Doddridge, Rev. Dr, on moti-
 on and pendulums 477
Doodwash (*D—wood* Sir *Fr.*)
 his speech against engaging in
 the war on the continent 511
Drums, routs and hurricanes,
 what 364
Dutch, the complaint of the
English taking their ships
 clear'd up 172. Their un-
 accountable supineness 255.
 Their reply to Ld *Harring-*
ton's letter 563. Decline de-
 claring war 565. Animated
 by the D. of *Cumberland* 670.
 and M. *Van Hamen* 636.
 (See *Belgians*.)

E

Edinburgh, letter from 106
 (See *Rebels*.)
Edentula, her humour 631
Elections, *Irish*, act to regu-
 late 678
Electricity considered 163, 291,
 356, 371, 521-2, 567, 634
England, N. on a map thereof
 75, 643
English, degeneracy of 363.
 Their generosity, and *Spanish*
 ingratitude 89. Factory's
 feast at *Lisbon* on suppressing
 the rebellion 473
Enthusiasm a true source of va-
 lour 152
Essay on irregular forces 30
 — on light 362
Exmoor courtship 297
 — scolding 352
 — vocabulary 405, 527
Expedition, the late 595. Dif-
 ferent accounts of it 599,
 600-1-2
 — *d'Anville's*, account of
 685
Experiments. (See *Electricity*)

F

Falkirk-Muir battle, order
 of 8. Different accounts
 of 42, 60. Officer at it
 broke 168
Fashions, *French*, exploded 34
Fawlie, Lieut. broke for diso-
 bedience of orders 168
Fleas, generation of 643
Fluxes, cure for 364
Footman's address to his bre-
 thren 254
Forces, irregular, essay on 30
Foreign service, *Irish* in it for-
 feited all inheritance 677
Fort William, the siege of
 rais'd 207
Fox, Mr, his letter to the D.
 of *Kingston* 493. Justly
 praised 615
France, the present war with
 it considered 289, 646. Me-
 thod of distressing 418. In-
 vaded by the *Austrians* under
Gen. Brown 669
France, *New*, description of
 134. (See the sheet map)
Freke on electricity 521
French Ep, humanity of 426
 — king's declaration in 1672
 against the *Dutch* 599. His
 surprize at *Provence* being in-
 vaded 669. Invasion not
 formidable 563. Theatic,
 remarks on 198, 248, 293
Fry, Lieut. George, account of
 306
 F. 122

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, &c.

Form of certificates of horned cattle and their hides, being free from infection.—See the end of this Index.

G.

Game act, *Irish* 679
Gazette, imitated 83.
Accounts, see *rebels motions*.
 Genius, superior, rare 345
Genoa, description of 471. Capitulation of 498. Surprizing success in expelling the *Austrians* 669
Glasgow, heavy contributions imposed upon 23. Provost to the young pretender 43
Glass, unaneal'd, surprizing qualities of 629
Goodman, Mr, his universal dial described 477
Gordon, Ld *Lewis*, order of 29
Graineries, to build 316
Grants to his majesty 396
Gravel, receipt for 660
Greek vowels, order for pronouncing 630
Greenland ships, 30 lost 326
Griffiths, Lieut. acquitted 281
Groeningen and Friezland, against employing foreign generals 173
Guild-ball subscription for the army, account of the distribution of 105

H.

Haaren, M. Van, in his speech presses the States General to a vigorous war 636
Hales, Dr, his ventilators recommended 494. On the liquid shell 520
Hanevroans (*Ha—o—rians*) motion to hire 18,000 455
Hanoverians and Dutch, courage of 539
H—gton, his letter to the States General to declare war 456. Not to be argued from 455
Hartley, Dr, his directions concerning Mrs *Stephens's* medicines 77
Harrow, rolling, with a cut 177
Hazard sloop taken 207
Healths, equivocal 655
Henderson's declaration about the murder of his lady 174
H—nl—y, orator, in custody 666
Hessians, arrive at *Leith* 93. March to *Stirling* 146. Have their quarters at *Perth* 147. Embark again at *Leith* 315. Re-land at *Williamstadt* 326
Hazekiah's fear of death considered 402

Heywood, James, Esq; pays 500*l.* to be excused being alderman of *London* 667
Highlanders, vision 249. Bill for disarming 375
Hill, Aaron, his art of acting 625
Hoey, Van, his letter with *d'Argenson's* paraphras'd 302
 Original letter to the D. of *Newcastle* 304. Letters of excuse to the said duke 350-1
Horace, remarks on Mr *Francis's* translation, and some readings 644
Hough, Bp, inscription for his monument 340
Hour-glass in a coffin (*Pla. 8.*) 640
 Human voice, how produced 587
 Humility, thoughts on 235
Hungruland (*Hung—y Q.*) not able to furnish all the troops propos'd 516. Asks assistance in improper terms 516-7
Huy, Description of 479
Huntingdon, Earl, character of 667-8

I.

Jacobite clergy, remarks on 33
Jacobites, letter to 14. Incorrigible 415. Interest advancing 579, 688
Jeffery Broadbottom resigns 540
Impeachment, form of Ld *Lo—vat's* 624, 667
Infants, on binding the bodies of 7
Inscription, for Bp *Hough's* monument 340. Monkish, on a monument 465. Translated 466. With remarks 646. Rectify'd 545. On a church wall 688
Insects, strange generation of 155, 643
Insurance of hostile ships 16
Italy, turn of affairs in 166. Account of the victory gained there 427. *French* account of it 443
Juries, *Irish*, act to regulate 677

K.

Kellie, Earl, surrenders himself 375
Kilmarnock. Lord, trial of 382. Sentence passed on him 436. Behaviour at his execution 391. Fact asserted by Mr *Foster* 393. Speech before the peers 394
 King, and royal family, panegyric on 246. His forces, motions of 90. Their pro-

gress in *Scotland* 262, 274, 314. Charged with cruelty 366. His message to the commons for an additional revenue on the duke 270. His speeches 18, 602
Kingston, D. Mr *Fox's* letter to 493
Kite-flying, remarks on 431
Koningham, Capt. broke 168

L.

Lancashire vocabulary 527
Lapland, a voyage to 95, 129
Lascelles, Col. acquitted 593
Laurence, St, description of 76
Lestock, Adm. acquitted 279. Appointed admiral of the blue 328 (See *Admiral*)
 LETTERS. From *Oliver St John*, Esq; 7. From the *True Patriot* 9, 13, 14, 118. To the D. of *Newcastle* by several envoys 10. His grace's answer 11. From *Derby*, on 'the rebels 16. From *Stokefley*, on demolishing a mals-house 40. From Adm. *V—rn—n* to the D. of *B—f—d* 80. From the same to Mr *Corbet* 81. From the *Westminster Journal* concerning Ld *Lo—vat* 83. From Ld *P—d—t* to Ld *L—t* 84. His answer 86. From the D. of *Cumberland* to the D. of *Newcastle* 91. To Ld Justice Clerk 91. From Ld Justice Clerk to the D. of *Newcastle* *ib.* From the Farmer to the *Irish* protestants 129. K. of *Prussia* to M. *Villiers* 142. From the Pr. *Campo Florido* and the D. de *Bouillon* to the young pretender 163. From *Keppoch* and *Lochiel* to Mr *Stewart* 173. To an eminent *British* sailor 183. To Sir *J. B—rd*, on his scheme for raising 3 millions 193. From M. *d'Argenson*, in favour of the *English* rebel prisoners 302-3. The same paraphras'd 312. From D. of *Newcastle* to M. *Van Hoey* 304. From M. *Van Hoey* to the D. of *Newcastle* *ib.* To M. *d'Argenson*, in answer to his memorial 305. From Ld *Lo—vat* to the Duke of *Cumberland* 350. From M. *Van Hoey* (in excuse) to the Duke of *Newcastle* *ib.* From the K. of *Prussia's* chamberlain 408. From Mr *Corbet* to Sir *Chaloner Ogle* 262-3.

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, &c.

- 452-3. From the Duke of *Newcastle* to the lords of the admiralty 463. From the c—t—m—l to Mr *Corbet* 464. From Mr *Fox* to the D. of *Kingston*, on disbanding his regiment 493. From the *French* king, for singing *Te Deum* on the taking of *Namur* 522; and on the *Scotch* invasion in 1708 534. To the Pope on the same *ib.* From Sir *J. Ligonier* to *Ld Sandwich* on the action near *Liege* 542. From a *French* officer on the same *ib.* From a *Dutch* officer on the same *ib.* From *Antigua*, with complaints against the sea-officers, and answer 575-6. From *Manchester*, with remarks on its disaffection 579. On the same 637, 689. From *Muli Azareth* to the *Mufti* 581. From the capt. of the *Lenox* 593. From the society for promoting christian knowledge 598. On the late expedition 599, 600
- Letters to the Author.* On binding the bodies and heads of infants 7. On the word *Urbanity* *ib.* Preservative for the cows 8. Story of a plough-boy 32. Remarks on the *Jacobite* clergy 33. On *French* dress 34. The rebels account of the battle of *Falkirk* 60. Account of the skirmish at *Clifton* 62. On the poetry in last Magazine 98. Prediction for 1748 117. A voyage to *Lapland* 95, 129. *Robertus Duns Scotus Urbano suo* 156. An emblematical description of the resurrection 186. On *Hezekiah's* fear of death 402. On an extraordinary animal 534. Character of *Ld Balmerino* 535. From *G. Smith*, with an inscription on a stone in *Nazworth* Garden 537. Mr *Smith's* account of a *Monkish* inscription rectified 545. On electricity 567. *Exmoor* vocabulary 567. 1. *Pet. iii.* 18, 19, 20 explain'd 597. *Westmoreland* vindicated 598. From *Abbe le Blanc*, on *Englishwomen* advertising for husbands 626. A mistake 627. On an *English* lord 628. On the surrender of *Carlisle* 691. Remarks on it 692
- Liege*, account of the action near it 540. *Dutch*, *French* and *Austrian* account of it 543-3-4
- Life-guards*, part, disbanded 667
- Life of Nicholas Rienzy* 1, 65
- Light*, essay on 362
- Lilliput*, dealt plainly with by the *Belgians* 512. Has no concern with the Continent 513
- Liquid shell*, remarks on 520
- Linnen* manufacture, *Irish*, act for 656. Measures *ib.*
- Lisbon*, account of the *English* factory's feast there, on the suppression of the rebellion 473
- LISTS. Of rebel and *French* officers taken at *Carlisle* 23. Officers retaken from the rebels 29. Prisoners taken on board the *Hazard* ship 208. Kill'd and wounded at *Culloden* 211. Persons attainted 271. The grand jury 326. The *Brest* fleet 330. Of the rebels indicted 439. Ships taken by *Com. Barnet* 440. *British* forces in *Great Britain*, *Ireland* and *Flanders* *ib.* Kill'd and wounded in the action near *Liege* 543. Of the *French* squadron 557. Ships taken on both sides 63-4, 180-1-2, 230, 285, 347-8, 458-9-10, 582-3-4
- Liverpool*, outrages against the papists there 324
- Lockhart's* arguments for the rebels 526
- London-bridge*, length of 684
- Lords* address 18, 603-4. Their thanks to the duke, and his royal highness's answer 258. Their order for the rebel peers 326
- Lottery Scheme* 162
- Louise*, query about 534. Origin of 660
- Loudoun*, E. order of, for recovering the arms of his regiment 375
- L—v—t*, *Ld*, account of 83. Letter to him from *Ld* pre—d—t 84. His answer 86. Character of 326, 339. His letter to the duke 350. Verified 381. Answer'd 491. inscription on his monument 397. Form of his impeachment 624. Impeached 667
- Low Countries* concern *Great Britain* 564
- Lunar* eclipse calculated 368
- Lungs*, ulcer in, recipe for 660
- M.
- MAC* Donald old, story of 400
- Machines* (represented on copper plates) description of; A gout-chair 177. Rolling harrow *ib.* Rev. Dr *Hales's* ventilators 315. For moving great weights, &c. 318. For drawing perspective 474. For easy pumping 475. For a universal dial 477. For a dumb-bell 478. To cut away ant-hills 640. For cleaning wheat *ib.* Useful candlestick *ib.* (See *Bar-risdale*.)
- Macleod*, lord, a speech by him 625
- Mad-dog*, cure for the bite of 546
- Magazine*, *London*, asserts a falsity 481
- Malberbe*, remarks on 344
- Manchester*, rebels, trials of 335. Condemnation and execution of 383. Behaviour at their execution 398. Rebel heads set up there ador'd 578, 691. Seditious mobs *ib.* Remarks on 580. Answer'd 638, 688
- Mansion-house*, basso relievo of it 87
- Map of New England*, *New France*, *Cape Breton*, &c. *Jan. Mag.*
- Map and plan of Carlisle* 582
- Marines*, returns of 482
- Marot*, remarks on 344
- Marriages*, by papists, void in *Ireland* 679; and of a sister's grand-daughter 362
- Marriage* of a brother's widow, queries on 410, 461, 544-5. Lawful between cousins, but not with a brother's widow 659. Caution to the ladies hereon 659
- Martin* on electricity 568
- Mafs*, how forbid 12
- Mafs-houses* destroy'd 598. Rifled 40, 42, 324
- Mathews*, *Adm.* his charge and answer 518-19-20. Sentenc'd 557. Recommended to serve again 630
- Mayne*, *Adm.* president, his submission, &c. to *L. C. J. W—* 598
- Memorial* of catholic ministers 10. Of Mr *Trevor* 318, 635
- Mercy*, for and against 416. The advocates for it partial 425. On it, from *Shakespeare* *ib.* Who proper objects of it 426. The writings against it exploded 488. In favour of 546
- Merit* to be encouraged 256
- Microscopical* observations 236
- Military* machines described and represented 317
- Militia*,

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, &c.

Militia, national, how to be
rais'd and regulated 237.
Scheme approved 653. *Irish*
regulated 677
Ministers, ancient and modern
compar'd 539
Mitchell, commodore, censur'd
558
Montrose, Ld, exhortation of
to his soldiers 153
Monro, Sir *Robert*, taken pri-
soner 28
Muli Azareth to the mufti 581
Murray, secretary, taken pri-
soner 375

N.

NAmur, description of 479
National offences stated, by
Mr *Warburton* 33, 67
Naval articles from the *Ga-
zette* 212. Force to be sup-
ported by the sinking fund
517
Navy, proposals for manning,
&c. as the *Dutch* do 309
Naworth Garden, inscription
537
Negro slaves, their stupidity no
forfeiture of liberty 479
Newcastle, D. his letter to M.
Van Hoey 304. Letter to
the lords of the admiralty
463
New England, a chart of 71
2-3
Newfoundland, a chart and de-
scription of 75
News, authentic, a specimen of
83
Ninian's, St, church, blown up
by the rebels 92
Northampton philosophical so-
ciety 475. Their proceed-
ings and inventions 476-7
— infirmary, collection for
at *All Saints* church 494
North-west passage, scheme for
discovering 162
Nova Scotia, chart of 73

O.

Oaths to be taken by e-
lectors 319. In *Ire-
land* 678
Officers of new regiments, a-
gainst their having rank 227.
List of taken on board the
Bourbon and *Charite* 145.
(See Lists)
Opera, hint for a new ballad
one 297. Epilogue to the
tragedy of *Lady J. Grey* 651
Opposition ridicul'd 260
Order of Ld *Leopold Gordon* 29.
Of the young pretender 30.
For the militia of *Kent* ib.

Of council, concerning the
distemper'd cattle 132, 693
Of the young pretender for
giving no quarter 220
Oxford Almanack explain'd 44.
Address and answer 258

P.

PAge, Lieut. acquitted 281
Papists, whether good evi-
dences in case of treason
349. Encourage all trades
among themselves 682. Ex-
ulted at *Cope's* defeat 683.
Chop-fallen after the battle
of *Culloden* ib.
Pardon, for 26000 years 688
Parliament, alterations in, the
list of 45, 165, 222, 273,
384, 441, 668
Passive obedience recommended
in the *whole duty of man*
178
Patriot, true 9
Peace, the blessings of 537,
637
Peers, manner of trying them
351
Perspective, See machine.
Pertb, D. of, his speech to the
young pretender 69. His
speech at *Derby* 149.
Stabbs two of his tenants
400
Philip V. K. of *Spain*, histo-
ry of 340
Philips, Capt. account of his
retaking the *Solebay* man of
war 221
Pidgeon-houses 478
Pity consistent with justice 366
PLATES explain'd
— 1st Map of *New France*
134. (See *Cape Breton*)
— 2d, A gout chair 177
(See *Machines*)
— 3d, D. of *Cumberland* 267
(See *Odes*)
— 4th, Ventilators 315, and a
carriage for weights, &c.
318
— 5th, Instrument for draw-
ing 474. A commodious
pump 475. Universal dial
477. Dumb bell 478
— 6th, Plan of *Carlisle*, and
adjacent country (See
Carlisle)
— 7th, Map of *Bretagne* and
several appearances of the
coast 601
— 8th, Lord *Lovat's* head.
Machine to cut away
molehills. New machine
for cleaning corn. Hour-
glass. Bullets. Candle-
stick to preserve eyes 640
— 9th, *Westminster* bridge 684
Plegham, Urg; speech for en-

gaging in the war on the con-
tinent 447-8
Poetry in one magazine, ac-
count of 98
Popery, how to prevent its
growth 79, 367
Prediction for 1248 117
Prejudices of various kinds hu-
manously expos'd 197
Pretender, freethinkers ought
to oppose 13. Young, ar-
rives at *Glasgow* 20. At
Stirling 24. Gains an ad-
vantage at *Falkirk* 27.
Besieges *Stirling* castle 44.
Raises the siege, and retreats
92. Arrives at *Inverness*
146. Orders by his ser-
vants 29, 39. His reasons
for retiring from *Stirling*
171. Curious particulars
of 428. Plea in favour of
him expos'd 487. Account
of his escape after *Culloden*
fight 531, 554. In the ha-
bit of a lady's maid 639.
Preamble to his commissi-
ons 524. Informs the
French King of his expe-
dition 570. Project to mar-
ry 571
Proclamation of the Duke's in
Scotland 245. Of Ld *Lou-
doun* 375. Of the governor
of *New England* 438. A-
gainst the Duke of *Monmouth*
468
Promotions (See lists)
Pr—e, T—, Esq; his speech a-
bout the *Dutch*, and in praise
of his majesty's economy
673-4
Prussia, K. of, his reply to M.
Valeri 110. His letters to
M. *Williers* 142. His or-
ders for shortening law-suits
168. Accepts the *British*
guaranty 642
Ptit, Urg; his speech for the
officers of new regiments
having rank 230
Pump commodious 547

Q.

Qualification act *Irish* 677
Quakers, address and
his majesty's answer 306.
Favour'd by a late act in
Ireland 680
Quebec, description of 134
Quiberon bay, letter from on
board the *Boston* galley in 557

R.

Ratcliff, - *Charles*, Trial of
611. Behaviour of at
his execution 667. Me-
mairs of his life 676
Re-

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, &c.

- Rebel, chiefs, threaten the loyal *Campbells* with death 173. Two Lords behaviour at their execution, remarks on 483. Prisoners complaint of ill usage groundless 655. Healths *ib.*
- Rebellion, suppress'd and its consequences 245. Its spirit and principles 310. Good from it 635
- Rebels, their behaviour at *Derby* 16. Evacuate *Perth* 93. Officers taken in *Carlisle* arrive in *London* 105. Attack *Fort George* 145. Take it 146. Take *Fort Augustus* 147. Besieg'd *Fort William* 205-6. Driven from it leaving their gun 207. Reason of their encircase in *Scotland* 163. Totally defeated 209. Account of their march into *England*, and the loss of *Carlisle* 233. Their motions 20-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9, 30, 107, 145, 168, 204, 274. Of punishing them 261. Brought to town and committed to the *New Goal, Southwark* 325. Particulars concerning them 325, 375, 428. *Scotch*, execution of 400. No martyrs 412. Indicted, list of 539. At *Carlisle*, proceedings against 495. At *Southwark* 572, 671. At *York* 527, 573. Execution of 612-14
- Remarks from *Manchester* 579. Answer'd 637, 688
- Rentfree, Ezekiel*, to *G—* the great, &c. 6
- Revolutions. At *Rome* 5, 65. At *Genoa* 669
- Resurrection, an emblematical description of 186
- Rheumatism, receipt for 653
- Rienzy, Nicholas*, life of 1-65
- Roman catholick's sentiments concerning the pretender's right 32
- Roman catholick envoys reply to the Duke of *New—le* 109
- Roman wall, near *Carlisle*, dissertation on 357
- S.
- Sandwich, E.* appointed his majesty's plenipotentiary at *Breda*, and sets out 437. Meets the other ministers there 499
- Sanders, Philemon*, declarations made by him before governor *Shirley* 685-6
- Sardinia*, King of, his memoirs 115. Has the small pox 669
- Saroney's* vision 259
- Schemes for raising three millions, the cheapest of two rejected, and why 189
- Scotch* rebels, account of 400. — Highland officers word of command 643
- Scotland*, private advices from 429. Reform'd by the society for promoting Christian knowledge 598
- Sea captain, bravery of one 591
- Sea captains, no swearers formerly 576
- Sea-officers, complaints against 577
- Selwin*, Major, speech by, on patriotism and fordid orators 622. On the pension bill 1743 624-
- Sheriffs, lists of 40, 107
- Ships taken by commodore *Barnet* 440. Taken on both sides, lists of 63, 180, 238, 285, 347, 458, 582, 693. Royal ships taken in *K. Wm's* wars 696. Ditto in *Q. Anne's ib.* Ditto in the present *ib.*
- Shirley, Wm.*, Governor of *Massachusetts's* bay, proclamation by 438
- Sinking fund, ought to be applied to improve our naval force 517
- Smuggling, proposal for suppressing 119. Success of, in 8 months 120. Association against 645
- South, Dr.*, a famous saying of 256
- Spanish* king's declaration 442. Changes his ministry 669
- Speech, the king's 18. On proroguing the parliament 414. To the *French* king by *C. Wassenaar* 122. Of *Van Haaren* to the states 636. See *Debate.*
- Standards, rebels, burnt at *Edinburgh* 325
- Stephens, Mrs.*, her medicine 77
- Stephenson, Mr.*, his mechanical practice of physick 522
- Steward, *Ld High*, investiture of 338
- Stirling*, the magistrates conduct there 59. Account of its surrender 68
- Sokesley*, mals-house pull'd down 40
- Stone in the bladder, cure for 422
- Stories, of a plough-boy 32. Of *Admiral Blake* 256. Of marshal *Villeroi ib.* Of suffocated persons recover'd 284, 362. Of a lady consum'd by a fire kindled in her own body 369. Of a boy with a canine appetite 371. Of old *Mac Donald* 400. Of Miss *Macdonald* 639. Of a small animal 534
- Strafford, Ld.*, his letter to *K.* *Charles* 424. Particulars of his execution 424
- Succession controverted 429
- Suffocated persons recovered 284, 362
- Sunderland*, a mals-house rifled there 42
- Supplies for the present year how to be rais'd 150, 396, 676
- T.
- T**anning with fir-bark 109
- Tar-water, a cure for diseas'd cows 496. Long list of distempers cured by 634
- Taxes, complaints against for their inequality 439
- Temple, Lady*, liv'd to see 700 descended from herself 688
- Tencin, (Madam de)* story of 468
- Testimonials of clergymen, letter about 684. *Bp Fleetwood's* charge thereon *ib.*
- Theatre *French*, remarks on 148, 248, 293
- Titus, Col.* his speech on moderation 349
- Townley's* and *Blood's* souls pray'd for by papists 467
- Treason act, *Irish* 655
- Trevor, (Mr)* memorial to the states general 318. On taking his leave 635
- Trials at *Doctors Commons* 161. Of *Manchester* rebels 335. 557. Of rebels at *Carlisle* 479, 495, 554. Of rebels at *York* 523, 573. Of rebels at *St Margaret's hill* 557, 571. Of *G. Abernethy* 557, 571. Of *Mr Ratcliff* 611
- Triflan*, death of 294
- V.
- V**entilators, *Dr Hales's*, benefit of 494. Improved by *T. Yeoman* 477
- Vernon, Adm.* resigns the command to *A. Martin* 41. His letter to the Duke of *B—d* f—d 80. His letter to the se-

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, &c,

Secretary of the <i>Ad—ty</i> 81	<i>Warburton</i> , Mr, extract of his sermon on the fast-day 33,67	<i>Winton</i> , E. his trial 418-19.
<i>Villeroi</i> , marshal, story of 256	<i>Watson</i> on electricity 291	Receives sentence 420
Vine-fretter, strange generation of 155	<i>Westminster</i> new bridge described 683. Dimensions of the arches and piers 684. <i>With a plate of it.</i>	<i>Wollesly</i> family, numerous 688
Voice human, philosophically accounted for 587	<i>Westmoreland</i> , county of, vindicated 598	Workhouse (<i>Dublin</i>) regulated 681
<i>Voltaire's</i> speech in the <i>Paris</i> academy 342. History of the present war 346. Opinion of the history of the living 346	Wheat, new machine to clean 640	Wounds green, receipt for 653
Urbanity, import of 7	Widow, query on marrying a brother's 289, 362, 461, 544-5, 660	Y.
W.	Widows of officers, fund for 482	<i>Yegon</i> , Sir <i>Wimgul</i> (<i>Y—g</i>) his speech for a continent war 511
W Ages, folly of exorbitant 633. Of king's servants to be lowered <i>ib.</i>	<i>Willes</i> , Ld Ch. J. falsely charged with obstructing justice 461. His speech on presenting to him the court martial's submission 604	<i>Yeoman</i> , <i>Thomas</i> , his invention of a machine to clean corn described 640. Improves ventilators 647
Of soldiers and sailors reasonable <i>ib.</i>	<i>Williams</i> , Capt. sentenc'd 282	<i>York</i> , (Archbp of) his speech to the Duke of <i>Cumberland</i> 409, 620
War on the continent, for and against engaging in it 447, 511, 674	<i>Wilson</i> on electricity 634	— Recorder of, his speech to the same 410
		— Inhabitants, address to 681
		<i>Yrica</i> isle, description of 89

Forms of CERTIFICATES concerning horned Cattle and Hides, being free from the Distemper and Infection; according to Order of Council, p. 697.

Form of a JUSTICE'S CERTIFICATE.

To the Constables, Clerk of the Market, Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, and other Officers whom these may concern.

I of _____ one of his majesty's justices of peace for the county of _____, do hereby certify, that _____ of _____ butcher is the owner of _____ hides, and that it appears to me, upon the oath of _____ a credible witness, that the _____ beast from which the said hide w _____ taken w _____ found and free from infection. Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ 1746.

To the Constable, Clerk of the Market, Inspectors, Church-wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and other Officers whom these may concern.

I of _____ one of his majesty's justices of peace for the county of _____ do hereby certify, that _____ of _____ is owner of _____ beast, and that upon examination on oath of one credible witness, it appears to me that the said _____ beast, and the herd out of which the same w _____ taken is now and has been for the space of six weeks, before the date of this certificate intirely free from the distemper or infection, raging among the horned cattle. Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ 1746.

Form of a CLERGYMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I _____ [Rector, [Vicar,] Curate,] of the parish of _____ in the county of _____ do hereby certify [as in either or both of the foregoing.

Attestation of the Churchwarden or Overseer of the Parish.

No justice of the peace being resident within three miles of this parish, the oath abovementioned was administer'd by the Rev. Mr _____ who is the [Rector] [Vicar] or [Curate] thereof _____ Witness my Hand, [Churchwarden or Overseer.]

INDEX

INDEX to the POETRY.

A.

A Dams, Dickie, his Latin translation of a favourite song. 682
Advice to a lady 323
Annabella, to, by Francis Friendly, Esq; 160
— her reply 214
Apprenticeship, on the expiration of 376

B.

B Reton, Cape, on the reduction of, 213
Bricklayer, a journeyman, to the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield 38, 99.
Verses to him 159
Bristol infirmary, subscribers to, by a patient 376
Broome, Rev. Dr, on the death of 39, 103
Bruta loquuntur 320
Butterfly, on, to *Chloe* 378

C.

C Ælia's resolution 320
Canterbury, to a young lady of 99
Chambermaid, the pretty 552
Charity, on, by *Petrus* and *Johannes* 160
Chesterfield, to the Earl of, by a journeyman bricklayer 38. On his leaving *Ireland* 217. Verses design'd to have been spoken to him 217
Epigrams on 322, 609, 665
Clock, inscription on 665
Close-stool, *French* and *English* 432
Complaint female 377
Consolatory verses on a lady's losing her speech and complexion 433
Cumberland, to his Royal Highness the Duke of, in imitation of *Horace* 36.
From a print of 38.
The lark, a fable inscribed to 39. Battle of the giants, to 378. Epigram on 101. On the report of his being ill in *Scotland* 215. To his guardian angels *ib.*
Epilogue on his birthday 217. On his vic-

tory and return, an ode 267. On his picture in the magazine 321. Epigram on his victory 376. On his return 434. The sweet *William*, inscribed to him 435. Lord *Lowat's* letter, to 381. Answer'd 491. Ode to, on his victory, by Dr *Free* 551
C—*z—n*, *Ast.* to, on seeing him on a coach-box 490

D

D Eath, thoughts on, by *Senex* 376. To the author of the above 433
Delia, stanzas to 551
Devil painter, a tale, by *H. Greville* 265
Dobson, (Capt. *John*) pastoral by 609
D—*le*, to lord, on his altering his chapel to a kitchen 266

E

E Dwards, Rev. Mr to, on his state of the case between *Warburton* and *Stebbing* 433. Answered 553
Epigrams. On Dr *Jane* from the latin 35. On the people of *Lynn* 37. On the flight of the rebels 99. Of *Martial*, and translations, &c. 100, 216. On the D. of *Cumberland* 101. Three *English*, *Latiniz'd*, sent from *Venice* 104. On the king of *Prussia*, *French* and *English* 216. *M. Pompadour*, by *Voltaire* 216. On *Natta's* coach 321. On the E. of *Chesterfield* 322. On Mr *P—* joining the words *women* and *fools* 323. On a dotting husband 376. On Mr *Pope* 378. On flogging 379. On the death of the E. of *Kildare* 491. On the late subscriptions against the rebellion 491. From *Dryden* 538, 549
Epitaphs. By Mr *Pitt*, on his father, mother and

brother 37. A late translation *ib.* From *Lavenham* church *Sussex*, with a paraphrase 103. From *Boughton-green* church-yard 323. On *Nancy*, Dr *Aaron*, *John* and *Jacob Sandford* 489. On lord *B—o*, by his dowager 663. On a litigious *Scotchman* 379. On the *Hebrew* and *Greek*, in *Westminster-Abbey* 434

Epistle, a love 606. *Pope's*, verses sent to a lady with 663
Epithalamy on the marriage of *Jolly Robin* 489
Eucharist, hymn to 215

F

F Airt, on the games at 434
Fancy, nocturnal excursion of 102
Felix to, on his marrying a cook-maid 379
Fidelia, ode on her birthday when she was 11 years old 662
Florella, a song to 378
Fortitude, ode on 159
Francis, father, his prayer 665
Free-thinkers, on modern 491
Friendly *Fr.* Esq; to, by *Annabella* 214

G

G iants, conclusion of the battle of 387
Greville, Mr poems by. The devil painter, a tale 265. Close stool from the *French* 432. Epistle to the K. of *Prussia* 492. To the Rev. Mr *Layng* 553. To the Rev. Mr *Warburton* 35. On a series of theological enquiries 216. A thought from *Marcus Antoninus* 322. The smart *ib*
G—*R—*, to miss — 490

H

H Udson, to Mr, on his painting Miss *7—burgh* 663
Hamlet solus, in *Latin* 379
Horace imitated 36, 551, 552, 607

INDEX to the POETRY.

I

Journeyman bricklayer,
see B

L

Lady, verses by — an-
swered by a gentle-
man 322

Layng, to the Rev. Mr,
on his sermon at *Nor-*
thampton before the sub-
scribers to the county
hospital 553

Lounger, a poem 322

Lovat lord, his letter to
the D. of C—— 381.

Answer'd 491

Love letter 103

Lynn, on the people of 37

M

M*Arcus Antoninus*, a
thought from 322

Marlborough, dutchess of,
her character by Mr
Pope 104

May the 29th, verses for,
in praise of *O. Cromwell*
39. Reply to 103

M—lls, Mrs on the death of
158

Mirabel James, Esq; to 376

Modern fine lady, extracts
from 321

Monkish inscription, ver-
sify'd 466, 646

Moth, a sonnet 662

N

Nature and fortune
160

Nosegay, for *Flora* 490

O

ODE, for the new year
by a parish clerk.
37

See *Cumberland*

P

Paradise lost, beginning
of, with several latin
translations 548-9, 661

Pastorals, *Pope's*, part of a
latin translation by Mr
Barrett 158. A tale in-
scribed to the translator
207. *Robin*, by capt.
Dobson 609

Philip at home 665. In
answer to the *bon Mot*
609

Pitt, on certain short verses
to 489

Plate II. on the variety of
265

Poet, apparition to, of his
grandmother's ghost 529

Poets, heroic, pindaric,
&c. to 217

Prussia, K. of, burlesque

epistle to, *French* and
English 492

R

R*Anby*, Mr on his laying
lord *Orford's* death to
soap lees 215

Rebellions, to prevent 435

Rebels, on the flight of,
99, 217. On their de-
feat 266, 552

Recovery, verses left on a
lady's 606

Retreat, on a precipitate
101

Riddles 378, 663. One
answer'd 435

Ring, with one, to a young
lady 433

Robin, the butler, to *Kitty*
the cook's daughter 491.

A pastoral 609

Romish saints, from Mr
Warburton's faithful por-
trait 101

S

S*Ackette*, the Rev. Mr,
verses by him. Hymn
to the eucharist 215. A

Pope. One *Swallow* 379.

The prisoner, &c. 434.

Liars compared 435.

On a sea captain 491.

On a mistress *ib*. On a

fanatick 551. *Votum*

senile 607. *Flavia*, from

the *English* *ib*

Scarborough poetaster, to,

by a lady 38. Answered

160. Reply 214

Seaman Lionel, to the Rev.

Mr, on his building a vi-
carage-house at *From* 100

Sermon, directions to make

and preach 490

Shepherd, the forsaken 215

Ship, on the launching of
159

Sisters, to two agreeable
608. Occasioned by the

foregoing 664

Small beer, a poem 553

Smart, the, or high taste

in high life 322

Smith, to *Charles*, on, his

history of *Waterford* 233

Snuff-box, on a lady's de-
scribing the author to re-

turn 662. Within one

to *Liberia* 491. Answer

and reply *ib*. These

altered 607

Soldier, on *Sappho's* relie-
ving one 159. To the

author of the foregoing,
by *Ebor.* and *Cantius* 215

Songs 158, 215, 265, 266,
268, 378. Set to mu-
sick 35, 157, 269, 380,
550, 605

Southerne, Mr, on the death
of 378

Stage, the, a poem 104

Study, on a lady's 434

Summer, a Song, by Mr
Brerewood 265

Sun, an hymn to 608

Swift, Dr, on his death 37

T

T*Aylor*, Dr to 377

Theological enquiries,
on a series of 216

Thief, the 665

Tobacco, a tale in imita-
tion of *Prior* 377. To

the author of the stanzas
on 158

V

Verses Latin. *J. R. Coquo*
suo S. 323. *Ad Corin-*
nam.—Imitated 379.

Bruta Loquuntur 320.

Hamlet solus 379. *Para-*
disus Amissa 548-9, 661.

Epigram on *Milton* from

Dryden 549. Epigram

on *Croufaz*,—translated

by a lady 607. *Votum*

senile, by Mr *Sackette*

ib. *Flavia*, from the

English, by ditto *ib*.

The last three translated

664-5. Epigram from

the *English* 664.

Virgin, the happy 664

W

W*Arburton*, to the Rev.
Mr on his sermons 35.

—Romish Saints from
ditto 101

Willes, L. C. J. to 44

Wish, by *John Miller*
216. Verses, occasion-
ed by it 266, 268

Winter's courtship 607

Writing, on an odd piece
at *Oxon* 434

Y

Y*oung*, Dr to, on his
night thoughts 104

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. XVI.

A.		Barrington, <i>Visc.</i> 665.	Brand 557	——— <i>Gen.</i> 421
A	Bbot 441	Barrington 108, 328	Brattle 273	Carr 497
	Aberdeen, <i>E.</i> 146	Barrisdale 429	Brerewood 157, 265	Carrington 384
	Aberdeen 613	Barry 221, 438, 610	Brereton 558	Carter 108, 222
	Abernethy 335	Barwich 383	Brett 273	Cassils, <i>Cfs</i> 497
	Ackland 222	Basil 558	Brian 273	Caswall 383, 497
	Ackworth 239, 384	Bate 273	Bridgwater, <i>D.</i> 222	Catanach 428
	Adamson 328, 613	Bateman, <i>Visc.</i> 45	Bridgman 272, 667	Cathcart, <i>Ld</i> 386
	Agnew 94, 147, 441	Batten 165	Brinkley 466	Chadwicke 383, 497
	Airly, <i>E.</i> 204	Beauclerk, <i>Ld</i> 222	Bristow 165, 328-9	Chalie 222, 668
	Albemarle, <i>E.</i> 441	Becher 613	Britiffe 497	Chambers 108, 271
	Alcock 328	Beckford 106	Britton 384	Champlain 135
	Aldridge 45	Bedford, <i>D.</i> 80, 108	Brocklesby 121	Chapman 108, 497
	Allamond 629	Bedford 329, 613	Broderick 329	Charlevoix 75
	Allen 100, 108, 329, 558, 612-13	Beeby 222	Brogden 106	Charlton 106, 497, 558
	Allias 441	Beedham 165	Brooke, <i>Ld</i> 384	Cheap 162
	Alfop 494	Beetly 383	——— <i>Cfs</i> 496	Chesterfield, <i>E.</i> 179, 217, 321-2, 328, 558, 613, 666
	Altham 612	Belcher 384	Broome 100	——— <i>Cfs</i> 99
	Ambrose 283	Bellin 71	Broughton 45	Child 165
	Amyand 221	Bendish 496	Broughton Delves 44	Cholmondeley, <i>E.</i> 108
	Ancram, <i>E.</i> 263	Benn 494, 557	Brown 329, 497, 669	Church 384
	Anderson 428	Benfon 107	Browne 165, 496	Churchill 107, 421
	Ansaldo 613	Benyon 383	Bruce 436	Clagget, <i>Bp</i> 668
	Anson 384	Berkeley 328, 440, 612	Brucknall 558	Clark 329, 383, 441
	Arbuthnot 612-13	Berkly, <i>Ld</i> 108	Brudenell 222, 441, 497, 613	——— <i>Dr</i> 666
	Armstrong 108	Bernard 272	Bruse 381	Clay 666
	Arnold 329, 497	Berry 329	Buchanan 106, 262, 557	Clayton 558
	Arundel 328, 384	Biggar 165	Bucke 496	Clennel 45
	——— <i>Ld</i> 383	Bingham 222, 613	Buckinghamshire, <i>E.</i> 441	Clerk 558
	Ashe 272, 613	Birch 108, 329	Bucknall 328	——— <i>Ld C. J.</i> 91
	Ashton 328, 466-9	Bird 45, 381	Budding 165	Cleveland, <i>Dfs</i> 107
	Askew 164	Bisse 496, 558	Budge 280	Cleveland 441
	Athol, <i>D.</i> 95, 147	Bladen 107	Burch 384	Clinton, <i>Ld</i> 384
	Atkins 45	Blagrave 558, 612	Burchett 558	Coke 351
	Atterbury 329	Blair 273, 328	Burgis 497	Coke, <i>Ld</i> 667
	Austen 221	Blakeney 108	Burgoyne 107	Colebrook 496
	Aylesbury, <i>E.</i> 222	——— <i>Gen.</i> 20, 91	Burnet 45, 107, 441	Colerain 107
	Ayre 108	Bland 273	Burrish 281, 462	Collett 272
	Ayres 222	——— <i>Gen.</i> 149	Burton 496	Collier 497, 612
B.		Blaney 613	Bury 497	Collyer 613
		Bligh 222	——— <i>Visc.</i> 613	Colombine 497
		Blood 383	——— <i>Ld</i> 20	Colvil, <i>Ld</i> 212
		Blydworth 558	Butler 45	Comber 108, 164
		Blunt 218	——— <i>Bp</i> 222	Compobell 227
		Bludesteyn 106	Butts 613, 668	Compton 329
		Board 164	Byng 106, 165	Conder 164
		Bolton, <i>D.</i> 108, 122	——— <i>Adm.</i> 23, 92, 598	Conner 381
		Bolton 164, 496		Conway 222
		Boone 108, 165		——— <i>Col.</i> 20
		Boote 384		Cooke 325, 613
		Botterell 165	C.	Cookson 371
		Bosvile 107	C Æsar 497	Cooper 221
		Bourdieu 106	Calder 329	Cope 441
		Bowden 100	Cameron 493, 557	——— <i>Gen.</i> 207, 592
		Bowle 165	Campbell 24, 91, 328-9, 613	Corbet 464
		Bowles 668	——— <i>Gen.</i> 20, 315	Cornwallis 273, 315
		Bowman 329	Cappoch, <i>Bp</i> 555	Correa 329
		Boyce 165	Cardonnel 613	Corrie 45
		Boyer 145	Carew 613	Cosby 218
		Boyne, <i>Ld</i> 273	Carlisle, <i>Cfs</i> 44	Cotterel 558
		Bradley 612	Carlton 668	Cotton 272, 421
		Bradstreet 497	Carpenter, <i>Ld</i> 164	Cove 272
		Braidshaw 493, 612		Cowper 273, 329
		Bragg 222		Cow-

INDEX of NAMES to VOL: XVI.

Cowper, <i>Ld</i>	358, 418	Downes	108	Forrester	667	Green	497
Crabb	165	Drake	165	Fortescue 107-8,	164,	Greenall	441
Cracoft	328	Draper	329	— Aland, <i>Ld</i>	384,	Greenville 105,	273,
Cragie	165	Drew	108, 272		668		497, 667
Crawford, <i>E.</i>	147	Drummond	668	Fothergill	284	Gregory	108, 222
Cray	329, 496	— <i>Ld J.</i>	22, 93,	Fotheringham	328	Grenville	108
Crespin	383		264	Foulks	222	Grey 45,	165, 328,
Cresset	273	Drury	164	Fox 273, 384, 493,	558		497
Creswick	107	Dryden	613	Frampton	441	Griffin	108, 219
Crips	321	Duck	329	Francis	222	Griffith	613
Crispe	496	Duncannon, <i>Visc.</i>	329,	Frankland	558	Grimston	328
Crockatt	106		384	Franklyn	165	Groffrie	667
Cromartie, <i>E.</i>	209,	Duncombe	164, 383	Franks	108	Gudgin	613
	263, 271, 327, 397,	Dunn	272	Frafer 375, 384,	667	Guest, <i>Gen.</i>	325
	413, 436-9	Dupplin, <i>Vise.</i>	613	Freaker 329, 521,	557	Guy	328
Cromwell	100	Durand	494	Frederic	222, 558	Gwynn	273
Crosbie	20, 205	Duroure	383	Frederick	496	Gybbon	108
Cross	383	Dwight	45	Fremont	610		
Croxen	108	Dykes	496	Fry	105, 222	H.	
Culloch	273			Fuller	272	H Addock	222,
Cullock	222	E.		Furie	108		497, 613
Cumberland, <i>D.</i>	165,	E Ades	105	Furnivall	329	Hagen	106
	217, 221, 235, 256,	East	588	Futter	497	Halcot	221
	292, 329, 384, 497,	Ecclestone	221			Hales 45,	315, 423
	670	Edgcombe	108, 441	G.		Hall 45, 383, 497,	558
Curtis	165, 558	Edwards 272, 329, 612,	667	G Arle	271	Hallifax, <i>E.</i>	107, 329
Cust	45, 273			Garnault	383	Hamilton II,	21, 165,
		Egerton	222	Garnon	666		383, 441, 612
D		Egmont, <i>E.</i>	328	Garrick	104	Hanbury	476
D A Costa	667	Elcho, <i>Ld</i> 26, 92,	264	Garth	108	Hankey, <i>Ald.</i>	667
Daking	371	Ellis	273	Gascoyne	384	Hanner	272
Dalbiac	383	Elson	222	Gaffel	613	Harding	612
Dalkeith, <i>E.</i>	222	Emberly	329	Gataker	328	Hardwicke, <i>Ld</i>	384
— <i>Cfs</i>	496	Emerson	383	Gaultier	222	Hardy	272, 441
Dalrymple	411	Errington	383	Gaylard	222	Harland	45
Danvers	384	Evans	273	Germain, <i>Lady</i>	439	Harrington, <i>E.</i>	105,
Daubuz	328	Eyre	273, 329	Gibbon	384, 441		558, 613
Davenport	273			Gibbs	329	Harris	45, 441
Davers, <i>Adm.</i>	668	F.		Gibson	497	Harrison	497
Davies	272, 558	F Airfax	558	Gideon	439	Hart	497
Dawson	383	Falham	384	Gillingham	329	Hartley 77,	165, 422
Day	613	Falkingham	329	Glanville	272-3	Hartop	45, 497
Deacon	383	Fane	497, 613	Glasgow	493	Harvey	329, 497
Deane	165	Farmer	441	Glenorchy, <i>Visc.</i>	45	Harvie	610
Dee	497	Farquharson	493, 612	Goatley	441	Harwood	273, 383
Dejean	222	Faulkner	25	Godfrey 45, 106-8,	383	Hasty	328
Delaberre	107	Fawkener	236, 381	Goldie	328	Hafwell	108, 329
Delafaye	45	Fead	222	Golding	477	Hatt	497
De la Fountain	666	Featherstone	165	Gomm	45	Hawkins 222,	497, 613
Delaird	557	Ferguson	264, 558	Gooch	497, 613	Hawley	497
Denbigh, <i>E.</i>	107	Fermor	221	Goodman	477	—, <i>Gen.</i>	20, 27, 92
Denison	222	Fetherstone	558	Goodwin	384	Hay	165, 222, 328,
De Veil	558	Findlater, <i>E.</i>	146	Gordon <i>Ld L.</i>	20		558
Devisme	383	Fielding	107	Gore	108, 165, 222	Haynes	270
Dillingham	221	Finch	45, 441, 496	Gough	164, 613	Hayter, <i>Dr</i>	325
Diemar	273	Fisher	613	Gower	272	Hayward	163
Divine	441	Fitzgerald	92, 557	— <i>E.</i>	384	Heath	668
Dixon	45	Fitzherbert	441	— <i>Cfs</i>	164	Heathfield	613
Dobbins	497	Fitzroy	441	Gowran, <i>Ld</i>	45	Hedworth	612
Doddridge	477	Fitzwilliams, <i>Cfs</i>	383	Graham	107 8, 271,	Henderson	175, 218,
Dodwell	221	Fleetwood	273		328, 668		220, 254, 557, 666
Dogan	381	Fleming	165, 328	— <i>Ld Geo.</i>	494	Henley	666
Dollison	381	Fletcher 92, 221, 328,		Grant 22, 145-6, 108,		Henriques	45
Donne	45		382, 437	165, 262, 325, 329,		Hepburn	441
Dorrel	165	Folkes	629	667		Herring	44
Dorset, <i>D.</i>	384	Forbes 441, 557, 612		Gray, <i>E.</i>	558	Hesse	108
Doughty	165	Ford	496, 667	—	558	— <i>Pr.</i>	324
Douglais	328, 429,					— <i>Pfs</i>	439
	438, 497, 610					Hef-	

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. XVI.

Hesselden	222	Image	329	Levi	271	Mendez	667
Hewett	204	Inglis	165	Lewis	222, 329, 384,	Mill	108
Heywood	538, 612, 667	Innis	557		558	Millar	375, 439
Hickman	496	Inwen	273	Lhuiller	329	Mills	158, 441
Hicks	108	Johannot	613	Ligonier	107, 165, 222,	Mitchell	558, 593
Hickson	328	Johnson	108, 329, 441,		328	Molineux	383
Higgins	613		497	Lincoln, E.	668	Monk	108
Hill	92, 222, 328, 625	Jones	221, 383, 439	Lindfay	493, 557, 612	Monro	22, 165, 222
Hilton	558	Joyce	383	Litchfield, E.	221, 497	Monson	45
Hind	164	Irby	441	Lloyd	497, 613, 667	Montague	384
Hinton	273	Isaacson	612	Lockart	315, 497	Montgomery	165, 264
Hoadley	222	Isham	558	Locke	612	Montrose	153
— Abp	383	Isted	496	Logic	328	Moody	108
Hodges	329	Ives	164	Loribe	613	Moore	558
Hogan	668			Longuet	107, 218	Mordaunt, Brig.	27,
Holden	613	K.		Lorimer	329		91, 315
Holding	441			Loudoun, Ld	204	Mordenharbord	165
Holdman	329	K Een	164, 667	Lovat, Ld	84, 326, 350,	More	613
Holker	327	Kelley	497		438, 666-7	Morgan	383, 613
Holmes	273	Kellie, E.	375	Loveday	497	Mornington, Ld	384
Holovine	164	Kemp	222	Lowe	384	Mortimer	236
Holt	273, 610	Kenlock	493	Lowth	613	Morrison	557, 612
Honywood	497	Kennedy	108	Lowther	45, 107, 273	Morton, E.	208
Hood	493	Kent	668	Lucas	45	Moss	327
Hope	383	Keppoch	173	Luxborough, Ld	384	Mostyn	107-8, 497
Hope Weir	164	Kerr	327, 492	Lyddell	328	Mountagu	45
Hopton, Ld	26	Ketteriche	164	Lyon	610	Muillan	106
Horne	610	Kilmarnock, E.	209,	Lyttleton	667	Mullins	272
Horsefanden	272		263, 271, 327, 391,			Munden	421
Houlton	441		436-9	M.		Murray	209, 263, 441
Hough, Bp	340	— Lady	91	M Acarthy	558	— Ld Geo.	93, 173
How	206	Kimpland	329	Mac Donald		N.	
Howard	315, 383	King	106			N Airn, Ld	219
Howes	108	Kinglock	22	Mac Grouther	439	Naizon	165
Huckles	441	Kingston, D.	149		496	Naylor	165
Hudson	613	Kirk	497	Mackay	413	Neale	558, 668
Hughes	613	Kirkpatrick	45	Mackie	205	Needham	164
Hulfe	164, 613	Kirton	497	M'Kinnon	328	Nelthorpe	383
Hume	107, 558	Knapp	441	Macklean	272	Neville	221
— Ld	26	Knight	668	M'Leod, Ld	625	Neury	496
Humfries	45	Knowles	165	Mackworth	441	Newcastle, D.	91, 105
Humphreys	381, 495	Korten	221	Mackworth Praed	44	Newland	106
Hungary, Q.	164			Macleod	22-5	Newman	105
Hunt	106	L.		Maddox	335	Newton	45, 107, 222,
Hunter	328, 375	L A Lauffille	205	Malpas, Ld	612		558
Huntley	667	Lambert	383	Malstone	45	Nicholls	45
Huntington, E.	558,	Lane	497	Malton, E.	222	Nicholson	328, 436-9
	667	Larpent	273	Marehall	323	Nicolls	441
Huske, Gen.	26-7, 241	Lafcelles	592	Marfillat	384	Nixon	383
Hutchings	108	Lat: on	273	Marchmont, E.	668	Noel	384, 667
Hutchinson	273, 557,	Lavington	668	Marlborough, D.	183,	Norris	45, 558
	612	Law	671		221, 328	North	497
Hylton	612	Laynge	494	Martin	106, 236, 557,	Noyes	384, 613
Hypolite St	441	Leach	613		668		
		Leafingby	329	— Adm.	381	N.	
I.		Lee	108, 165	Mafham	45	O Brian	558
Jackson	45	Legge	105, 329, 384,	Masters	108, 383	Obrien	207
Jacomb	221		667	Mathews	493, 666, 668	O Farrel	271
Jacombs	222	Legrand	273, 613	Maturin	165	Ogilvie, Ld	328
James	273	Le Heup	496	Mauduit	106	Ogle	558, 613
Jarvis	384	Le Hook	496	Mawson	45	— Adm.	106, 161
Jeffreys	165, 263, 329	Leighton	25	Maxwell	496	Oldham	45
Jeffrys	273	Leith	612	Mayne, Adm.	161, 598	Oliphant	441
Jenison	384	Lempriere	383	Mayne	107	Oliver	165, 496
Jennings	381	Lempster, Lady	668	Meadows	329	O Neil	375
Jephcott	222	Lestock, Adm.	189,	Mecum	557	Oram	165
Jephson	222		279, 324, 328, 439,	Medley, Adm.	669		
Jersey, E.	329		555, 558, 668	Mellish	497		
Jewell	557						Orange

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. XVI.

Orange, <i>Pr.</i>	173	Portsmouth, <i>E.</i>	108	Rofs	676	Spencer	45, 270, 328
— <i>Pfs</i>	612, 668	Postlethwaite	45	Roffe, <i>Ld</i>	613		498
Ord	221	Potter	613	Roswell	329	Stair, <i>E.</i>	325
Orford, <i>E.</i>	107	Powlett	212, 497	Rowlatt	613	Stanhope	49
Orlebar	45	Pratt	45	Roxburgh, <i>Dfs</i>	164	— <i>Ctfs</i>	557
Ormond, <i>D.</i>	271	Prentice	441	Ruggles	613	Stanley	164, 329
Orr	375	Prescott	106	Rull	668	Stanton	221, 273
Osborne	441	Prestridge	108	Ruffel	45, 271, 497, 558	Stanwix	668
Otway	497	Prevercau	222, 273	Ruft	108	Stapely	108
Outhier	95, 129	Price	165, 325, 328, 613	Ryder	45, 497	Stapleton	45
Owen	368	Priggs	271			— <i>Gen.</i>	205
		Prlmrose	386			Starkey	667
P.		Pringle	108	S.		Stebbing	433
P ackenham	272	Prior	496, 654	S ackville	222	Stephens	77, 381
Packer	441, 558	Proctor	613	— <i>Ld</i>	315	Stephenson	522
Paddon	329	Profs	108	Sadler	328	Stermouth	671
Padgett	497	Prussia, <i>K.</i>	142, 167	Sallows	384	Stert	45
Pagan	493	Pryse	165	Sandbrook	273	Stevens	161, 558
Palgrave	441	Pudsey	108	Sanders	613	Steward	165, 441
Palmer	45, 272, 383, 496	Punshon	497	Sandilands	328	Stewart	173, 208, 493
		Purcell	272	Sandwich, <i>E.</i>	437, 613	Stillington	558
Parish	106	Pye	108	Sanxey	45	Stirling	264
Park	557	Pyle	613	Sardinia, <i>K.</i>	115	Stonehouse	668
Parris	441			Savage	218	Storie	45
Parry	383	P.		Sargeant	668	St Quintin	668
Parsons	45	Q uenovault	108	Saunders	165	Stracey	273
Paterfon	24, 106			Saunderson	107	Strafford, <i>Ld</i>	424
Patful	613	R.		Saurin	497	Strange	667
Patrick	45	R aby	383	Schutz	612	Strangford, <i>Visc.</i>	165
Patullo	328	Radwell	557	Scot	205	Strathallan, <i>Ld</i>	557
Paulin	497	Rainsford	496	Scudder	273	Stratton	436
Pawlett, <i>Ld</i>	222	Ram	558	Seaman	100	Stro d	222
		Ranby	215	Selby	272	Stubbs	497
Paxton	477	Ranelagh	613	Selwyn	441	Sueter	165
Pelham	105, 588	Ranson	165	Semple, <i>Ld</i>	667	Sullivan	264, 375, 638
Penn	612	Ratcliff	611, 666	Settle	613	Surges	329
Pennant	45	Rawden	328	Sewell	329, 469	Sutton, <i>Ld</i>	497
Pennington	108, 221	Rawlinson	273, 613	Seymour	272	—	107-8, 441
Pepperell	165	Rea, <i>Ld</i>	263	Shard	441	Swan	610
Perrot	329	Read	328	Sharp	441, 462	Sydenham	45
Perkins	165, 222	Redman	165	Sheffield	558	Symonds	165
Perth, <i>D.</i>	149, 264	Reiley	105	Sheridan	264, 667	Sympson	383
	69, 149	Revell	558	Sherratt	45		
Perry	612, 668	Reynolds	668	Shippen	108	T.	
Peters	273	Riddell	20	Shirley	438	T anner	45
Peterham, <i>Visc.</i>	441	Rich	108, 328	Short	381	Taylor	329, 384, 557
Petrie	165	Richards	329, 613	Siddall	383	Thistlewaite	222
Pettus	383	Richardson	165, 497	Sinclair, <i>Gen.</i>	271, 555	Thomas	381
Petty	164	Richbell, <i>Gen.</i>	271			Thompson	165, 494-7, 627
Petworth Hants	164	Rienzy	6, 65	Skinner	438	Thornbury	45, 106
Peyrot	165	Robe	441	Skot	108	Tireman	496
Philips	165, 325, 668	Roberts	222, 497, 558	Sleech	273, 329, 497	Todd	441
Philipson	328	Robertson	93	Slemaker	45	Tomlinson	106
Pitt	44, 108, 165, 273, 665	Robinson	107, 165, 273	Slingsby	164	Toms	45
Platt	45	Rochford, <i>Ctfs</i>	328	Small	329	Torrington, <i>Visc.</i>	108
Plumer	164	Rockingham, <i>E.</i>	45, 107-8	Smallbrook	45	Tossack	284
Plumpton	108			Smallwood	221	Tosset	384
Plumptre	613	Roebottom	610	Smith	45, 221, 263, 323, 375, 441, 428, 466, 497, 538, 545, 558, 613, 646, 668	Towers	496
Plympton	107-8	Rogers	45, 165, 613	Somers	613	Towill	613
Flynton	108	Rolt	165	South	256	Townley	335, 383, 437
Pontonby	329	Romney	44	Southern	273	Townshend	212, 441
Poole	476	Rooke	613	Sowle	107, 273	Tracy	221
Pope	613	Roper	164, 557	Sparkes	108	Traquair, <i>E.</i>	437, 610
Popple	72	Roscommon, <i>E.</i>	496	Spence	496	Tremayne	107
Pordage	668					Tre-	
Porter	45, 497, 666						
Portman	108						

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. XVI.

Trevor 318, 496, 613, 635, 668	Wakeman 29	Wellington 40	Windham 273
Trithie 428	Wall 29	Wentworth, Gen. 493	Windham Ashe 441
Trout 441	Wales, Pr. 165	West 613, 668	Winne 523
Truman 106	Wallace 558	Weston 613	Winnington 45, 222, 273
Tuiston 328	Waller 668	Wheatland 273	Wishart 557
Tullibardine, M ^{rs} 233, 383	Wallington 329	Wheatley 441	Winterbottom 45, 106, 381, 494
Turner 497, 558, 668	Wallis 222	White 558, 612	Witton 108
Tyndall 667	Walpole 107	Whiteford 29	Wood 165, 493, 572, 612
Tyrone, E. 384	Walter 45, 108	Whitick 273	Woodbank 329
	Wandfurbrough 612	Wieldon 497	Woodhouse 40
	Warburton 34, 67, 101, 108, 164, 222, 433	Wilbraham 165	Woolley 165
V.	Ward 108	Wilcocks 613	Wright 45, 164, 329
Vane 164	Wardour 383	Wild 523	Wyndham 270
Vaughan 668	Waring 441	Wilkie 614	
Vaughn 161	Warion 497	Wilkins 384, 666	Y.
Vanfittart 441	Warland 45	Wilkinson 222, 273	
Vere 328	Warren 272	Willes 613	
Vernon 80, 164, 273	Watkins 106	— Gen. 421	
Unwin 383	Watson 165, 271, 291, 568	— Ld Ch. J. 599, 604	
Voguell 272, 558	Wearg 164	Williams 165, 282, 441, 497, 668	
Voltaire 216, 346	Webb 218	Williamson 222, 668	
Urling 272-3	Webster 523	Willimot 106, 668	
	Wedderburn 209, 493, 612	Willis 612	
W.	Welby 40	Willoughby 441	
	Welchman 668	Wilmot 273, 667	
	Weld 40	Wilson 45, 165, 315, 328	
Wade 234		Winchelsea, Crfs 44	
Waldegrave 328			

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY.

ACCOUNT of the young pretender 616	Annals of Europe 224	Antiquitates Rutupinae 276	Appendix Liviana 276	Biographia Britannica 672	Character of the Dutchess of Marlborough 388	Chronological observations 444	Chronicle of William 224	Conspiracy in N. York 616	Darban's rebellion 332	Groans of Scotland 388	History of Abraham 112	— martyrs 276	— Lewis XIth 332	— W. Murray 500	Hughes's narrative 569	Journal of the war ib	Leland's Itinerary 48	Letter from Jamaica 500	Life of Prince Charles of Lor-raine 48	— Julian 224	— Cassen 276
------------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	--	--------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	---------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	--	--------------	--------------

— Ratcliffe 672	— Jenny Cameron 444	— the Lords 388	— Lowat 332	— answer to it 388	Memoirs of the Queen of Spain 616	— Thule 224	Persecution in France 444	Pretender's birth 48	Roman history 224	Rossi historia 48	Siege of Cape Breton 224	— Louisbourg 444	— Toulon 224	Transactions in Europe 388	Troubles in Europe 616	DIVINITY and CONTRO-VERSIAL.	Ax blunted 112	Bate of infidelity 388	— answers to it 444	Baxter's call 388	Beauties of the mass ib	Benson of Christianity ib	Blasphemy of popery 112
-----------------	---------------------	-----------------	-------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------	---------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------------	------------------	--------------	----------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------	----------------	------------------------	---------------------	-------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------

Bloody oath ib	Brine against Foster 444	Britain's remembrancer 112	Case of Abraham 672	Chapman's charge 332	Christianity defended 672	Cubbs's 4 dissertations 224	Clergyman's letter 276	Deism fairly stated 224	— Answers to it 616, 672	Deists religion 224	Divine companion 672	Downes against Phelps 444	End of man 672	Enquiry into faith 276	— the trinity 560	— papists 48	Essay on the Lord's Supper 672	Gilbert, of tradition 444	Glory of Christ 332	Growth of popery 48	Hardy on the Sacrament 388	Jack's theology 616	Jailor's conversion 332	Leighton's works 560	Lewis, on private vices ib	Litchfield's (Bp of) charge 332	Man of sin ib	New
----------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	----------------	------------------------	-------------------	--------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------	-----

5

~~re-~~ re.

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

— reflections	500	Reflections on learning	ib	Watson, of electricity	276, 616
— letter	112	Remarks on Scotland	ib	Willan, of the Kings evil	444
Sidney's papers	276	Sea jurisdiction	276	Wilson, of electricity	672
S—w—n's speech	672	Seasonable essays	616		
Trial of capt. Kirby, &c.	616	State of man	112	SERMONS.	
— the lords in 1715	444	Teague root display'd	332	Allen, on the thanksgiving	560
— the late lords	560	Times and events	112	Amory, on the fast	48
— Col. Townley	388	Tour through the animal world	224	Arnald, — thanksgiving	672
Viner's abridgment	332	Treatise of artillery	332	Arrowsmith, — rebellion	112
War on the continent	224	View of the inquisition	48	Asaph (Bp of) — fast	48
— in Italy	276	Volpone	ib	Ashton, — thanksgiving	560
Whigs and Jacobites	224	Use of the broad sword	276	Ball, —	616
MISCELLANEOUS.		Wender, of knowledge	224	Ballard, — consecration	332
Account of Mr Sydenham	112	West's defence	48	— affizes	560
Address to news-writers	224	White's 3d letter	ib	Bangor (Bp of) London infirma-	276
Analyft	388	— answer	444	ry	
Appendix to Stephens	276	— defence	672	— propagating the gospel	ib
Calculations for cocking	672	Worcester's (Bp of) charge	48	— June 11th	388
Cooke's Sallust	444	Yorkshire association	672	Barker, on the victory	332
Coppock's speech	616	PHILOSOPHY and PHYSICK.		Barr, on the thanksgiving	560
Directions for masters	672	Andree's cases	560	Bateman, Cantab.	276
Disbanded volunteers	48	Aquæ Minerales	276	Bedford, on thanksgiving	560
Dissertation on P. Sulla	444	Boerhaave's lectures	ib	Bellinger, —	ib
— drowning	500	Brine salt improv'd	616	Bentley, on the fast	48
Dodson's tables	616	Cafe of Winnington	276	Berrow, on rebellion	112
Eating of blood	112	Campbell to Tomson	332	— thanksgiving	616
— answer'd	ib	Cause of gravitation	560	Best, on rebellion	112
Elements of fortification	500	Childrens diseases	112	Blackwell, on thanksgiving	560
English grammar	112	Cotes Oratio Annivers.	560	Bradbury, on rebellion	48
— rudiments	332	Desaguliers Experimental Phi-	112	— mediator	672
— tutor	616	losophy	112	— thanksgiving	ib
Essay on history	112	Dodd's cases	224	Bradford, —	ib
— slavery	560	Douglass against Tomson	332	Brooke, at an affizes	560
Exercises Francois	48	Dowman against Tomson	ib	Burton's 2 sermons	672
— examin'd	224	Element of water	672	Butler, on thanksgiving	560
Gould, of Ants	616	Experiments on brutes	276	Canning, on the fast	48
Greek grammar	112	Freke on electricity	560	Candler, on Mr Smyth	444
Hare's works	672	History of stones	500	— thanksgiving	616
Highlanders salivated	48	Hospital surgeon	112	Chauncey, at N. England	444
Human appetites	672	Letter to Dr Shaw	224	Clarke, on thanksgiving	616
Leak in the vessel	332	— Dr James	276	Coliere, on the fast	48
Lent preachers	48	— Dr Dodd	ib	Colvil, at Maidstone	500
Letter to a clergyman	ib	— Dr Sangrado	672	Congreve, at Armagh	224
— de M. a Paris	224	— about electricity	388	Crookshank, on the victory	560
— from a gentleman	332	Lewis's chemistry	276	Cumming, on the fast	48
List of holydays	224	Martin of electricity	616	Dagge, at an affizes	672
Lowat's lamentations	388	— against Freke	672	Dalton, at Bath	276
Microscope display'd	48, 224	Medicina Britannica	224	Delafaye, on the fast	48
Milton in prose	332	Medical essays	112	Denne, at Shoreditch	332
Miscellaneous Correspondence	672	Mibles's surgery	ib	Dodderidge, on obedience	224
Miscellanea Curiosa Mathema-	560	Moffet, of health	276	Doughty, on thanksgiving	616
tica		Mortality of cattle	48	Dupont, on the victory	444
Muller's fortification	ib	Nosocomus	616	Durand, at the Savoy	672
Musical grammar	ib	Pharmacopœia Londin.	388	Fancourt, on charity	48
Naked truth	48	— in English	616	Farmer, on thanksgiving	616
Newton on curves	ib	— Pauperum	388	Fell, on the fast 1680	224
— perspective	332	Philosophical transact.	560	Ferguson, in the highlands	332
Office of high steward	ib	Physick in danger	388	Finch, on the victory	ib
Ovid's epistles, prose	112	Prefages of life, &c.	616	Forster, on Nov. 5.	672
Philips's charge	48	Prior of tar-water	276	Fotbergill, on thanksgiving	ib
Pliny's epistles	672	— abridg'd	616	Francis, at Norwich	500
Practice table	224	Thompsonus Redivivus	560	Free, on Nov. 5.	48
Progress of learning	276	— vindicated	ib	Gibbons, on thanksgiving	560
Quakers doctrine of fighting	616	Tomkins's midwifry	388	Gilbert, —	616
Recantation of a court martial	672	Treatise of phrenzy	560	Gill, —	560
		Trial of Dr Nosmoth	332	Gittins, on the fast	48
				Gordon, at Bethnal-green	444
				Hall,	

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

<i>Hall</i> , on thanksgiving	672	——— thanksgiving	ib	——— thanksgiving	616
<i>Hargrave</i> , on the fast	112	<i>Milner</i> , ———	ib	<i>Sykes</i> , ———	ib
<i>Harvest</i> , on the rebellion	ib	——— on Dr <i>Wright</i>	332	<i>Terryck</i> , on the fast	48
——— thanksgiving	616	——— ordination	672	<i>Terry's</i> sermons	380
<i>Hayter</i> , on June 11th	388	<i>Motterhead</i> , ———	48	<i>Townshend</i> , on thanksgiving	616
<i>Head</i> , on ordination	560	<i>Newman</i> , on the fast	ib	<i>Trott</i> , on the rebellion	380
<i>Hildrop</i> , at Scarborough	616	——— thanksgiving	560	<i>Tucker</i> , at Bristol	ib
<i>Holmes</i> , on the rebellion	112	<i>Newton</i> , on the fast	48	<i>Tunstal</i> , on May 29.	332
<i>Horsley</i> , on the victory	276	——— at Oxon	444	<i>Turner</i> , on thanksgiving	616
<i>Hughes</i> , on Dr <i>Wright</i>	ib	<i>Nichols</i> , S. to the sons of the	332	<i>Wallin's</i> , dying saviour	112
——— ordination	500	clergy	672	<i>Warburton</i> , on the fast	48
<i>Hutchinson</i> , on thanksgiving	616	——— N. thanksgiving	500	——— thanksgiving	616
<i>Ibbetson</i> , at an assizes	444	<i>Owen</i> , on Mr <i>Hardman</i>	616	<i>Warren's</i> visitation	560
——— York	616	——— thanksgiving	332	<i>Watkin</i> , on the rebellion	48
<i>Jennings</i> , on the rebellion	48	——— on Mr <i>Owen</i>	444	——— thanksgiving	616
<i>Jones</i> , ———	ib	<i>Parker</i> , at Lisbon	48	<i>Webster W.</i> rebellion	48
<i>Kilner</i> , on Nov. 5.	ib	<i>Pegge</i> , on the rebellion	ib	——— A. at Edinburgh	44
<i>Lane</i> , on thanksgiving	672	<i>Piety</i> , ———	500	<i>Wesley's</i> sermons	616
<i>Latham</i> , ———	560	——— at Aylsbury	616	<i>Wheatley's K. Agrippa</i>	332
<i>Lawington</i> , on the rebellion	48	<i>Pinnington</i> , on thanksgiving	560	<i>White</i> , on the fast	48
<i>Laying</i> , at Northampton	560	———	48	<i>Whitefield</i> , on rebellion	672
<i>Lewis</i> , on the fast	112	<i>Pitts</i> , on trusting in God	672	<i>Whitely</i> , on thanksgiving	616
<i>Lobb</i> , at an assizes	332	<i>Plaxton</i> , on rebellion	112	<i>Williams</i> , on the fast	48
<i>Maddock</i> , on thanksgiving	616	<i>Ray</i> , ———	ib	<i>Wilson</i> , on rebellion	560
<i>Magill</i> , ———	672	<i>Reyner's</i> sermons	48	——— against Foster	ib
<i>Mason</i> , at Darking	444	<i>Rutherford</i> , on Jan. 30.	500	<i>Winfield</i> , on thanksgiving	560
<i>Mayes</i> , on thanksgiving	616	<i>Savage</i> , on the fast	616	<i>Worcester</i> , (Bp of) thanksgiving	112
<i>Meadowcourt</i> , on the fast	112	<i>Smith</i> , at an assizes	48	<i>Work of the spirit</i>	616
——— Nov. 5.	672	<i>Stanford</i> , on Nov. 5	112	<i>Yardley's</i> two sermons	
<i>Mead</i> , on Sept. 29.	560	<i>Stebbing</i> , on the fast			
		<i>Stennet</i> , ———			

The END of VOL. XVI.

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